"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,114. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## THE CITIZENS' UNION CANDIDATES SELECTED

### Messrs. Low, Coler, and Peabody's Names in Mayoralty Column.

### Committee of Twelve Meets, but Refuses to Disclose Details of Its Deliberations.

The Campaign Committee of Twelve of the Citizens' Union, after a session of more than three hours, last night unanimously agreed on six names for each of the city offices to be filled in November.

While the members of the committee would divulge none of the names selected, there is good reason to believe that in the Majority list are those of George Foster Peabody, Seth Low, and Bird S. Coler.

The meeting was held at the headquarters, 34 Union Square East, and there were present Col. Willis L. Ogden, Everett P. Wheeler, A. J. Boulton, J. Hampden Dougherty, M. J. Flaherty, Ludwig Nissen, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Isaac N. Seligman, Samuel Seabury, and John W. Weed. President R. Fulton Cutting and Secretary Thomas A. Fulton were also in attendance.

Gustav H. Schwab, who was appointed on the committee, declined to serve. The absentees were George Haven Putnam and John E. Eustis.

When the meeting adjourned, Messrs. Wheeler and Cutting were the first to leave the room, and they said to the assembled reporters: "Not a word to say. You must see Col. Ogden."

The latter soon appeared and, addressing the reporters, remarked:

"Gentlemen, I am sorry I have not a good story for you, but really I cannot tell you anything. I have been specially instructed to say nothing to you of the names selected. You can appreciate how inappropriate it would be to give to the world the result of our deliberations before reporting to the committee that created us.

"The committee of 107 will meet here next week, when we will make a report."

"Was there any disagreement relative to any of the selections?" Col. Ogden was asked.

"Not a particle," he replied. "Everything was unanimous."

"Is Mr. Low's name on the list for Mayor?"

"That is a question I cannot answer," said Col. Ogden.

"Was there any discussion," a reporter inquired, "relative to the report that the Greater New York Democracy would support Tammany under certain conditions?"

"There was," answered Col. Ogden, "but we came to the conclusion that there was reason to doubt the authenticity of the report."

Col. Ogden would say no more.

Messrs. Seabury, Flaherty, Boulton, Nissen, and Weed were approached in turn, but none of them would give a particle of information.

## DEMOCRATS MAY NOT SUPPORT SETH LOW.

### Warning Purporting to Come from Greater New York Democracy.

On the very eve of the meeting of the Campaign Committee of Twelve of the Citizens' Union to select six names for each of the city offices to be filled in November, an anonymous declaration was published yesterday to the effect that under no circumstances would the Greater New York Democracy support Seth Low for Mayor, and that in the event of his nomination the organization would support the Tammany ticket. The statement was as follows:

> We organized for the purpose of overthrowing Tammany Hall, but everybody knows that that can be done only by nominating an independent Democrat for Mayor. Seth Low cannot be elected, and the Greater New York Democracy will not support him, nor will it support any Republican. If the anti-Tammany conference decides to nominate Mr. Low, the Greater New York Democracy conferrees will withdraw and report to our City Convention. The convention will then adjourn until Tammany has nominated its ticket, and that ticket will be indorsed.
>
> If any other Republican is agreed upon by the conference we will not support him, but it will be a question then whether we will endorse Tammany's candidate. The one thing sure is that if Mr. Low is nominated the Greater New York Democracy will support the Tammany ticket. We have now 33,000 voters enrolled. We think that our wishes upon this subject deserve consideration.

Investigation disclosed the fact that this statement was telephoned to a reporter from the office of a member of the Advisory Committee of the Greater New York Democracy with the understanding that his name was not to be used. When this person's office was visited it was said that he was out of the city.

William Hepburn Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the organization, said that he had not authorized the statement, nor did he believe that any person in authority had made it.

Another influential member of the Advisory Committee said he would not indorse the statement, although he intimated that it reflected the sentiment of the organization.

This gentleman further declared that there was an agreement between Senator Platt, President Robert C. Morris, and ex-Senator M. J. Coffey of Kings County to bring about the nomination of Col. E. M. Knox, and failing in this that Mr. Low was to be made the nominee. He believed it was the Senator's hope, by the adoption of this scheme, to elect the President of the Borough of Brooklyn and the officers of Kings County. He thought, he said, that an independent Democrat should be named, and he added that if Controller Coler and Mr. Low were the respective nominees the former would easily defeat the latter.

James O'Brien, leader of the City Democracy, is known to be opposed to the nomination of Mr. Low, contending that an independent Democrat should be named. Mr. O'Brien has frequently expressed that view to NEW YORK TIMES reporters, but it was not accompanied by threats to support Tammany Hall.

A statement was also current yesterday that Herman Ridder and the German-American Reform Union would follow the example of the Greater New York Democracy. Mr. Ridder is in the Catskills, but at his office it was stated that while he preferred an independent Democrat, he would, in all probability, support any one on whom the anti-Tammany sentiment crystallized. In support of this statement it was pointed out that Mr. Ridder heartily supported Mr. Low in 1897.

Senator Platt reiterated yesterday his assertion that he would accept any one but Mr. Coler; that he believed the Citizens' Union would present a list of names from which an available candidate could be selected and that he did not believe the Republican organization would follow the example of other associations and make up a list of candidates for submission to the general conference.

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## ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS FOR MONARCHS' SAFETY.

### Plot in Copenhagen Against the Czar?—Anarchist Threats Against Emperor Francis Joseph.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29.—The city is full of Russian detectives in anticipation of the Czar's visit. Two Russians were arrested here last night. The authorities tried to keep the matter secret.

The rough weather prevailing renders the Czar's arrival before Monday improbable.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 30.—Johann Nagy, an Anarchist, has been arrested at Debreczen, Hungary.

The police found in his posession letters threatening the life of Emperor Francis Joseph.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The forthcoming meeting between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William will take place at sea off Dantsic, Emperor William remaining on board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern during the manoeuvres.

A special railway station has been built near the wharf, so that the Kaiser's train may stop quite close to the bridge leading to the Hohenzollern. A high wooden fence will be built as a further precaution.

## THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

### Turkish ex-Consul Asserts that the Porte Intends to Exterminate the Race by a Regular System.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily Mail publishes to-day an article written by Ali Nouri Bey, ex-Turkish Consul at Rotterdam, asserting that the massacre of Armenians by Kurds, which has just recommenced, is part of a regular system of extermination. He says:

"The number of Armenians killed will depend upon the outcry raised in Europe and the pressure brought to bear upon the Sultan. The same horrible process will be repeated year by year until all are killed."

## WOULD-BE ALDERMAN WHIPPED

### John Ghee, Weighing 240 Pounds, Thrashed by Henry Murphy of Half His Weight.

John Ghee, who is connected with the Bronx Company, which has a large print mills in Westchester County, and who is a candidate for Alderman in the Borough of the Bronx, weighs 240 pounds, yet was badly whipped in a personal encounter with Henry Murphy, private secretary to Assemblyman Cooley, who is only about half his weight and of very boyish appearance, at Schlitz's saloon, Boston Road and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon.

Assemblyman Henry Geiger of the Thirty-fifth District was one of the party which was in the saloon when the talk turned upon the recent conversion of Mr. Ghee from the Republican to the Democratic Party. This started the row. They went outside of the barroom, when Ghee made a rush for Murphy, but the latter side stepped and landed a powerful blow on the face of the big man as he went by. Then they grappled and fell and rolled over and over on the ground, their fists going like locomotive pistons.

When at last they were separated each was covered with blood, and Dr. Frank Becker, who lives on the corner below, was called to attend the fighters. Ghee had many bruises to be attended to, but when they washed Murphy's face and hands it was found that all the blood on him was from Ghee, and that he bore no other mark of the contest, although the breath was nearly out of his body, because of his adversary's weight. No arrests were made.

## CHIPPEWAS LIKE WHITE MEN.

### These Indians Want Their Fond du Lac Reservation Opened to Public Settlement.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 29.—The Indians of the Fond du Lac Reservation, near this city, are asking that the reservation be opened to public settlement. There are about 100,000 acres in the reserve, and about 700 Chippewa Indians now live there. Nearly every family has taken land, and they are living like white men and citizens.

It is this that has caused the Indians to make the unusual request that their lands be opened to white people. All their pine timber has been cut, and there is nothing left but hard woods and cedar. In order that their severalty lands may be fit for cultivation, they must be cleared, but under the law the Indians are unable to sell any of this timber. They cannot, therefore, clear the land for farms, which the nature of the soil would make very productive.

In order to keep themselves alive they have been obliged to go among the whites and earn a living, and many of them have been successfully employed in the neighboring sawmills, lumber woods, and prairie farms, until they have become good workers, and are anxious to cultivate their own soil. But being refused the sale of their own timber by the Government they cannot make farms.

The Fond du Lac reservation adjoins the thriving village of Cloquet, a town of several thousand people, and the Great Northern Railroad skirts the east and north sides of the tract, while the Northern Pacific runs along the southern edge. Of the 100,000 acres not much will remain for homesteads after the Chippewa allotments are subtracted, but the opening will permit the Indians to become self-supporting citizens and farmers, and will add just that much land to the productive area of Northeastern Minnesota.

At the next session of Congress an effort will also be made to open Cass Lake Indian Reservation, the largest Chippewa tract in the United States. The pine is doubtless the attraction, and it has been a cause of scandal for years. There is not much expectation that this effort will succeed, but the Fond du Lac reservation, containing no pine, and, therefore, permitting no public scandal nor fraud, will probably arouse no opposition on the part of those that look after the welfare of the red man.

## A NEW MALARIA THEORY.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 29.—In the annual report of the State Board of Health, Secretary S. W. Abbott says that during the past ten years every case of malaria investigated in Massachusetts has been traced to the presence in the neighborhood of Italian laborers.

Italy, it is well known, is cursed by malaria, says the report. In a previous report, on the sanitary condition of the Sudbury and Concord Rivers, made to the General Court in May, the board stated plainly that there was nothing in the condition of the meadows near these rivers to generate malaria. But within the last eleven years 191 cases have been reported in the distance of ten miles along the river from Saxonville, in a population of about 500. Few cases, the board says, were reported below this point previous to 1895, and not many until 1898, since which time it has prevailed in Concord and Billerica.

In both cases the board says: "The evidence tends to show that it was introduced into these towns by the laborers engaged in digging up the streets when constructing the water works and sewerage systems. Upon the completion of the works in Billerica the number of cases rapidly diminished, while in Concord the effect of the work continued through last year, and we must wait through another season to learn whether it also diminishes here."

Last week Dr. Abbott visited Ipswich to look into some cases of malaria in a farming district. He found four isolated houses where the disease had prevailed for two years, and also found that Italian workmen had been laboring near the houses two years ago, coming to each place often for water. The mosquito he considers simply the vehicle for transmitting malaria.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

## FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT

### Two Killed and Twenty-Eight Injured Near Newark, N. Y.

### Northern Central Train Derailed When Making Nearly Forty Miles an Hour—Two of the Injured May Die.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 29.—An accommodation train from Sodus Point on the Northern Central Railroad, due to arrive in this village at 6 o'clock, was derailed to-night at the station at Fairville, about ten miles north of here. Two men were killed, and twenty-eight persons were injured, some of them fatally. The list of casualties follows:

DEAD.

MOSHER, WILLIAM, Sodus Point.

TUBBS, HOWARD, Elmira, ticket agent at Lake Shore.

INJURED.

WHITE, LIZZIE, Newark, scalded about the face

BURGES, the Rev. A. PARK, Syracuse, scalded and right leg broken.

BURGES, Mrs A. P., Syracuse, very badly scalded.

FLAGLER, CHESTER, fireman, back sprained.

LIBBIE WHITE, Newark, scalded about the face and hands.

BRADLEY, A. A., Seneca Falls, badly scalded.

BRADLEY, Mrs. A. A., Seneca Falls, scalded about the face and arms.

TODD, Miss ELIZABETH, Newark, scalded on the face and body.

HASSON, OSCAR, Baltimore, Md., right hand cut.

EDWARDS, Mrs. CHARLES G., St. Paul, Minn., badly scalded about the head and body.

STITZER, Miss SUE M., Mifflinburg, Penn., scalded on the face and hands.

GUYER, GEORGE F., Baltimore, Md.; head and arms scalded.

STEVER, J. E., Newark, left leg injured.

HARE, Mrs. E. H., Springfield, Mass., visiting at Clifton Springs, seriously scalded about the body, arms, and face.

MEAGHER, Mrs. ELLA J., Sodus Point, head and arms scalded.

PIERSON, C. L., Newark, eye cut and arms burned.

MOORE, ISAAC, Newark, hand burned.

MOORE, JOSEPHINE, Newark, face and arms burned.

MOORE, Mrs. Marian, Newark, face and hands scalded.

MOORE, DORIS, Newark, four years old, slightly burned.

MOORE, RUSSELL, Newark, two years old, slightly burned.

EVERETTS, FRED, Palmyra, badly scalded.

EVERETTS, Mrs. FRED, Palmyra, scalded.

HOOD, L. H., Seneca Falls, right hand and face burned.

HOOD, Mrs. L. H., Seneca Falls, arms and face scalded.

WILSON, M. N., Macedon, right hand and face scalded.

WILSON, OLIVER, Macedon, wrist cut by glass.

Two, and possibly more, of the above will probably die during the night.

The train was made up at Sodus Point and consisted of four coaches, a baggage car and an engine, with William Mosher at the throttle. Chester Flagler was fireman, and Conductor H. S. Merriman of Sodus Point, was in charge.

Running at nearly forty miles an hour, the train was coming around a curve near the station. At the centre of this curve is a gravel pit. For some unknown reason the engine jumped the track while passing the pit. The force of the shock turned the engine completely around, throwing the five cars on their sides.

About 150 passengers were on the train. They were thrown into the ditch, and it is a wonder that the number of fatalities was not greater. The engine and all the cars were badly broken up, and the steam pipes running under the cars were broken in several places. This accounts for the large number of people scalded.

Help was quickly summoned from the neighboring houses, and word was sent to Sodus and Newark for physicians. A special containing five doctors left Newark at 6:45 o'clock. Upon its arrival the Newark pasengers were placed aboard and hastened home. Five of them were later sent to Rochester hospitals.

The Rev. Dr. Burges, one of the injured, was for twenty years pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church at Newark, and is the father of W. C. and F. H. Burges, editors of The Arcadian Weekly Gazette of this place. He was seventy-three years old, and it is doubtful whether he will recover. Coroner E. P. Thatcher took charge of the dead bodies and will hold an inquest.

Superintendent Spencer Mead's private car was attached to the train. His wife was seriously ill. The car was derailed, but the occupants were not injured.

What was the exact cause of the wreck is not known, but it is thought the rails spread. There have been heavy rains recently, and probably the tracks were loosened. Officials of the road refused to make any statement.

The country near the scene of the accident is thickly populated, and it was not long before farmers were driving to the place from all directions. The injured were quickly extricated from the débris by willing hands, and improvised couches were made on the grass.

The moans and shrieks of the injured rose on the evening air, making the whole neighborhood seem an inferno. Pinned down by the wreckage, women and children screamed aloud as they lay writhing in agony, some of them begging their rescuers to kill them.

## HURT IN TROLLEY COLLISION.

Many persons were badly shaken up and several hurt in a collision between trolley cars running to Bergen Beach yesterday afternoon.

Two lines run over the same track, and there is a sharp grade where the collision occurred. Car 2039 of the Nostrand Avenue line was passing along the shell road, near East Seventy-sixth Street, when Car 2026, coming from Flatbush Avenue, ran into it from behind. The crash was a violent one and several people were thrown to the pavement, receiving scratches and bruises.

D. J. Hagan, the motorman, said he reported to the starter at the Vernon Avenue station that his brake was out of order, but was told that all the cars were on the road and he would have to do the best he could. He shouted to the conductor of the car ahead, who tried to get out of the way, but to no avail.

Mrs. Ellen Tynan of 95 Second Place, Brooklyn, was injured about the body and taken to the Kings County Hospital. Her condition is said to be serious. T. C. Burrows of 244 Claremont Avenue, Jacob Marks of 87 Woodbine Street, Mrs. Nears of 661 Flatbush Avenue, and J. Doran of 135 Nineteenth Street, were among those who required medical attendance on the spot. Although the accident occurred at about 4 o'clock, the police made no report of it until after 12, and then gave out no names of the injured.

## MAY NOMINATE JOSIAH QUINCY.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—An evening Democratic paper announced to-day, "on excellent authority," that W. A. Gaston of Boston, one of the candidates for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, would withdraw in favor of Josiah Quincy. The announcement was followed up with an interview with Chairman Lee of the Democratic City Committee, in which he favored Mr. Quincy's nomination.

The supporters of Mr. Gaston and Charles H. Hamlin have been growing excited over the question of the merits of their candidates. Mr. Hamlin was an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, and is identified with the opposition to Bryanism. Mr. Gaston is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Boston Elevated Railroad Company.

Now Mr. Quincy's name is presented, and it is said that when he returns from Europe next week he will step into the breach. Mr. Quincy is satisfactory to both wings of the party, for he has avoided displeasing either. The candidacy of Gamaliel Bradford is treated as a joke.

Work Here; Sleep in Buffalo.
LACKAWANNA'S noon train permits business morning in New York. Arrives Buffalo 10 P. M.—Adv.

## J. P. MORGAN'S GOLD MINE.

### The Colorado Bassick Plant Purchased for $700,000—Special Railroad to be Built for It.

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 29.—J. Pierpont Morgan and a New York associate have purchased the famous Bassick gold mine situated in Custer County, Col., for $700,000.

The mine was closed ten years ago after producing $2,500,000, owing to disagreements between owners. It will be reopened. A shaft 900 feet deep will be sunk.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will build a branch to the district. The section is already active owing to the prospective reopening of the Bassick. The mine was located by E. C. Bassick in 1886 in the crater of an extinct volcano.

## COPPER COMPANY'S PLANS.

### Names of Constituent Corporations in the $50,000,000 Combination Soon to be Disclosed.

William A. Foster, who represents one of the interests concerned in the new gold and copper mining combination, which is said to be nearly ready for incorporation at Trenton, with a capital stock of $50,000,000, said last night that the names of the eight constituent companies would be first made public in a statement to be issued soon, probably next week.

Mr. Foster declared that of the eight properties four are exclusively gold-producing and that, of the other four, one is regarded chiefly as a copper property, although the four produce copper and gold, as well as some silver. As for the location of these properties he said that while some of them are in Alaska and others in Arizona, one of the properties is situated in Montana.

Pending the issuance of the formal statement Mr. Foster declined to say anything relative to the new corporation, except to repeat and emphasize the denials recently made in other quarters that neither F. Augustus Heinze nor Senator Clark and the Amalgamated interests had any connection whatsoever with the company now forming.

## COPPER INJUNCTION DENIED.

### Montana Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the Heinze Interests—Harney Affidavits Excluded.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 29.—The Supreme Court to-day denied the application of the Boston and Montana Company for an order requiring the Montana Ore Purchasing Company to furnish additional bond in the Pennsylvania case, and for an injunction restraining F. A. Heinze from operating the Minnie Healy mine pending an appeal from the recent decision of Judge Harney.

Both decisions were in favor of the Heinze interests, and are of immense importance in the great copper litigation now occupying the attention of the Montana courts. The court was unanimous in the belief that the $1,300,000 bond, now operative in the Pennsylvania case, was sufficient, so far as showing had been made. In the Minnie Healy case, Justice Piggott dissented.

The Court unanimously struck from the records the sensational affidavits involving Judge Harney. These affidavits were filed in the lower court, in support of a motion for a new trial now pending, and were made part of the records of the Supreme Court in an appeal from Judge Harney's judgment.

J. L. McHatton of counsel for Heinze addressed the Court this morning against the issuance of an injunction. He reviewed the evidence and said that the burden of proof showed that F. A. Heinze had a contract with Miles Finlen for the purchase of the latter's interest in the mine, and that when the mine was demonstrated to be a rich one, Finlen sought to break the contract.

He attacked the affidavits filed in the case as having nothing to do with the appeal from the judgment, and asked that they be stricken from the files. John Forbis closed in favor of the injunction, and the Court retired.

Work on the Minnie Healy mine, which has been closed since Monday, will now be resumed.

## BIG TAX ITEM OVERLOOKED.

### Chicago Board of Review Finds $2,624,529, Cash in Possession of Armour Estate, Not on the Books.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The Board of Review discovered to-day that an item of $2,624,529, which, it is said, should have been on the books, was not to be found. It represents cash in the possession of the Armour estate. Samuel McRoberts, who appeared as attorney for the Armours, argued that the item was not assessable, saying that the money was not in the possession of the estate on April 1. Mr. Upham, President of the Board of Review, asked where the money was.

"I do not care to say," replied Mr. McRoberts. "That money was on hand for a special purpose, which has since been carried out."

"That cash item is assessable," said Mr. Upham.

"I do not think so," said the attorney. "It was accumulated for a special purpose. You don't think a man would have that amount of cash on hand ordinarily, do you?"

"It's hard for some of those big fellows to prevent it sometimes," was the answer.

## HOTEL WAITERS ON STRIKE.

### Thirty White Sulphur Springs, Va., Negroes Quit Work.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 29.—Thirty negro waiters went out on a strike at a hotel here to-day, and the chambermaids are now acting as waiters. It is feared that the negroes will resort to violence, and the Sheriff has been summoned to preserve order.

The house is crowded with Summer guests. At breakfast this morning a waiter dropped a tray of dishes, and when reprimanded grew insulting and was discharged. The other waiters remonstrated and quit work in a body.

## WANT MUNICIPAL TELEPHONES.

### Chicago Manufacturers Ready for Bitter War Against Companies.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association are considering municipal ownership as a possible project for the improvement of the telephone service and reduction of the charges. City Electrician Ellicott to-day received a communication from the association asking for information relative to the city conduits and electrical wiring, with a view to its use in connection with a muncipal plant.

The question of municipal ownership has already been informally considered by the Directors of the Manufacturers' Association, but they have been careful not to commit the organization on the subject. The chief significance of the latest move of the manufacturers is that it indicates that the association proposes to fight the rates of the present company.

City Electrician Ellicott said he would be able to give the association little encouragement, so far as the availability of the city's conduits are concerned, but that he would furnish a report on the subject at once. The conduits have not sufficient capacity for wires for more than 2,000 telephones.

In the opinion of the City Electrician, the proper thing for the municipality to do is to seek the control of the rates, and not of the plants.

New Jersey Central Sea Shore Trains Labor Day.
Late train Labor Day via Sandy Hook Route from Point Pleasant 8:15 P. M.; Asbury Park and Ocean Grove 8:40 P. M.; Elberon 8:51 P. M.; West End 8:56 P. M.; East Long Branch 9:05 P. M.; Monmouth Beach 9:09 P. M.; Seabright 9:14 P. M.; arrive New York 10:40 P. M.—Adv.

## HEAVY GAMBLING ON THE DEUTSCHLAND

### Ship Broke Record, Passengers Broke Betting Records.

### Pittsburg Man Won One Pool of $12,500 on the Ship's Run for Aug. 27—Lively Poker Play.

Not only was the record for the transatlantic westward run broken by the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which arrived in port yesterday morning, but all previous records for sums won and lost in ocean gambling were smashed as well.

The ship clipped only six minutes off her former record. She made the run in five days twelve hours and twenty-three minutes. The Deutschland did not break her records for either a day's run or for the number of knots logged in an hour, though on four days she averaged over 560 knots.

There were 784 people in the cabin of the Deutschland, which gives a good idea of how many Americans there are abroad who are anxious to get back home, but who are unable to find any empty berths. Among these several hundred people were a party of Pittsburg manufacturers, brokers, steel magnates, and sportsmen. To this contingent was due the breaking of the gambling records in the smoke room. Not for a minute, according to passengers, did they stop during the entire voyage except for meals and to go to bed.

In the Pittsburg party were D. M. Clemson, John K. Bryden, J. H. Chambers, A. M. Fox, E. G. Ferguson, D. W. Gillespie, George L. McFarlane, W. F. Mustin, F. Moore, H. Miller, F. E. McClure, H. McMullen, A. R., C. N., R. B., G. B. Peacock, Mortimer L. Schiff, and C. Tindle. Many of them were accompanied by members of their families, and the opinion on board was unanimous that the voyage would have been an unusually dull one had the contingent by chance been left behind. They were the life of the ship, and the merry times that they were responsible for made them by far the most popular people aboard.

On Aug. 27 the biggest pool of ocean gambling, it is said, was made up. It was a hat pool on the number of knots the ship would make on that day. Ten men each put $1,250 in the hat, making the total $12,500. Mr. Mustin, President of the Pittsburg Maleable Iron Company, drew the number 572. As the ship made that many knots on that day he won. This was a private affair.

The scenes in the smoke room were interesting, for the regular pools were auctioned off there, and when the passengers of sporting proclivities were not buying them in, they engaged in playing $10 ante poker or bridge whist for large sums. Tod Sloan was the auctioneer of the pools, and the jockey kept the figures well up to the high water mark during the time he was calling for bids.

The day after the big hat pool Mortimer Schiff was the lucky man in the smoke saloon. When the auction began Mr. Schiff started in to bid in 576. Several of his friends thought he was a trifle overburdened with ready cash, and decided to make him pay dear for the figure. Mr. Schiff was not to be caught, however, and before his opponents realized it he had changed his bid to 578, which number was knocked down to him. This happened to be the winning number, and the end of the nautical day found Mr. Schiff about $1,700 better off.

On the last day at sea the betting in the smoke room reached the high water mark. On this occasion the bids for the prospective number of knots that the great liner might probably log averaged about $500 to the number. The grand total in the pool when the bidding closed was nearly $5,000, and the bid of A. R. Peacock turned out the winner. Up to that time Mr. Peacock had been among the unlucky ones in the game, but this piece of luck brought him to port a thousand or so to the good, it was said.

The excitement in the smoke room at times was intense, especially as the close of the day drew near and a calculation of the total distance of the day's run could be made with reasonable certainty. Sloan was a heavy loser at the pool game, but at bridge whist he got back about $700, which saved him from landing a very heavy loser.

Among the poker enthusiasts was John Bryson of Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Bryson is eighty-three years of age, but carries his years remarkably well. He is a prominent citizen of the California city, and was one of the liveliest of the merry contingent that made matters so interesting in the smoke room. Mr. Bryson played every day, and did not get up from the table except at meal and bed times.

At the pier, speaking of the fun he had had on the way across, Mr. Bryson smilingly remarked that he was "the oldest as well as the youngest man on board." He looked it.

There were many prominent persons on the Deutschland. Among them were President G. F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. In Germany Mr. Baer spent some time. Concerning his observations there, he said:

"I was surprised to find in that country an opinion prevalent even in official circles, that the United States was at the bottom of the present trouble in South and Central America. They seemed to think that we were trying to get control of the countries involved in the disputes. Of railroad affairs, I have nothing to say."

Other passengers were Henri Cachard of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, Charles Glover, President of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, and Henry R. Kunhardt, President of the Maritime Exchange.

## MISSING SCHLEY WITNESS.

### The Man at the Wheel of the Texas in Santiago Fight Can't Be Found.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Judge Advocate of the Schley court of inquiry has been trying for some time past to discover the whereabouts of Gustaf E. Claeson, who may be wanted as a witness in the case. Claeson, it is said, was the man at the wheel on board the Texas during the battle of Santiago.

The records show that he named Gertrude Swanson, 3 Torggaten, Torllhatten, Sweden, as his next of kin. A cablegram to Sweden, however, failed to elicit any response. Claeson enlisted at Boston, and was discharged from the receiving ship Vermont while at New York, July 8, 1899.

Ensigns W. P. Cronan, J. Halligan, Jr., R. N. Marble, Jr., and U. S. Macy, who have been named as witnesses in the coming Schley court of inquiry, have been ordered to proceed to their homes immediately. With the exception of Ensign Macy, who is attached to the Atlanta, these officers are now serving on the Asiatic station.

Ensign J. T. Bowers, on the Ranger, and Ensign C. H. Woodward, on the Isla de Luzon, also have been ordered home immediately, presumably with a view to utilizing them as additional witnesses.

## THRASHED A RETICENT WIFE.

### Woman Failed to Tell of an Attack Made on Her.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 29.—Mrs. C. D. Kepp of 108 Darling Street, this city, told her husband to-day that in May last a married man living in the same street had entered the house while she was alone there and made an effort to assault her.

Kepp at once proceeded to thrash her soundly for not having told him before. Her cries attracted the attention of a policeman. The husband told the story, and the officer did not make an arrest.

Pan-Am. and Niagara Falls $9.
Round-trip tickets sold by LACKAWANNA RAILROAD Saturday and Sunday good five days.—Adv.

## SECRETARY ROOT ILL.

### He Goes to His Summer Home at Southampton, L. I.—Gen. Gillespie Is Acting Secretary.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Secretary Root left Washington to-day for his Summer home, at Southampton, L. I. He is suffering from a recurrence in mild form of the trouble which affected him last Spring. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, is acting as Secretary of War.

Secretary Root returned here and resumed his duties in the War Department before he had fully recovered from a recurrence of the troubles which affected him. He showed signs of fatigue and lack of his customary vigor at once. Mrs. Root came here yesterday, and to-day, with the physician's approval, decided that he should return to Southampton to remain until decidedly better.

The Secretary was very desirous of disposing of much important business that had accumulated for his personal attention, and reluctantly submitted to being put on waiting orders. He has seemed to be lame, and has had some concern lest there should be a return of the more painful symptoms of his former illness.

Gen. Gillespie has been designated Acting Secretary by the President under an act of 1882 which authorizes the head of a bureau to be Acting Secretary. A year ago the President issued an Executive order designating Gen. Miles to be Acting Secretary during Mr. Root's absence. In the absence of Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin was to act. It so happens that all persons directly named to perform the duties of Secretary are absent, and Gen. Gillespie therefore was selected.

## MALE SEX IN MINORITY HERE.

### Census Bulletin Shows that There Are More Females in the State and City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—According to a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau today, there are slightly more females than males in the State of New York. The percentage is 60.3 to 49.7. Out of a total population of 7,268,894, there are 3,614,780 males and 3,654,114 females. Of the total population of the State 1,900,425, or 26.1 per cent., are foreign-born, and 112,013, or 1.5 per cent., are colored. Of the latter 99,232 are negroes, 7,170 Chinese, 354 Japanese, and 5,257 Indians.

New York City has 1,067,660 native males and 1,099,462 native females. The distribution in the different boroughs of that city is as follows:

Bronx—Males, 68,763; females, 70,202.
Brooklyn—Males, 396,215; females, 414,670.
Manhattan—Males, 524,237; females, 536,514.
Queens—Males, 53,848; females, 54,339
Richmond—Males, 24,597; females, 23,737.

In the whole city there are 638,045 foreign-born males and 632,035 foreign-born females. Out of 33,587 colored males, 27,132 are negroes, and out of 33,717 females there are 33,534 negroes.

In Albany are 36,703 males and 39,730 females. Buffalo contains 122,609 native males and 125,526 native females, and 52,322 foreign-born males and 51,930 foreign-born females.

Of the total population of New Jersey, 941,760 are males and 941,909 females. The foreign-born residents in the census year numbered 431,884, or 22.9 per cent. The colored population was 71,352, or 3.8 per cent. Of the colored 1,393 were Chinese, 52 Japanese, and 63 Indians, and the rest negroes.

In North Carolina's total population of 1,893,810 there are 938,677 males and 955,133 females. In that State there are only 4,492 foreign-born people. There are, however, 630,207 colored people, of whom 624,469 are negroes, 5,687 Indians, and 51 Chinese.

New Mexico presents a large preponderance of males over females, the percentage of the former being 53.4. The entire population is 195,310.

## REGINALD VANDERBILT FINED.

### He and Foxhall Keene Taxed $14.40 for Speeding Automobiles in Newport.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—Foxhall Keene and Reginald Vanderbilt appeared before the bar of a Police Justice this morning to answer to the charge of driving automobiles through the public streets at a rate of speed greater than the law allows. Both acknowledged the charge and paid the fine of $10 and costs, a total of $14.40. The police had previously made several arrests for fast automobile driving, but all the prisoners had been men engaged in the automobile business and the employes of owners.

Now the authorities say they are in earnest in their efforts to stop the reckless driving, which has been prevalent of late on Ocean Avenue, and even on more crowded thoroughfares. The Middletown authorities have also been aroused and are trying to prevent fast driving on the country roads. There have been many complaints during the Summer, and numerous horses have been frightened by the horseless vehicles.

## GERMANY'S NEW OCEAN GIANTS.

### Two Steamships Ordered Which May Outspeed the Deutschland.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—In a communication to the State Department under date of July 27, Vice Consul General Murphy of Frankfort sends the following translation from the Berlin Süd-Amerikanische Rundschau:

"Up to the present the world's largest ship has been the Oceanic, but Messrs. Harland & Wolf are now building in England a new greyhound for the White Star Line, whose registered tonnage will exceed that of the Oceanic by 2,226 tons. It will be 204 meters long, 22.5 meters wide, and its tonnage will amount to 19,500. Its horse power will be 35,000. Judging by these figures, it does not appear likely that this ship will ever be able to break the record of the Deutschland as the fastest ship in the world, though it may exceed the Oceanic in speed. In the meanwhile, however, Germany has made another move by ordering the Kaiser Wilhelm II., of 19,000 register tons and 38,000 horse power, and the Kronprinz Wilhelm, of 15,000 register tons and 33,000 horse power, both of which will excel the new English ship in speed and probably also the Deutschland.

"The building of these two new German vessels sufficiently proves that the two fastest merchant ships of the world, the Deutschland and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, are profitable investments, a fact which has been frequently disputed in England. If they had not proved good money earners, orders would not have been given for two more similar ships."

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Cologne Gazette denies a statement that the German Atlantic steamship lines intend to make Dover a port of call when the new harbor works have been completed.

### Gov. Odell Starts on Canal Tour.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Gov. Odell and his party arrived here this evening. They are to leave to-morrow morning on the B. B. Odell, Jr., to inspect the Champlain Canal between Whitehall and Waterford. The Governor will return to Albany on Saturday, and will then go to Newburg for a three days' stay. After that the party will proceed westward over the Erie Canal.

### Heavy Snowfall in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 29.—Snow fell in a blinding sheet for an hour in Alpine Pass to-day, and was followed by a severe hail storm.

In sunshine or shadow, the romantic Hudson ranks as the river beautiful. The Day Line Steamers offer a service that is complete in every detail.—Adv.

## GANNON FINDS NO VICE IN HIS OWN PRECINCT

### Secures No Evidence, Though 32 Residents Complain to Him.

## DENIES THAT HE WAS TRAPPED

### Justice Jerome Reminds Him of His Peril and Quotes Inspector Thompson that Police "Tips" Prevent Raids.

Police Captain James Gannon of the East Twenty-second Street Station had an opportunity to explain under oath, to Justice Jerome yesterday afternoon, how he came to be discovered in the resort at 140 East Fifteenth Street, raided the night before by Assistant District Attorney Sandford.

Capt. Gannon reiterated his emphatic assertions that he had entered the house in the wake of the raiding party to find out what was going on. Despite this sworn denial it is asserted that Justice Jerome has practically conclusive testimony that Capt. Gannon did not enter the place after Mr. Sandford and his party did.

While attempting to explain his presence Capt. Gannon took occasion to swear positively that there was no disorderly house, gambling resort, poolroom, or policy shop in his precinct and that the only place carried on his station house blotter as suspicious was the raided Webster Hotel.

Justice Jerome told the Captain plainly that the matter of his discovery in the resort was not half so serious as the fact that with six precinct detectives under his command the Captain was unable, apparently, for three months to abate the nuisance of disorderly women and especially the Webster Hotel, complained of in May by thirty-two reputable citizens, to such an extent that the latter were forced to go over the Captain's head in seeking relief.

"Why, I have had men watching that place, and they couldn't get any evidence," protested the Captain, "and I have had men from Inspector Thompson's staff, and they could get no evidence either."

INSPECTOR THOMPSON'S CHARGE.

"Inspector Thompson has sworn before me, sitting right where you are now," retorted Justice Jerome, "that he was unable to make raids on resorts of any kind in this city with the aid of station house men, because the 'tip' always went out ahead of him."

Capt. Gannon shrugged his shoulders deprecatingly, but made no answer.

The stand was taken by the Captain during the examination of Lizzie Mack, arrested as "B. Hepperling," and another woman whose name is Kate Brown. Lizzie Mack, dressed entirely in black, paced the corridor outside the courtroom nervously for some time before the examination, and several times appeared to be on the verge of hysterics. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Otto Rosalsky, who appeared for the women, declared that Miss Mack was a very sick woman, and that she felt her arrest very keenly, as she had always kept a respectable house. Capt. Gannon had declared to Assistant District Attorney Sandford at the time of the raid that Mrs. Mack was very ill.

Mr. Rosalsky when the cases were called endeavored to secure an adjournment until he had had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the complaint. Justice Jerome denied the request and announced that he would also issue warrants for the arrest of both women on the additional charge of violating the liquor tax law.

The Justice then directed that the examination proceed, and Isaac Silverman took the stand. Silverman, with Charles Copeland, who is in the service of Assistant Secretary Morgan of the Committee of Fifteen, obtained the evidence against the house. Silverman testified that he went to the place in company with a woman who accosted him in front of the house. He declared that he saw the woman Mack at the register, and asked her for a room. He registered as "Patrick Cohen, Honesdale, Penn." The woman Mack, he asserts, demanded that he register as "Cohen and wife."

Copeland registered as "E. Hooker, Philadelphia," and was also required to write "and wife."

Edward Symons, who lives at 142 East Fifteenth Street, next door to the raided house, swore that the house he lived in extended beyond the house at 140, and that he could see in the windows of 140 from his own windows. He had protested to a colored servant to have the blinds drawn, that his wife and three young children might not see what went on in the Webster Hotel.

CAPT. GANNON'S TESTIMONY.

Capt. Gannon was then called to the stand. He appeared anxious to testify and refute the statements in the morning newspapers concerning his discovery in the place, which he termed "outrageous."

"Do you know the Mack woman here?" asked Assistant District Attorney Garvan.

"Yes, Sir."

"Do you know she is the proprietor of this house?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How long have you known her?"

"About three months."

Capt. Gannon was transferred to the East Twenty-second Street Station from High Bridge five months ago. He knew the woman Mack had a liquor tax license, he said.

"Were you in the place in May?" asked Mr. Garvan.

"Yes, Sir."

"Have you been there since?"

"About twice a week. I would go in to see how things were, look around, and come out."

"What was your object in doing this?"

"The place was carried on my blotter as a suspicious place when I came to the Eighteenth Precinct."

"Did you ever look at the register when you were there?"

"No, Sir. That never occurred to be."

"Then take a look at it," requested Mr. Garvan, handing the Captain the book on which was inscribed the names of many individuals, the words "and wife," being added in each case.

"Did you ever see a register of a reputable hotel in this city where only persons 'and wife' were entered?"

Capt. Gannon admitted that he never had. He also admitted that he received the petition signed by thirty-two persons, complaining of the Webster Hotel. He had gone there, he said, after getting it, but had never secured any evidence.

"How did you happen to go there last night?" asked Mr. Garvan.

Capt. Gannon had been visibly ill at ease under Mr. Garvan's questioning up to this time. At the latter question he brightened up considerably and declared that that was just what he wanted to tell about.

"I left the station house at 7:25," said he, "and went to supper at Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue. From there I went to a barber's shop, at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. After a shave I walked around Gramercy Park to Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, and met Roundsman Ward there. The latter told me that Dr. Walcott, who lives on the corner had complained about a riot in front of his house. I investigated the matter and found that it was only a lot of small boys who had raised the disturbance. I told Ward not to pay any attention to Walcott and his riot, as it was too small a matter. I then went into the Academy of Music and called up the station house and told Sergt. Walsh the same thing." (Dr. Walcott was one of the signers of the petition to the Captain.)

INFORMED OF THE RAID.

"I then talked in the Academy of Music to Manager Gilmore, his wife, and Mr. Van Duzen. It was then 9 o'clock. I walked down to Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue and up to Fifteenth Street, when Mr. Golding, a hatter in the neighborhood, told me Justice Jerome was making a raid on the Webster Hotel. I walked hurriedly around and ran up the steps without noticing any one there and stepped into the rear parlor. I saw a lady half lying on a chair in the back parlor. The first person I met was Policeman Galvin, one of my men. I asked him what was the matter and he said the Sergeant had sent him and another man to help serve a warrant."

"Was there a room opening off this back parlor?" interrupted Mr. Garvan.

"Yes, Sir."

"Was it a bed chamber?"

"Yes, Sir. This room was the Mack woman's."

"Were you in that room last night?" asked the Prosecutor.

"Yes, Sir. I looked in."

"What did you do that for?"

"To see what was going on. I stepped in and right out again. I then went into the front room and met Mr. Sandford. I didn't know him, and asked who he was. He told me and asked if I was a plain clothes man. He told me he had two warrants issued by Justice Jerome. I told him there was nothing wrong there. He didn't answer."

"Did you say 'They're after me'?"

"I might have said something like that."

The Captain said that one woman had gone down stairs to put on her street attire and that another woman had called over the stairs: "Oh, Minnie, tell Kate to hurry up." The Captain said he repeated the call, "Hurry up, Minnie," to cause the woman to hurry faster.

"You knew her name was Minnie before?" inquired Mr. Garvan.

The Captain admitted that he did and that he also knew the name of the woman "Kate" before. He also said he had permitted them to go to the carriage ahead of Mr. Sandford and his men.

"Miss Mack is a friend of yours?" asked Mr. Garvan.

"Well—er—no. I knew her well."

"Is that the way you usually treat prisoners?"

"I don't drag them through the streets. I treat them in a gentlemanly way. I'm not built any other way."

"How did you know Miss Mack was sick?"

"Why, I heard them say—from her appearance lying there on a chair."

"Did you tell Silverman that you were in the Academy of Music when you heard of the raid?"

"No, Sir," emphatically.

"Did you see this man in the house?" demanded Mr. Garvan, requesting "Mr. Harris" to stand up. Harris, a reputed agent of the District Attorney, was behind the registering desk in the house.

"Why, no," exclaimed the Captain in surprise.

JUSTICE JEROME'S QUESTIONS.

Justice Jerome now took a hand. He asked the Captain if he had noticed the reference to protection of disorderly women by the police, in the citizens' petition. Capt. Gannon replied that he didn't think that part was in his communication.

"What efforts did you make to investigate this complaint?"

"I assigned four plain clothes men to look into it."

"Did you detail Turley?"

Turley is the "ward man" of the Eighteenth Precinct who was ordered under arrest by Justice Jerome for contempt in refusing to take the oath in the inquiry in the case of Glennon "and others" until he was told who "the others" were.

Capt. Gannon stated that he had shown the letter to Turley.

"Did you detail Turley specifically?"

"Yes."

"Did he report in writing?"

"No, orally."

"Did the other plain clothes men report in writing?"

"Yes, all except Turley and Kane."

"If Turley failed to get evidence against that house, he is responsible for neglect of duty?"

"Yes," admitted the Captain.

"Did you see any of the persons signing the petition sent you?"

"Yes, I saw one, Mr. W. S. Genare of 38 East Fifteenth Street."

"It's very strange," observed Justice Jerome, "that thirty-two citizens have to go over a Police Captain's head to get relief, while the whole region is so honeycombed with disorderly houses that gentlemen living in Stuyvesant Square cannot get home without getting into the clutches of these women."

"That's not in my precinct," said Capt. Gannon.

"But they have to go through Fifteenth Street," retorted the Justice. "How many disorderly houses have you got in your precinct?"

"Not one," was the emphatic reply.

"How many poolrooms or gambling houses or policy shops?"

"Not one."

"Then, since this 'suspicious' place has been wiped off the blotter, you've got a clean bill of health?"

"Yes, Sir," responded the Captain.

The examination of the two women was then adjourned until next Wednesday, bail on each charge being fixed at $1,000. Failing to give this, the two women were taken to the Tombs, though Justice Jerome gave Mr. Rosalsky a note to any Magistrate authorizing him to accept bail at any time.

Police Commissioner Murphy was asked yesterday morning if he had taken any steps with reference to the discovery of Capt. Gannon in the Webster Hotel. The Commissioner said that all he had done was to order Inspector Thompson to make a full report to him on the matter.

## EVIDENCE FROM DIVVER MEN.

### Arrest of Reputed Disorderly-House Keeper Due to Their Complaint —Mr. Foley's Charges.

The bitter fight for the leadership of the Second Assembly District now being waged between ex-Judge Divver and Thomas Foley has been brought into the movement against police protection of disorderly houses. Justice Jerome admitted yesterday that the arrest on Wednesday night of Antonio Lorenzo, the reputed proprietor of a disorderly house at 96 Cherry Street, by Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station, at the instance of Assistant District Attorney Garvan, had been made upon evidence submitted by the Divverites.

Word was sent to Mr. Foley, when this became known, that if he wished to retaliate upon his political rivals, opportunity would be afforded him to do so. Mr. Foley replied that he had nothing to say, but that even if he had he was no informer. When seen later, Mr. Foley had this to say further:

"The fight on Capt. Vredenburgh has been waged by Divver for three years and a half. Divver is the leader of this district now.

He levies all of the assessments for the political organization. Some time ago a disorderly-house keeper refused to "give up" for something or other, and he was soon afterward arrested and fined $500. The Divverites think that if they can get Vredenburgh out of this precinct and Creamer out of the Old Slip Station, and Captains of their own selection put in, they can win. The Oak Street Precinct was never cleaner than it is now. Divver has tried to have Vredenburgh transferred time after time. Now that they can't get him moved through Headquarters, they want to throw him out through this trumped-up business.

Capt. Vredenburgh was transferred some time ago—for the space of an hour. He was made a Captain by the reform board. The Captain's men raided a poolroom at 80 Park Row, in which it was said Judge Divver was interested, some time ago.

## COMMISSIONER MURPHY'S BUDGET

### Wants Nearly a Million Dollars Increase for Police Expenses.

Police Commissioner Murphy has sent to the Board of Estimate the budget of what he thinks New York should spend on the police force in 1902. Commissioner Murphy asks for $12,092,611, which represents an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over the amount allowed for this year.

A request is made for $120,000 to appoint 150 new patrolmen, $60,000 for detective sergeants to be appointed, and about $150,000 for a patrol signal system in the Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a comparative statement of the appropriations:

| | 1902. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries of Commissioner and force | $11,116,650 | $10,550,000 |
| Salaries of clerical and other employes | 175,577 | 178,743 |
| Supplies | 440,193 | 312,000 |
| Station house alterations | 55,000 | 35,000 |
| Contingent expenses | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Additions to mounted service | 17,312 | 16,062 |
| Telephone and telegraph supplies | 216,640 | ..... |
| Rents | 41,238 | 40,518 |

Commissioner Murphy asks for six new steam launches to cost $5,000 each, $3,400 for new bicycles, and $1,000 to re-establish a school for pistol practice.

### S. Howland Robbins Seriously Ill.

S. Howland Robbins, who was a Fire Commissioner for the City of New York under Mayors Grant and Gilroy, is seriously ill with heart disease at the Presbyterian Hospital. He has been at the hospital since the 16th of this month. He returned only a short time ago from Europe and had expected to spend the remainder of the Summer at Lenox, Mass.

## DEVERY DEFIED BY ENRAGED POLICEMAN

### O'Neill Carries Out His Threat to Go "Higher Up."

### COMPLAINS TO MR. PHILBIN

### Unprecedented Scene in Police Trial Room While the Patrolman Declares Money Would Have Averted Frequent Transfers.

An accused patrolman of the Police Department shook his fist under the nose of Deputy Commissioner Devery at the police trials yesterday, and deliberately defied the Deputy Commissioner to do his worst.

"I won't stand for it," said the patrolman after the Deputy Commissioner had fined him thirty days' pay. "I'll go higher up. I've been transferred six times, and I suppose if I'd hand over $25 you'd stand for it. But I won't be shaken down again. I'll go higher up."

The other policemen who were in the large trial room at the Mulberry Street headquarters were paralyzed with astonishment at the daring remarks made by the infuriated patrolman, who felt that an injustice had been done him. The Deputy Commissioner was himself in a state verging on apoplexy as the patrolman defied him and charged those who have the power of making transfers with "shaking down," or, in other words, demanding money from patrolmen in order to leave them in desirable precincts.

The threat of going "higher up" was carried out by the policeman. He went directly to the District Attorney's office, where he had a consultation with Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Sandford and later with Justice Jerome.

These consultations were only preliminary to a more searching inquiry into the system of transferring policemen from precincts near which they have established their homes to those so remote that the men find it almost impossible to see their families.

CHARGES AGAINST O'NEILL.

The policeman who created all this excitement is Edward O'Neill, who up to Wednesday was attached to the Tremont Station. On that day he was transferred to the East Fifty-first Street Station, and yesterday he was before Deputy Commissioner Devery on charges growing out of his actions during his connection with the Tremont Station.

Elias Hollander, a dealer in crockery at 3,806 Third Avenue, was the complainant against O'Neill. According to his story, as told to the Deputy Commissioner, O'Neill entered his place on Sunday morning, Aug. 11, and told him he was violating the law by selling goods on Sunday. Hollander did not see why he could not keep open until 10 o'clock in the morning like other stores in the neighborhood, and he told O'Neill so. There was one woman customer in the store at the time, and Hollander continued waiting on her after he had told his son to close the front doors of the store. In his testimony before the Deputy Commissioner he claimed that Policeman O'Neill put him under arrest and would not allow him to go into the back room to get his coat. When he attempted to do this, he said, the policeman handled him roughly and finally drew his revolver. His testimony was corroborated by his son and the woman who was in the store.

O'Neill gave his version of the trouble and said that Hollander, his wife, and had attacked him and that he had been compelled to draw his revolver in self-defense.

"What time was this?" asked Deputy Commissioner Devery in no mild tone.

"Ten o'clock in the morning," was the answer.

The Deputy Commissioner half arose from his chair and said in loud, sharp tones:

"They ought to have taken you and thrown you out of the window. What right had you to go in there and interfere with this man, who was trying to make his living?"

"Why, I arrested him because he was guilty of a violation of the law in my presence," said O'Neill.

"It ain't for you as a police officer to go in there with a pistol and take a man out."

"I had to protect myself," replied O'Neill. "This man, his wife and son were all jumping onto me."

MR. DEVERY'S DENUNCIATION.

The Deputy Commissioner, rising from his chair, shouted:

"They ought to have thrown you out of the window. We're having enough of that kind of thing already, people going in and interfering with other people in making a little living in their own way. Perhaps in a day or two we'll have Mrs. Nation and a lot of other tin soldiers traveling around here. Yesterday we had a crazy woman in here. She and those other tin soldiers will be coming down on us to enforce those blue laws and making it so that a man can't make a living. You ought to be in the fifth or sixth ring of that party of theirs. You ought to have a little hatchet, too. It's the rottenest kind of thing this having a lot of tin soldiers going around interfering with business. The people ought to get up and stop it. It is a bloody outrage. You ought to go and join this band of people along with this crazy woman that was in here yesterday. The people oughtn't to stand for this kind of a thing."

It was at this point that Policeman O'Neill rebelled. Stepping forward from the spot where he had stood at attention before Deputy Commissioner Devery, he almost touched the latter's desk. Suddenly he raised his clenched fist and shook it directly under the Deputy Commissioner's nose as he shouted:

"I suppose if I'd stand for a 'shake-down' you'd stand for it."

"I fine you thirty days' pay," said Deputy Commissioner Devery, every sign of anger appearing on his face.

Then O'Neill, in tones that rang through the room, said:

"I won't stand for it. I'll take it higher up."

The policeman then turned about and started from the courtroom. As a parting shot he cried: "You won't do anything of the sort and fine me thirty days. I've been transferred six times in four months because I won't stand for 'shaking down.' I paid $45—"

"Come back here. What's that you say?" cried the Deputy Commissioner in a voice choked with anger.

Policeman O'Neill walked deliberately back to the place in front of the Deputy Commissioner's desk, and, in marked contrast to his former tones, calmly made the charges as quoted. He then started from the courtroom.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S RAGE.

Deputy Commissioner Devery seem to recover from the shock. He clutched his desk, and looked helplessly around. Finally he gasped out:

"I'll make a complaint against you and I'll break you."

"Go ahead and do it," said the retreating policeman.

"You're a loafer. Get out of here," shouted the Deputy Commissioner, shaking his fist at the back of the policeman.

Policeman O'Neill went from the trial room to the Criminal Courts Building, and there saw District Attorney Philbin, who assigned Messrs. Gans and Sanford to question him. Justice Jerome was called in, and the policeman gave his story in detail.

He said that he lived in the Borough of the Bronx. He became a member of the police force in 1891. Up to April 3 last he was attached to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. On that date he was transferred to the Madison Street Station, down town. He remained there until May 12, when he was shifted back to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. He was there until June 5, when he was sent to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he remained four days, when he got orders to go to Tremont, from which station he was transferred to the East Fifty-first Street Station as stated.

He also stated that he had been fined ten days' pay by Deputy Commissioner Devery, for failing to arrest a thief he had never heard of. He said that his whole trouble was due to the fact that he had failed to pay $25 to prevent his being transferred to the Madison Street Station.

Further details of what he disclosed in the District Attorney's office were refused. When asked by the reporters to tell of his troubles he said:

"Mr. Philbin told me not to open my mouth to any one, and I am not going to.

Policeman O'Neill had protested to Commissioner Murphy about his frequent transfers, just before the trials yesterday, and had told him about the assessment of $25. After the policeman had visited the District Attorney, Commissioner Murphy said:

"I am glad he has placed the case in the hands of the District Attorney. I want a full investigation."

O'Neill's police record shows that he was appointed to the force on May 10, 1891. There have been eighteen complaints against him. Once while a mounted policeman he was charged with running his horse. Other minor complaints are enumerated on the record.

At the Madison Street Police Station last night Sergt. McSweeney, who has been in the precinct for fourteen years, said:

"O'Neill was here when Acting Captain Hammond was in charge. O'Neill was a member of the 'A. B. A.'s. Understand, I don't mean the 'A. P. A.'s. I mean he was a member of the Alcoholic Benevolent Association."

Policeman O'Neill was seen last night on his post on Second Avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Streets, and he decided to talk about his difficulties in the department. In this interview he greatly modified some of the statements which he made in the trial room which were taken down by the Deputy Commissioner's stenographer. He said last night:

"There were three against me, and Hollander got after me with heavy plumber's tongs, so I defended my life, and I would do it again if I had to. I mean to collect that month's pay if I have to go to the courts to get it.

"I am tired of being hammered, and if it were not for my three children I would get off the force. It all comes of doing my duty in arresting Charles Stackenberg, who keeps a saloon at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, for a violation of the excise law, the latter part of last March. I was then attached to the East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and on April 3 I was sent down to Madison Street. Next month I was sent back to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and three weeks later to Sixty-eighth Street. I was on sick leave, and before I could report there I was transferred to Tremont. That was early in June, and this morning I was sent down to this precinct. I am pretty tired of being kicked about."

"Do you think these transfers have been made because you would not pay for the assignment you want?"

"No, I have never said that. It has been because I arrested that saloon keeper."

"Were you ever asked to pay for a transfer?"

ASKED TO PAY $25.

"Yes, I was on the mounted force and I was dismounted. Then I was told that if I would pay $25 I could go back to High Bridge on the mounted force and that I would be let alone there for a year. That was two years ago."

"Who asked you to pay that money?"

"I cannot tell you any more."

"Were you ever asked to pay again?"

"No, I was not."

"It is said that you refused to pay an assessment?"

"I was never asked to pay any."

"Wasn't there an assessment when they were trying to get the three-platoon system introduced?"

"I never heard of any, and no one ever asked me to contribute anything."

"Have you employed counsel to take the matter of this fine to the courts?"

"No. I will wait first to see if it is enforced, and then I will be guided by circumstances. Oh, I am sick of all this pounding. I have not even had a chance to get a thing to eat to-day. I am kept so far away from my home that I have to spend all my time when I am off duty getting home and back again. I am seldom home for a meal. When I was in Madison Street it took me two hours to get home."

O'Neill served in the Second United States Cavalry for five years, from 1884 to 1890.

## DEVERY FINES A SERGEANT.

### Inspector Cross Pleads Vainly for Patrick Cully—Policeman Fined and Rebuked for Clubbing.

Sergt. Patrick Cully and Patrolman John F. Winters, both of the Union Market Station, were fined twenty days' pay each by Deputy Commissioner Devery, presiding over the trials of delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday, because Felix Summit, an old man arrested for intoxication, had cut his throat, making a serious wound, while awaiting arraignment at the Essex Market Police Court. It appears that Policeman Winters was not on hand to take his prisoner to court, and Sergt. Cully gave the man his knife, which had been taken from him, and sent him off in the patrol wagon with the other prisoners.

Inspector Cross, who was a lawyer before he was a policeman, tried hard to save Sergt. Cully, saying that he had returned the knife to the prisoner inadvertently.

"He is a sober Sergeant," said the Inspector.

"All Sergeants are sober so far as I know," said Deputy Commissioner Devery.

"I'm sorry for him, for he is a good Sergeant," said Inspector Cross.

"You ought to be more sorry for the man who cut his throat," said the Deputy Commissioner.

Policeman Walter J. Bellinger of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station proved an alibi to the satisfaction of Deputy Commissioner Devery when arraigned on a charge of clubbing Michael Maccia of 239 East Fifty-ninth Street, but Policeman Howry of the Oak Street Station was fined twenty days' pay on the same charge, preferred by John Larkey. Howry has incurred the avowed dislike of the Deputy Commissioner because of his reputed affiliations with reporters. He has as a result served the city without pay many weeks since the beginning of the year, and has been lectured besides.

"You let your Greek blood get the best of you," said Deputy Commissioner Devery in passing sentence. "You wanted to do the same thing to your Captain not long ago."

## CHANGES IN POLICE UNIFORM.

### Touch of Color Added to the Dress of the Mounted Force.

Commissioner Murphy yesterday morning issued an order directing the mounted policemen to change their uniforms for Fall and Winter.

In the Fall uniform the trousers will be narrow in the legs. They will have a spring bottom and a yellow cord stripe on the outside of the legs, with buttons for straps at the bottom. Up to five or six years ago, the mounted men were distinguished from the infantry by yellow service stripes on the coat sleeves. The police think that by the new order there will be a return to the former uniform.

In the Winter uniform the men are directed to wear black leather leggins and to obtain a double-breasted Winter overcoat corresponding to that worn by the bicycle policemen.

## OLD INDIANIAN BUNKOED.

### Met a Man on the Street Who Knew Him and Was Soon Parted from His Money.

John Barlow, seventy years old, from Clark Township, Jackson County, Ind., complained to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday that he had been robbed of $70 at 137 West Fifteenth Street.

With his wife, Cynthia, Mr. Barlow had been to the Buffalo Exposition, and then came to New York for a few days, stopping at No. 210 West Fourteenth Street. Mr. Barlow desiring to see the sights, especially in the Tenderloin.

Mr. Barlow left the house yesterday to buy tickets home, and on Union Square was accosted by a young man who said his name was Ragsdale.

"Why, how are you, Mr. Barlow? And how are all the people in Clark Township?" he said.

Mr. Barlow expressed pleasure at meeting some one in New York who was acquainted in Clark Township.

Ragsdale then inquired whether Mr. Barlow knew John Rogers, and receiving an affirmative answer, asked Mr. Barlow to take a picture to him. Mr. Barlow said he would be delighted to do so, and was invited to No. 137 West Fifteenth Street to get the picture.

There unsuccessful attempts were made to get Barlow into a game of cards and three-card monte, whereupon two men, claiming to be policemen, rushed in and placed Barlow and "Ragsdale" under arrest for running a gambling house.

Mr. Barlow was greatly frightened, and begged to be allowed to go. He was asked how much money he had, and replying "Seventy dollars," was told if he gave it up he could go. He was advised to go for his wife, and she might be able to get some of the money back. He parted with his money.

Mr. Barlow soon returned with his wife to find only a woman, who gave her name as Ida Blake, in the house. She was arrested, but later released by Magistrate Cornell for lack of proof.

Capt. Flood, who has become interested in the case, says he will capture the swindlers to-day.

## THE STEEL TRUST TRAINING NEW MEN

### School for Skilled Workers to Take the Place of Strikers.

### Preparations to Start the Demmler Mill —Amalgamated Willing to be Incorporated, Says Shaffer.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—Officials of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation that were closed by the strike of the Amalgamated Association, stated to-day that they were receiving many applications from former employes for work. The announcement that the company would start their mills non-union has, the officials believe, caused a weakening in the ranks of the strikers, and many are seeking cover.

The Amalgamated officials, however, claim that their ranks are unbroken and as strong as ever. One of the steel officials said to-day that there was a general mistake being made regarding the time it would take to train inexperienced men and make them capable of operating mill machines. It is now determined, he said, to have new men placed in positions that will give them a chance to learn the skilled work, and many of the men who hold menial positions in the union mills are to be taught skilled work with which they are in a measure familiar through long association with the workings of the mills.

In the Painter mills the work is progressing smoothly, and no desertions are reported. New men are being secured, though the company officials say that on Sundays the strikers make an active canvass of the homes of the men at work and seek to induce them to remain away from the plant. The last two mills in the Painter plant were to have been started to-day, but it was found impossible to have them ready, and the starting was postponed for a few days.

Pickets about the Lindsay-McCutcheon plant in Allegheny claimed to have turned back a new man to-day who was bound for the mills. Other than this there was no change in the Allegheny plant.

The only significant action in Lawrenceville to-day was the successful starting of the Guide mill in the Lower Union mills of the Carnegie Company. The start was made, according to the officials, with a full crew, and the mill will be run without interruption.

Regarding the rumor that the steel workers' strike would affect the opening of the window glass plants this Fall, a prominent manufacturer to-day said the reason given for this was absurd.

There was little of interest about the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association to-day. Referring to a telegram from New York quoting officials of the United States Steel Corporation as stating that the Amalgamated Association would not be reorganized until the latter was incorporated, Mr. Shaffer said:

"The Amalgamated Association is not incorporated, it is true. I know no reason for this, save that there is no law providing for such incorporation. Other labor organizations are also not incorporated, presumably for the same reason. The only labor organization that I know to be incorporated is that of the Knights of Labor.

"This body, I believe, was incorporated under a special act of Congress. Personally, I can see no objection to the incorporation of the Amalgamated Association, but such a step could be authorized only by the annual convention of the organization. The officials of the association have no power in the matter."

The cause for the absence of Assistant Secretary M. J. Tighe is intimated in a report from Chicago, which says that he is engaged with Vice President W. C. Davis in organizing a new Amalgamated lodge in South Chicago which will take the place of the one expelled by him two weeks ago. It is said that fourteen members have been secured for the new lodge out of the membership of the former lodge.

After next Monday the Amalgamated Association will begin the disbursement of strike benefits to such as are still out of employment. The rate is $4 a week. The sheet and hoop workers will have been out nine weeks by the end of August, the tin workers seven weeks, and the Federal and National steel employes and tube workers three weeks.

The question of strike benefits for employes of the National Tube Company, who are not members of the Amalgamated Association, is still a subject of discussion. These men are nearly all members of certain trades unions affiliated with the Federation of Labor, and went out in sympathy with Amalgamated strikers without the formality provided by the Federation constitution. For this reason no benefits can be paid them by their own organization.

Several meetings of the tube workers have been held recently to consider the question, and committees were appointed to ascertain their standing with the Amalgamated Association. It is understood that the strikers' officials assured them that they would not be overlooked in the hour of need.

Secretary Williams received a check from the Flint Glass Workers to-day for $3,000, besides several other large donations.

Advices from Lisbon, Ohio, say that the strikers have erected seven large tents at different points outside the tin mill inclosure. The pickets have increased their vigilance and will endeavor to keep all non-union men from entering the plant.

It is confidently asserted that before many months pass, it will be possible to produce many new men and plenty to man all the plants that are now idle and which union men have refused to take hold of. The strikers say it will take years to accomplish this.

The American Tin Plate Company is said to have made its Star plant, in this city, a school of instruction. Skilled men are in charge, who are instructing other men in the mysteries of tin plate making. When the novices show a sufficient degree of proficiency they are to be sent to other plants. Managers of various plants of the company will be there every day, placing and teaching the new men.

The members of the John F. Ward and Pride of Newcastle Lodges of the Amalgamated Association, composed of the striking tin workers of Newcastle, held a secret session to-night, and considered a communication from David S. Pyle, superintendent of both the Shenango and Greer plants of that city. This communication was somewhat explanatory of the position of the American Tin Plate Company in the present strike controversy.

The strikers absolutely refused to have anything to do with the communication. Local Amalgamated men are highly wrought up over the report that the trust will attempt to resume operations in all the tin plants with non-union men. They do not believe, however, that this will be attempted in this city.

The report from Monessen to-night is that the steel hoop mill will resume full force on next Monday, according to the plans made at present. Enough men have been secured, it is claimed, to operate the plant, both turns, and the strike here will be practically broken should this be carried out. The tin mill is running with its usual regularity, and present indications do not point to any approaching trouble.

Reports from all the mills of the corporation show that steady gains are being made in the force of non-union men. The strikers claim to have induced six non-union men to desert the Star Mills to-day, and to have shipped them back to Chicago, whence they came.

On the other hand, Superintendent Piper of the Star plant announces that he is nearly ready to start up the other mills in the plant, and the men now waiting for the improvements to be completed are in the mill.

The American Tin Plate Company has announced that it will start the Demmler mills of the company on Monday next week. Police protection has been asked for from Mayor Black of McKeesport.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association will not discuss the report of injunctions being served against their members at Canal Dover, Ohio, until they hear officially from their district officers. It is believed by many of the lay members of the association that some effective way will be found by which injunctions can be circumvented.

Advices from Canal Dover, Ohio, to-night say official notice of the injunction proceedings did not reach the town until late to-night, when United States Marshal Fanning came to serve the writs on all the strikers he could find.

The strikers were taken aback considerably by the movement and say it is wholly unwarranted, for they have so far not intimidated any one and have only used moral suasion.

John Stevenson, Secretary of the Miners' Association, was in Canal Dover to-day to tender the strikers the sympathy and financial support of the association. He also intimated that it is possible that the President would order a strike of miners. Such an order would affect about 10,000 men in this section of Ohio, embracing all the mines included in ten counties.

Reports to-night from outside points indicate no change whatever in the strike situation. Much interest is being taken at McKeesport over the announcement that the Demmler plant will surely be started on Monday, and the strikers say every possible effort will be made peaceably and lawfully to prevent the company making a success of its venture.

## MR. SCHWAB WOULDN'T AGREE.

### Simon Burns's Plan for Arbitration Rejected by the Trust—Another to be Submitted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 29.—Simon Burns, who arrived here to-day, announced that his plan for settling the steel strike by arbitration has been rejected by President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation.

Burns, who is President of the National organization of window glass workers, and also the head of the Knights of Labor, declared that another plan would be submitted to-morrow to President Schwab. He explained that his first plan of arbitration, which was made public last night, was submitted to President Schwab on Aug. 21, but that he received no reply to it until yesterday, when Mr. Schwab's secretary telephoned him from New York that his chief would not consider the proposition.

"I submitted my plan to Mr. Schwab merely as a suggestion," said Mr. Burns, "and if there is anything in it that is objectionable to the trust officials, it can be modified. When I return to Pittsburg to-morrow, I shall take the matter up again with Mr. Schwab in the hope of making some kind of an arrangement whereby the strike questions can be submitted to arbitration. I think a start toward a settlement of the strike should be made at once, as it is hurting business.

"If it is true, as Mr. Schwab says, that there is nothing to arbitrate, I cannot see where his side will be injured by submitting to arbitration. It might be different, of course, if the matter were submitted to interested parties, but that was not the plan.

"I think President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, has acted fairly in agreeing to submit his side of the trouble to arbitration."

Mr. Burns further expressed the belief that the entire matter, as far as the steel corporation is concerned, has been left in the hands of President Schwab, and that it will depend on him whether or not the strike shall be settled by arbitration.

TIN PLATE MILLS TO START.

Preparations to House the Workmen in the Company's Plant.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, Aug. 29.—There is every indication that the managers of the Cambridge plant of the American Tin Plate mill will try to put the plant into operation within a day or two. Beds, cooking utensils, and a stock of food have been placed in the mill. The plant has six hot mills and could be operated by a small force.

The leaders of the association still declare that their men are all firm, and that there will be no desertions.

STRIKERS ACKNOWLEDGE DEFEAT.

Some McKeesport Men Say They Are Anxious to Return to Work.

*Special to The New York Times.*

McKEESPORT, Penn., Aug. 29.—It is predicted by some strikers here that within two weeks the steel strike will be at an end. These strikers admit that the overtures for peace will come from the workers themselves.

"We are whipped," said one of the most prominent members of the Butt-Welders' Union to-day. "All our men know it, and are willing to go back to work. The only question with us is what the company proposes to do with us when we go back.

"If the men in the unions in this city were satisfied, we would not be reduced 10 or 20 per cent., they would be willing to go back now. For my part, I went out on strike with the rest. I'm satisfied that this strike is a failure, and I'm willing to take my medicine."

This man was speaking only of McKeesport, but the situation is the same elsewhere as in McKeesport, and this city will break the backbone of the strike. McKeesport never has been a good union town. The mills here have always operated non-union and the workmen believe they can get better satisfaction through individual contracts than through unions.

Injunction Against Ohio Strikers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—United States Judge Francis J. Wing this afternoon granted an injunction to prevent the striking workmen at the American Steel Company's plant at Canal Dover, Ohio, from interfering with the company or its employes. The petition alleges that the union men have coerced and intimidated the employes of the company.

## PENALTIES FOR PICKETS.

### They May Be Arrested for Speaking with a Non-Union Man.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Union pickets may be arrested without warrants and held to the Criminal Court for unlawful interference, if they touch a non-union man and request the privilege of a conversation.

This was the purport of a decision rendered here to-day by Justice Doyle, when he held to the Criminal Court James Brown and Herman Vogelsang, two of the Strike Committee of the Ironmolders' Union of North America, who on Aug. 12 pulled the sleeve of Anton Neilson, a molder, and said: "Can I speak with you?"

## STEEL PLANTS TO UNITE?

### Report that Illinois Steel Company Will Transfer Its Joliet and Bayview Plants to Chicago.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Rumors are floating about South Chicago that the Illinois Steel Company is going to enlarge its plant to double its present capacity. The company owns a large tract of land north of its present mills, and it is said that surveyors have been at work laying out the new buildings.

Some of the South Chicago men claim that the company will erect a plant there large enough to do the work heretofore done at Joliet and Bayview, and that these two places will be abandoned.

The Illinois Steel Company refused to confirm the report of the consolidation. Joliet and Bayview are uneasy over the reported abandonment of the plants at those places.

Vice President Davis is still at Joliet. A large meeting of South Chicago non-strikers is expected to be held next Sunday.

## MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

### They Insist Upon Written Agreements Hereafter—Threats of Strike If Existing Contracts Are Broken.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 29.—With the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, the United Mine Workers this afternoon practically finished their work. The convention will adjourn at noon to-morrow.

The resolutions recommend written instead of verbal agreements with all the coal companies, strict compliance with the present contract, continuation of the card inspection system as now conducted, and instruct President Mitchell and the District Presidents to confer with the coal companies regarding card inspection and violation of agreements, and to arrange for a joint conference.

These officers are vested with power to declare a strike if contracts now in force are not lived up to. The resolutions call attention to the advantage resulting to both miners and operators from a written contract covering the wage rate for a stated period and specifying the conditions of labor. The committee alleges that, instead of agreeing to the request for a written agreement, the various companies posted notices of an indefinite character.

The resolutions state that in many instances written notices posted and verbal agreements made by Superintendents with committees have been violated under various pretexts. Employes who derived the benefit of the 10 per cent. increase have, it is claimed, been discharged and new men placed in their positions at the old wages.

The committee states in the resolutions that if the miners are required to live up to their agreement, then the coal companies should do likewise, instead of seeking to destroy the mine workers' organization by intimidating the men.

Hereafter the miners will insist upon written agreements which shall be signed in joint convention before the existing contract expires. They will also insist upon the present working card being continued until the question of a general working badge for the bituminous and anthracite regions is decided upon at the next national convention.

The question of the miners connecting themselves with central labor unions was referred to the respective districts. National President Mitchell and the three district Presidents were constituted a special committee to whom has been referred the grievance of the Delaware and Hudson men in the Scranton district with respect to the laying of roads in their workings.

## UNION MINERS ARMED.

### Preparations to Fight Non-Union Men in Earlington, Ky.—$1,000 Spent to Get Ready.

EARLINGTON, Ky., Aug. 29.—Members of the Mine Workers' Union of Hopkins County have been congregated about and near Nortonville during the past twenty-four hours. A number of idle union miners armed with guns have been seen, and pickets stationed on the highways near Nortonville warned travelers against going there.

County officials have been informed that local unions in the past few days have raised $1,000 with which to buy guns and ammunition to be shipped to Nortonville for use in a campaign against the non-union miners of Hopkins County. The operators express themselves as being able to take care of their interests. All mines in the county are running regularly with full forces.

### Government Buying Alabama Steel.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 29.—Lieut. Commander R. G. Denig of the United States Navy is in the Birmingham district inspecting an order of steel billets given by the Government to the Ensley steel plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company. The billets are for use at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is understood that the Alabama steel has thoroughly stood the test, and that the present order is a forerunner of larger ones. Alabama steel has heretofore stood all proofs, and was made into armor plate for the Russian Government at the Carnegie works in Pittsburg.

## YOUNG MINISTER DROWNED.

### The Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant Pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, Loses His Life at Newport, R. I.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—The Rev. Walter Lowrie, assistant pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, New York, was drowned here this afternoon. He was a guest of Mrs. John Auchincloss, and was in swimming off the Blue Rocks, in company with the Rev. Richard Arnold Greene of Princeton University.

They were out quite a ways from the shore, and the two were separated a considerable distance when Mr. Greene saw his companion throw up his hands and sink out of sight. He swam rapidly to the spot, and with the assistance of others in boats, took the body out of the water and made every possible effort to revive the young man.

All these efforts were unavailing and it was evident that death had been caused by some organic trouble. Mr. Lowrie had recently been visiting at Jamestown and only within a day or two had come to visit Mrs. Auchincloss.

The Rev. Walter Lowrie has been for the last two years assistant pastor at the Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith is pastor. He was a native of Warriorsmark, near Altoona, Penn., where his mother still resides, his father being dead.

Many of his family have distinguished themselves at Princeton University, and he was no exception to the rule. He graduated from the university in 1895, and from the Theological Seminary in 1897. He has been very successful in his work in the Central Church, and so popular was he that the members gave him a free trip to Europe last year. While Dr. Smith was in Palestine with the late Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock last Spring the young clergyman was left in entire charge of the work of this large church.

He leaves a brother, Matthew Lowrie, who is a lawyer in Pittsburg, Penn., and who is also a Princeton graduate, and another brother, Charles Lowrie, at 11 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York. He was twenty-nine years old.

## SENATOR HOAR'S BIRTHDAY.

### The Statesman Talks of American Affairs on His Seventy-fifth Anniversary—Numerous Congratulations.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 29.—Senator George F. Hoar was seventy-five years old to-day. Throughout the day he was receiving telegrams and congratulatory messages sent from friends in various parts of the country to his home in this city.

The Senator chatted for a time about his birthday, but he talked more of other things. He said:

"I think the country and the commonwealth never had better ground for cheerful hope and courage for the future than to-day. When we think of what the country has been through, from the landing of the Pilgrims to to-day, what great mistakes have been made, what evils we have encountered, the great public crimes and offenses which have been committed by good men, the whole lesson of American history is that the people are to be trusted and that the noblest and best motives will be the overmastering motives with the people.

"I see that some worthy gentlemen seem to have lost faith for the moment not only in the American people, but in freedom and in good when they think of the mistake we made in regard to the Philippine Islands, but I believe that in the main the men who made the mistake were honest and conscientious and that they will rectify it and save us from its evil consequences, so far as may be.

"Certainly the lessons of my life make me more confident in the opinions on which I have acted, and at the same time more tolerant of those who have differed from me. I think whatever faults I have committed, and they have doubtless been many, that I can at least claim to have loved my country, to have loved Massachusetts, to have loved Worcester, and to have loved Concord."

### Man Whose Barn Was Burned Is Missing

*Special to The New York Times.*

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 29.—Sylvanus Mallett, a well-to-do farmer of Easton, near here, left his home at 4 o'clock this morning and two hours later his barn was burned to the ground. It is thought possible that he perished in the flames, although nothing like the remains of a man's body can be found in the ruins. His neighbors think that he may have been robbed, his assailants afterward firing the building, or that he may have chosen this method of committing suicide. He has been decidedly eccentric since he had a bad fall several years ago.

### The Proposed Alabama Constitution.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 29.—John V. Smith, President of the State Railroad Commission and Chairman of the State Democratic Campaign Committee in the two last general elections, stated to-day that he believed the new constitution about to be framed by the Constitutional Convention would be adopted by a substantial majority. He said he himself approved the new constitution, and believed it would be made a party measure, thus insuring its adoption. Mr. Smith's views are regarded as those of the majority of the Democratic leaders.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

If you appear on Labor Day in shabby worn-out clothes
It's apt to jar you when you see the girls turn up their nose,
So save yourself annoyance—do not spoil your holiday,
And since you'll need a new suit soon get one of us to-day.
Six-and-a-half buys suits here now—good as you ever wore.
Six-and-a-half—a paltry price—the cloth in them cost more.
Indeed, at eighteen dollars some were priced not long ago,
And it's to sell them quickly that they're marked down so low.

**We speed the parting summer with a sale which, in point of values offered, far eclipses any ever held here.**

**For hundreds of our finest $12, $15 and $18 suits are now marked down to $6.50 each.**

$15 Serge Suits,
$12 Black Thibet Suits,
$18 Check Suits,

All now $6.50

$15 Flannel Suits,
$12, $15 and $18.
Coats and Trousers in grey serge, wool crash, and neat checks.

The serge suits are in black, blue, and grey; the flannel suits are in neat stripes and plaids; and the check suits are in hard English worsteds and soft, beautiful Scotch tweeds. Among them are many heavyweight suits carried over from last Fall. All are fashionably tailored, thoroughly reliable, and immense values.

Spring overcoats, striped trousers, silk-lined full dress and Tuxedo suits, &c. All are now marked down to a mere fraction of former prices.

Suits to measure. High grade work at popular prices. Open Saturday until 6 P. M.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY. Between 12th and 13th Sts.

John Dewar & Sons, Ltd.
Have been appointed
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DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY
also received GRAND PRIX (Highest Award) PARIS EXPOSITION

"Better than a cow"
Sweet Clover
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6-Power Goerz
is a splendid all-around glass—$46.00.
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## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

### NORTHWESTERN TO BUY ROAD.

### Report in Chicago that the "Northern Connection" Will be Purchased.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—It is reported that the Northwestern Railroad has opened negotiations for the Kansas City end of the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern Railroad, known as the Northern Connection. General Manager Brimson will neither affirm nor deny the report.

The reported plan of the Northwestern is to extend its Buxton branch through Corydon, crossing the Missouri and Iowa State lines at Lineville, running near Carnesville, Mo., and using the old survey of the Des Moines and Kansas City from that point to a connection with the Northern at Pattonsburg.

Another report is to the effect that the Rock Island will take the Northern Connection and still another that the Burlington is to take both that and the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, together with its leased line, the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City. No credence is placed in the latter reports.

### CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY PROFITS.

### Directors Declare Dividend of 2¼ Per Cent. on Increased Stock.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Directors of the Chicago City Railway Company to-day declared a dividend of 2¼ per cent. on the increased stock, payable on Sept. 30. While this is at the rate of 9 per cent. a year, it is understood that no decision has been reached as to the permanent rate of dividend on the stock, and the next payment may be different from the present one.

At the 9 per cent. rate the company's dividend requirements are $1,620,000, or precisely what they were when 12 per cent. was paid on the old stock. When, on July 1, the stock was increased from $13,500,000 to $18,000,000, the proceeds of the new issue were used to retire $4,610,500 of 4½ per cent. bonds which matured on that date. The company has this saving of interest, and can easily pay 10 per cent. on its stock unless it has decided to save up a cash surplus.

### Atchison Buys a Short Road.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 29.—It is stated here on reliable authority that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company has purchased the Kansas Southwestern Railroad, which runs from Arkansas City to Anthony, Kan., a distance of sixty miles. The Santa Fé wants the line to prevent opposition to its proposed road from Arkansas City to Fort Smith, Ark. The Kansas Southwestern was built in 1887 and was subsequently operated by the St. Louis and San Francisco Road. Five years ago the latter abandoned the line, and it went into the hands of a receiver.

### New Pennsylvania Road Opened.

*Special to The New York Times.*

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug 29.—The Delaware Valley Railroad was opened for traffic to-day. Dr. Rainsford of New York was the first person to purchase a ticket. The new road opens the beautiful Summer regions in the Delaware Valley, and at an early day will be extended to Port Jervis, N. Y. Heretofore Summer guests were compelled to drive to their destinations.

### Brief Railroad Items.

There were meetings yesterday of the Executive Committees of both the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads, but it was stated that only routine business was transacted.

The Colorado and Southern yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend on the first preferred stock of 1½ per cent. This puts the stock on a 3 per cent. basis. Heretofore it had paid 2 per cent. annually.

### Richard Croker's Sons in Deal Circus.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DEAL, Aug. 29.—Frank, Richard, and Herbert Croker, sons of the leader of Tammany Hall, together with a score of other Summer cottagers of Deal and Allenhurst, will take part in an amateur circus, to be given next Monday afternoon and evening in a big tent. The proceeds will be turned over to local charities. Ex-Assemblyman Joseph M. Byrne of Newark will act as ringmaster.

### "Loop the Loop" Must Go.

In a decision handed down by Justice Rich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, it was decided that the police had the power to stop the operation of the amusement feature known as the "Loop the Loop" if in their opinion it was a menace to health and safety.

# BIG SHOOT OPENS TO-DAY

## Riflemen from All Points at Sea Girt, N. J., for the Tourney.

## TEAMS STILL COMING IN

### International and Inter-State Competitions Will Keep Marksmen Busy for Eight Days.

With fourteen States represented on the grounds last night and one foreign rifle team, that of the Ulster Rifle Association of Ireland, on hand, the marksmen assembled for the great international and inter-State rifle shooting tournament of the National Rifle Association of America at Sea Girt, N. J., waited with eager anticipation for the formal opening of the competition this morning. Before the first gun in the tournament is fired, however, there will be a number of other arrivals, and still others will continue to come until next Monday, when about all the teams entered will be assembled. Included in the late arrivals will be some of the members of the riflemen from Canada, who will shoot in the international match for the world's championship, and the Centennial Palma Trophy, this event to be all-America against all-Canada.

The marksmen on hand already are numerous enough to make a brave showing, and, though the riflemen for the most part are quartered in hotels, the grounds of the New Jersey State range yesterday presented the appearance of a big military camp, with the chief difference that military formality and routine are but little in evidence, the individuals of each team being at liberty to come and go at pleasure. Absence from quarters has been unusual, however, as rifle practice has kept the men constantly busy, and from dawn until the light failed in the evening each day there have been few moments when the smart crack of the modern military rifle could not be heard.

The shooting, too, has been of a remarkably high order, and from the scores made in practice the winning of prizes in the set competitions will call for scores approaching close to perfection.

The ceremony of the formal opening will begin at 10 o'clock this morning, and will be conducted by Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey, Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President of the National Rifle Association of American and executive officer of the present tournament, and Brig. Gen. Adelbert R. Buffington, United States Army, and Rear Admiral John J. Read, United States Navy, assistant executive officers. Aiding these will be the chief officers of the organizations affiliated with the National Rifle Association in the conduct of the tournament, Nathan Spering, President of the Philadelphia Rifle Association; Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, Vice President of the New Jersey State Rifle Association; Daniel L. F. Chase, President of the Massachusetts Rifle Association; August Zimmermann, President of the Zettler Rifle Club of New York; Dr. Walter G. Hudson, President of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, and Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, President of the United States Revolver Association. The shooting will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon with the competition in the Columbia Trophy match. Following this, rifle, carbine, revolver, and pistol shooting will continue for eight days.

The full programme for the tournament and the order of the shooting for the eight days of the big meeting of marksmen follows:

FIRST DAY, AUG. 30.—10 A. M., opening of meeting; 2 P. M., Columbia trophy match, N. J. S. R. A., No. 13; 4 P. M., Inspectors' match, N. J. S. R. A., No. 9; bull's-eye and group pool shooting, all ranges and all individual matches, with the exception of the Wimbledon Cup and President's match.

SECOND DAY, AUG. 31.—1 P. M., Wimbledon Cup match, N. R. A. of A., No. 2; 2 P. M., revolver team match, N. J. S. R. A., No. 18; 3 P. M., interclub match, N. R. A. of A., No. 5; bull's-eye and group pool shooting, all ranges, and all individual matches, with the exception of President's match.

THIRD DAY, SEPT. 2.—10 A. M., 200 yards' stage, Hilton trophy match, N. R. A. of A., No. 3; 2 P. M., 500 and 600 yards' stage; bull's-eye and group pool shooting, all ranges, and all individual matches, with the exception of President's match.

FOURTH DAY, SEPT. 3.—10 A. M., company team match, N. J. S. R. A., No. 21; 2 P. M., regimental interstate match, N. J. S. R. A., No. 22; New Jersey National Guard match, No. 12; bull's-eye and group pool shooting, all ranges, and all individual matches, with the exception of President's match.

FIFTH DAY, SEPT. 4—9 A. M., company team (Tyro) match, N. J. S. R. A.; 2 P. M., 200-yard stage inter-State match, N. R. A. of A.; 5 P. M., 500-yard stage inter-State match, N. R. A. of A. Bull's eye and group pool shooting, all ranges, and all individual matches except President's match.

SIXTH DAY, SEPT. 5—9 A. M., carbine team match, N. J. S. R. A.; 11 A. M., 800-yard stage Palma match; 2 P. M., 900-yard stage Palma match; 4 P. M., 1,000-yard stage Palma match. Bull's eye and group pool shooting and individual matches, short ranges only.

SEVENTH DAY, SEPT. 6—11 A. M., 800-yard stage match, America vs. Ireland; 2 P. M., 900-yard stage match, America vs. Ireland; 4 P. M., 1,000-yard stage match, America vs. Ireland. Bull's eye and group pool shooting and individual matches, short range only.

EIGHTH DAY, SEPT. 7—1 P. M., President's match, National Rifle Association of America; 5 P. M., Alaska Cavalry vs. First Regiment, R. J. challenge match; 6 P. M.—Close of the meeting. Bull's eye and group pool shooting, all ranges, and individual matches. Open all day until 6 P. M.

## CANADIAN RIFLEMEN PICKED.

### Team to Shoot in International Match Will Arrive Saturday.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 29.—The names of the men on the Canadian team which will participate in the National Rifle Association of America matches at Sea Girt, N. J., were announced to-day. They are Major J. J. Mason, Thirteenth Regiment, commanding at Hamilton; Capt. W. H. Davidson, Eighth Royal Rifles, Quebec; Capt. R. J. Davidson, Eighth Royal Rifles, Quebec; Lieut. W. L. Rossi, Lieut. R. A. Robertson, Sergt. Major S. J. Huggins, Sergt. T. Hayhurst, Color Sergt. Sheddon, Thirteenth Regiment, Hamilton; Sergt. Drysdale, First Prince of Wales's Regiment, Montreal; Sergt. Swain, First Prince of Wales's Regiment, Montreal; Gunner A. Fleming, Capt. J. D. Stewart, Fifth Royal Canadian Artillery, British Columbia; Private S. Paupst, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Dundas, and Lieut. Smith, Fifty-ninth Regiment, Cornwall.

The team will parade in Montreal on Saturday and leave in the evening. They will wear khaki uniforms. Permission from the United States authorities for the team to travel with arms and accoutrements has arrived.

## PRIZE WINNING DOGS.

### Our Bobs, Frank J. Gould's St. Bernard, Gets the Rupper Cup at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—The judges in the Pan-American Dog Show nearly completed their work of awarding prizes to-day. Twelve breeds were disposed of, including field spaniels, cocker spaniels, Irish water spaniels, rough and smooth collies, old English sheep dogs, poodles, wire-haired fox terriers, Scotch terriers, black and tan terriers, and schipperkes. The Pan-American gold medal for the largest exhibit of dogs was won by the Vancroft Kennels, and the gold medal for the handler in charge of the largest string by B. F. Lewis of Philadelphia.

The Vancroft pitcher for the best exhibit from the United States went to the Swiss Mountain Kennels, which also won the E. M. Oldham silver trophy for the best kennel of four owned by a woman. Rag Tag, owned by Mrs. R. F. Mayhew, won the Warren challenge cup for the best novice smooth-coated fox terrier. The Norfolk Kennels were awarded the Vancroft pitcher for the best Canadian entry. The Ruppert challenge cup for the best American-bred St. Bernard was readily given the Frank J. Gould's Our Bobs. Other special challenge cups and medals were awarded as follows:

Swift Mountain Kennels Silver Vase for the best brace of toy dogs, won by Mrs. J. B. Vandergrift; Duquesne Kennels Silver Shield for the best exhibit of pointers and setters, won by the Vancroft Kennels; J. V. Mott Cup, offered for the best spaniel, won by Banner Nancy, owned by the Swiss Kennel Club; silver medal for the best bulldog, won by Beau Brummel.

# SHAMROCK II. REFITTED.

### All Hands on Cup Challenger Were Busy With Overhauling.

George L. Watson, designer; Capt. Sycamore, skipper, and all hands of the Shamrock II. were hard at work all day yesterday inspecting, altering, and improving the cup challenger at her mooring in Sandy Hook Bay.

Those who have seen the yacht sail in her four trial spins in these waters, and who have praised her performances would be surprised to know how far from "ready" the yacht is.

Riggers were at work yesterday setting up the topmast stays, which had stretched some in the recent trials; sailmakers removed a cloth from the luff of the mainsail, and altered the leach to make the battens fit better. The head of the club topsail was also recut.

A stronger main sheet was rove, and the gear attached to the spinnaker boom. This spar is said to be 110 feet long. All extra dunnage was taken from the inside of the yacht, so that she is "stripped for action," so to speak, and she may now be expected to show even better speed than she demonstrated in her early trials.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who remained on board the Erin most of the day, said that to-day the yacht positively would sail over one of the courses which have been used for America's Cup races, either fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return, or over a triangular course, depending on the direction of the wind and its strength.

The yacht will be timed as she was in her trials in British waters, so that an excellent gauge of her speed may be gained.

"Her best work is to come after Mr. Jameson arrives," said Sir Thomas yesterday. "We expect him by the steamer to-morrow night, and Mr. Ratsey is coming with him. About Tuesday of next week they will both go out on the yacht, and then we expect to see some good work. To-morrow we hope to be able to use the spinnaker."

Instead of going to Newport to see the Constitution and the Columbia race on Saturday, Sir Thomas has decided to leave here on Sunday night in the Erin, taking Mr. Jameson and Mr. Watson with him, arriving in time to see the American yachts race on Monday. He will return in the Erin that night, and the Shamrock will go out for a "proper" spin, as Capt. Sycamore puts it, on Tuesday.

## DINNER TO SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

### Challenger for Cup Was Guest of Honor at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—Sir Thomas Lipton was the guest of honor at a dinner given to-night by Edwin P. Benjamin of Allenhurst at the Coleman House. Sir Thomas was to have come on a special train from Atlantic Highlands, and a large crowd gathered at the station to welcome him. Most of the other guests and those of Sir Thomas's own party came on the train, but Sir Thomas himself drove down in a carriage from Monmouth Beach.

There was a big crowd about the Coleman House when he reached there at 6:45. He was repeatedly cheered, and, although he sought to avoid the demonstration, he was obliged to appear upon the balcony, bow, and wave his handkerchief to the crowd.

Others in the party were George L. Watson, the designer of the Shamrock; Capt. Matthews, David Barrie, M. Westwood, Dr. Reid Mackay, Charles Moore, Daniel O'Day, Uzal H. McCarter, B. E. Howell, Henry Siegel, John A. McCall, Carson C. Peck, John N. Beach, S. G. Bayne, Martin Maloney, and Mr. Hillard.

The entire hotel had been specially decorated for the occasion, the three leaves of the shamrock being everywhere reproduced. The table decorations were elaborate, with three-leaf clover replacing the usual smilax.

The napkins were folded in the shape of a shamrock, and in every manner possible the plant which is the emblem of Ireland was used to bring forth the character of the dinner. The dinner was served shortly before 8 o'clock, and the entertainment which followed lasted until the early morning hours.

## CONSTITUTION AFLOAT AGAIN.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 29.—With every detail cared for and the boat put into the best trim possible, her hull smooth and shining in a new coat of oil, Constitution slid down the railway into the water at 5:30 o'clock this evening, ready for the final trial races, which begin Saturday off Newport. It was only a few moments afterward when the tender Mount Morris took her line aboard and towed her slowly down the bay for Catport.

When clear of the pier the Constitution's topsail, which had been housed during the progress of repairs, was sent aloft. The crew was confident that the Constitution is in perfect condition, and all expressed the belief that she will make a creditable showing in the trial races.

### English Money to Back Shamrock.

W. J. Kingsley of Pearson's Magazine arrived in New York yesterday morning on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland with about $150,000, it is said, that he as the commissioner of a number of English yachtsmen, will try to bet on the result of the coming international yacht races for the America's Cup. The Englishmen will back Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II., and will ask odds of about 5 to 3, it is said, for their money. Mr. Kingsley said yesterday that the men whom he represented would follow him across on a later boat, and that pending their arrival he did not feel at liberty to disclose their identity.

## VANDERBILT'S MOTOR TRACK.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OAKDALE, L. I., Aug. 29.—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has written from Newport to several wealthy neighbors here, where his father has his country house, Idle Hour, that he intends to construct a permanent racing track for motor cycles in the vicinity of Oakdale. His plan as announced is to purchase outright the property needed for the course, to secure absolute privacy.

Many of the residents in this section are enthusiastic over the sport of automobiling, as is the owner of the White Ghost and the Red Demon, and many of them will join heartily with him in his new project. Mr. Vanderbilt's plans are novel, but promise to be most effective. The track is to be constructed with metal bed, and is to be most substantial, as he intends to make it a permanent one. His neighbors have promised to co-operate with him in the construction of the new racing track, and it is presumed that some of the foreign racing machines of high power and great racing capabilities will be brought to this country for speed trials over the path when it is completed.

### Chauffeurs Fourner and Sloan Here.

Henri Fournier, the celebrated French chaffeur, was among the passengers who arrived in Hoboken on the Hamburg-American Liner Deutschland yesterday morning. His visit to this country, it is said, is in the interest of a French automobile manufacturing firm which contemplates establishing a branch here, of which Fournier will be the head. Commenting on the object of his coming, Fournier said: "The location of the plant has not been decided upon as yet. I shall not enter the Pan-American races, which I understand will be more on the endurance order than as a test of speed. The machines I represent are of the high speed class.

The motor carriage Fournier referred to is a gasoline machine and is of the type that was used by Fournier in some of his races in Europe. Fournier, a very short time after his arrival, was signed by James C. Kennedy to race against the world's motor record in Madison Square Garden to-night after the Michael-Taylor race. Kennedy made his contract with the jockey, Tod Sloan, who came on the same ship with Fournier and who is acting as manager for the daring French operator. Fournier also has agreed to appear at Monday night's meet at Madison Square Garden. Both Fournier and Sloan went to the Hotel Martin.

### Six-Day Cyclers at Revere.

REVERE, Mass., Aug. 29.—Five hundred and twenty miles and three laps had been covered by the three leading teams at the end of the third day's riding of the six-day bicycle race at the Revere cycle track. Moran and McLean, McDuffie and Pierse, and Maya and Bowler were the leaders, while Bleeker and Downey and Alexander and Stevens were one lap behind, and Dubois and Turgeon were two laps in the rear. The teams rode eight and a half hours today to make up half of the time lost yesterday while other events were going on.

"Jimmy" Michael rode five miles, motor paced, this afternoon and again at night in an attempt to beat the world's record, but the best he could do was 7:18 3-5 in the night trial, which is said to be the best time ever made for the distance on a small track.

# GOLF AMATEUR DEFINED

## New "Year Book" Sets Forth the Deeds that May Disqualify.

## THIRTEEN ACTS PROHIBITED

### Dealers, and Even Caddies Older than Fifteen Years Are Classed as Professionals.

In view of the amendments on the by-laws defining an amateur golfer, made public yesterday in the Year Book of 1901 by the United States Golf Association, the players who hereafter swerve from a very narow and straight path will find themselves outside the breastworks. Within the year there have been charges and countercharges regarding some of the amateurs, which have been discussed in print, although no charges have been submitted in an official way to the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association. These charges were to the effect that certain players had taken free railroad transportation and hotel board to boom the game by playing at California and Florida tournaments. At least one player has been accused of pledging his prize cups for a loan, and in another instance it was said that a player has not been required to pay any of his club dues or expenses.

None of the charges has ever been put in a way that would enable the Executive Committee to take action. Unquestionably this would have been done if the charges had been supported by evidence, although as the offenses were not specifically named in the former definition of a golf amateur the Executive Committee would have been compelled to treat them as violations of the spirit and not the letter of the rules. But in the amendments now made public the hands of the committee are strengthened, for each offense is set down and the punishment, unless a good excuse is brought forward, is the forfeiture of all rights as an amateur.

The text of the amendment follows:

Section 9. No person shall be considered an amateur golfer or shall be eligible to compete in the amateur championship of this association:

1. Who receives a money consideration, either directly or indirectly, by reason of his connection with or skill displayed in playing the game of golf.
2. Who plays for a money prize in a match or open competition.
3. Who receives money for giving lessons or exhibitions of skill in playing the game of golf.
4. Who lays out or takes charge of a golf course for hire.
5. Who carries clubs for hire after attaining the age of fifteen years.
6. Who personally makes for sale balls or other articles connected with the game of golf.
7. Who is classified as a professional in any athletic sport.
8. Who receives compensation for services performed in any athletic organization.
9. Who plays the game or frequents golf courses for the purpose of exploiting business.
10. Who enters a golf competition under an assumed name.
11. Who sells or pledges any prize or token obtained through connection with the game of golf.
12. Who, with the intention of promoting any business, receives transportation or board, or any reduction or equivalent thereof, as a consideration of his playing golf or exhibiting his skill as a player.
13. Who has club dues or charges paid by another person as an inducement to become a member of a club.

Protests against an individual concerning any violation of the letter or the spirit of this section must be made by a member of a club belonging to this association, in writing, to the Secretary of the association, properly certified to by an officer of his club.

Section 10 of the by-laws is amended to read that a player becoming ineligible under Section 9 may be duly reinstated upon his giving satisfactory evidence of meriting it. A change in Section 11, presumably aimed at players from abroad who might come over as "carpet-baggers" for an amateur championship, provides that no one may enter who has had the use of a club's links "for a period not less than the entire current season." The book contains the addresses of 26 associate and of 165 allied clubs in the United States Golf Association.

## CHICAGO GOLFERS IN THE LEAD.

### No Other City Represented in First Eight of Western Tourney.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—In the opening of the Glenview tournament, which began here to-day, Bruce Smith of Onwentsia covered the eighteen holes in seventy-six strokes, establishing a new amateur record for the course. Phelps Hoyt, who won the Western amateur championship last week, made the course in eighty.

The surprise of the day came in the first round for the championship cup, when W. J. Holabird, Jr., of Glenview, defeated Hoyt by five up and three to play. Holabird played a magnificent game, taking seventy-seven to Hoyt's eighty-two, thereby putting Hoyt out of the tournament.

Four cups are being contested for—the championship, the consolation, the "look-in," and the "also ran." Only Chicago players made the first eight. Two Milwaukee representatives won places in the second eight. Vose, the amateur champion of Wisconsin, got into the third eight. Chisholm Beach of Cleveland, who qualified for the consolation cup, was put out of the running in the afternoon play. The first round for the championship cup resulted as follows:

Bruce D. Smith, Onwentsia, beat H. Chandler Eagan, Exmoor, 4 up, 3 to play. Abram Poole, Jr., Onwentsia, beat Gale Thompson, Washington Park, 4 up, 3 to play. W. J. Holabird, Jr., Glenview, beat Phelps B. Hoyt, Glenview, 5 up and 3 to play. Walter Egan, Onwentsia, beat J. Waller Knott, Edgewater, 3 up and 2 to play.

### Massachusetts Championship Finals.

WOLLASTON, Mass., Aug. 29.—The golf championship of Massachusetts lies to-night between Percival Gilbert of Newton Centre and Luis P. Myers of Hyannisport, and also of Yale College. These players went through successfully two more rounds of the match play to-day, defeating doughty opponents in the afternoon play. To-morrow they will meet in the final contest of thirty-six holes. The winner will be hailed as State champion, and will receive a massive silver cup, offered by Mrs. Charles B. Corey of Boston.

### Morris County Golf Handicap.

The Morris County Golf Club has arranged an eighteen-hole handicap match play against bogy for men and guests for Labor Day for two prizes presented by the Greens Committee.

## IRISH SPORTS AT BUFFALO.

### Kickhams of New York Won the Gaelic Foot Match.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Irish sports were continued in the Stadium at the Pan-American grounds to-day. The winners of the four events scored their victories by wide margins. O'Connell, who won the fourteen-pound winding weight throw, had over nine feet the better of his nearest opponent. The Gaelic football match between the Kickhams and the O'Connells, both of New York, was won by the former by a score of 3 to 2. Summaries:

220-Yard Run.—Won by G. McK. Hall, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, second; W. H. Leahy, Mount Pleasant, Mich., third. Time—0:23 4-5.

Three Standing Jumps.—Won by J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, 29 feet 1½ inches; Thomas Brennan, Pastime A. C., New York, second; Michael Harris, Pastime A. C., third.

Throwing 14-Pound Winding Weight.—Won by D. O'Connell, West Side A. C., New York, distance 45 feet ¾ inch; Thomas K. Barrett, Harlem Rowing Club, New York, second; John R. De Witt, Princeton University, third.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Fred Cooksley, Rochester A. C.; J. Delahide, New York, second; Michael Harris, Pastime A. C., New York, third. Time—2:14 1-5.

### Grand Circuit Cyclers at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 29.—The Grand Circuit meet at the Coliseum to-night resulted in some of the best sprint races that have been seen here in some time. Major Taylor won first money in the one-third mile national championship, with Frank Kramer second. The two-mile amateur lap race, points to count, was won by William Dobbins of East Orange, N. J., with T. J. Grady of Chicopee, second. The ten-mile open was exciting all through, some great sprinting being done. W. S. Fenn of Bristol, won, with McFarland a close second.

# YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

In one of the most erratic baseball games played on the Polo Grounds this year New York was beaten by Philadelphia yesterday. The visitors made a poor showing in the field, but managed to win by timely batting. Taylor pitched eight innings of the game for New York and was then taken out of the box and Mathewson substituted. Mathewson did his work well in the one inning in which he pitched. His team, however, failed to bat out the runs necessary to win, Townsend having little trouble in keeping the hits by the New Yorks scattered.

Philadelphia scored at the start of the game. Thomas, the first man up, was sent to first on balls. Barry's sacrifice was neatly fielded by Bowerman. Flick singled, but Van Haltren's quick fielding kept Thomas on third. A base on balls to Delehanty filled the bases. Delehanty was forced at second on Jacklitsch's hit to Murphy, but Thomas scored. Jennings was thrown out by Davis. New York also scored in this inning, Selbach getting to first on a base on balls. He stole second and third and came home on an error by Barry.

Singles by Delehanty and Jennings and an error by Murphy gave Philadelphia a run in the third inning. Selbach scored in this inning after getting to first on balls, a sacrifice by Strang and an error by Cross helping him to get home. Three singles, one a misjudged fly by Selbach, and another a long fly to the outfield, scored two runs for Philadelphia in the fifth inning, and in the sixth inning they scored three more. Thomas reached first base on balls and went to third because Selbach juggled with Barry's single. Flick struck out. Delehanty filled the bases by going to first on balls. Jacklitsch flied to Van Haltren, Thomas scoring. Jennings sent a single to left field and Barry and Delehanty scored. Murphy caught Hallman's line hit.

Two runs were scored by New York in the sixth inning on two singles, a wild pitch and a passed ball. Taylor scored for New York in the seventh inning after getting to first on balls. McBride in the eighth inning also got to first base on balls. He reached second on Ganzel's grounder to Barry, which the latter threw to Jennings, retiring Ganzel. Bowerman hit safely and McBride scored New York's final run. The score:

| NEW YORK. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | PHILADELPHIA. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selbach, lf. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Thomas, cf. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Strang, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Barry, 2b. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| V. Hal'n, cf. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Flick, rf. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Davis, ss. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Deleh'ty, lf. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McBride, rf. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | Jacklit'h, c. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| Murphy, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | Jen'ings, 1b. | 0 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Ganzel, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Hall'an, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Bower'n, c. | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | Cross, ss. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Taylor, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Townse'd, p. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Hickman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Math'w'n, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Total | 7 | 13 | 27 | 15 | 5 |
| Total | 6 | 5 | 27 | 10 | 4 | | | | | | |

*Batted for Taylor in the eighth inning.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | —6 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —7 |

Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. First base on errors—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 13. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 7; off Townsend, 6. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Mathewson, 1; by Townsend, 3. Two-base hits—McBride, Delehanty. Sacrifice hits—Strang, Barry. Stolen bases—Selbach, (2,) Davis, (2,) Bowerman, Barry, (2,) Flick, Jennings. Double play—McBride and Ganzel. Wild pitches—Townsend, 4. Passed balls—Bowerman, 1; Jacklitsch, 1. Hits off Mathewson—One in one inning. Time of game—2 hours and 20 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

## BOSTON, 5; BROOKLYN, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Both pitchers were in good form to-day, but the miserable support given to Kennedy by the Brooklyn infield made it an easy victory for the home team. The score:

| BOSTON. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | BROOKLYN. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slagle, rf. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Keeler, rf. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tenney, 1b. | 1 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | Sh'kard, lf. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Demont, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | Dolan, cf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooley, lf. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Kelley, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| H'lton, cf. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Daly, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Lowe, 3b. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Dahlen, ss. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Long, ss. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Irwin, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Kittridge, c. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | Farrell, c. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Willis, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Ahearn, c. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Kennedy, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 5 | 6 | 27 | 17 | 3 | Total | 1 | 6 | 24 | 14 | 6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | —5 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Earned run—Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Dolan and Daly. Sacrifice hits—Demont and Long. Stolen bases—Lowe and Tenney. Double play—Lowe and Tenney. First base on balls—By Willis, 2; by Kennedy, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 2; by Kennedy, 1. Time of game—1:44. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

### At Pittsburg.

FIRST GAME.

| PITTSBURG. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | CHICAGO. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarke, lf. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hartzell, lf. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beaum't, cf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Green, cf. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Davis, rf. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Dexter, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Wagner, ss. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | Doyle, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 |
| Brans'd, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | Raymer, ss. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Ritchey, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Childs, 2b. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Leach, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Menefee, rf. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yeager, c. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | Kahoe, c. | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Doheny, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Hughes, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 27 | 13 | 2 | Total | 4 | 7 | 27 | 12 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —4 |

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Three-base hits—Beaumont and Hartzel. Sacrifice hits—Menefee and Kahoe. Double play—Davis and Yeager. First base on balls—By Doheny, 1; by Hughes, 3. Struck out—By Hughes, 5; by Doheny, 4. Passed ball—Yeager. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

| PITTSBURG. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | CHICAGO. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarke, lf. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Hartzel, lf. | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Beaum't, cf. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Green, cf. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Davis, rf. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dexter, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Wagner, ss. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Doyle, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Brans'd, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Raymer, ss. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Ritchey, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Childs, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Leach, 3b. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Menefee, rf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| O'Connor, c. | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | Kahoe, c. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Chesbro, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Eason, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 2 | 8 | 27 | 10 | 0 | Total | 1 | 6 | *24 | 10 | 5 |

*None out when winning run scored.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | —2 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —1 |

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Three-base hit—Menefee. Stolen base—Hartzel. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Double play—Chesbro and Bransfield. First base on balls—By Chesbro, 1; by Eason, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Dexter. Struck out—By Chesbro, 5. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

### Standing of the Clubs.

| | W. | L. | P.C. | | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 61 | 40 | .604 | Boston | 52 | 55 | .486 |
| Brooklyn | 61 | 47 | .565 | New York | 42 | 59 | .416 |
| Philadelphia | 61 | 47 | .565 | Cincinnati | 42 | 59 | .416 |
| St. Louis | 59 | 50 | .541 | Chicago | 45 | 66 | .405 |

### Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

### American League Games.

At Cleveland—Washington, 13; Cleveland, 11.
At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Boston, 3.

### Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 14; Buffalo, 5.
At Providence—Montreal, 3; Providence, 2.
At Brockton—Rochester, 6; Brockton, 2.
At Worcester—Worcester, 7; Toronto, 6.

### New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 2; Binghamton, 0.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 5; Utica, 3.
At Troy—Troy, 6; Waverly, 1.

### Baseball at New Rochelle.

An interesting game of baseball will be played at Dillon Park, New Rochelle, tomorrow between the Neptune Fire Company and the officials of New Rochelle. New Rochelle's 300-pound Mayor will be in the contest, while Chief Mayhew W. Bronson of the Larchmont Fire Department will be the umpire. The game is for the benefit of the Neptune Fire Company.

### Death of Zack Phelps.

Zack Phelps, a prominent lawyer of Louisville, Ky., died there last night of pneumonia, complicated with heart disease. Mr. Phelps, who drew the ten-year agreement of the National Baseball League, was a prominent Elk. His wife and several children survive him.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—354 West Twenty-seventh Street; Sophie Breslin; damage, $100.
3:50 A. M.—301 West Thirty-fourth Street; Walter Rockey; damage, $100.
10:10 A. M.—51 Willett Street; Moses Glass; damage slight.
11:25 A. M.—331 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Anne Rosen; damage, $200.
12:35 P. M.—358 West Fifty-eighth Street; Daniel Meade; damage, $1,000.
4:00 P. M.—242 Centre Street; Engie Brothers; damage, $25.
5:00 P. M.—55 Columbia Street; Bernard Levy; damage, $15.
5:00 P. M.—42 Rivington Street; Hyman Steinberg; damage, $300.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—The Rankin Hotel, at Rankin, Penn., was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames spread so rapidly that the guests barely escaped with their lives and lost almost all their clothing. A guest named Oates, who jumped from a third-story window, broke his left arm and was badly bruised, but not dangerously hurt. The loss was about $10,000.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, AND METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., DISTRIBUTORS.

## AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego; Prof. J. M. Gauthier, Providence.

ALBEMARLE—Prof. Palmer C. Rickets, Troy.

ENDICOTT—J. J. Crippen, Denver; Lester R. Davis, Elizabeth; C. F. Clark, Philadelphia; J. Fader, Memphis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Nathaniel Wilson, Washington; Capt. P. R. Ward, United States Army; Dr. F. W. Seward, Goshen; the Rev. H. C. McCormick, Chicago; Dr. Prior, Cologne.

GILSEY—S. Gordon Sawyer, Boston; Lillian Russell, Rockaway; G. E. Norton, Hackettstown.

HOFFMAN—Capt. Samuel S. Brown, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—James H. Eckels, Chicago; Dr. H. A. Mandeville, Orange; James Lawrence, Sheriff of London; D. L. Gillespie, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—T. H. Bushnell, Cleveland; Col. T. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.; Capt. George W. Burr, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—K. Sugawa, Yokohama; William Brookfield, New York; W. D. C. Knox, London; Charles Peabody, Cambridge; S. Cobb Coleman, Chicago; J. C. Hanson, Shanghai; C. W. Lyman, Omaha.

PLAZA—D. E. Morgan, Devil's Lake, N. D.; W. C. Hager, Lancaster, Penn.; H. Magnus, Chicago.

STURTEVANT—The Rev. J. Walsh, Troy.

SAVOY—W. E. Durrell, Cincinnati; the Rev. Hugh Black, Edinburgh.

VICTORIA—Dr. William Clifton Drein, Philadelphia; Theodore de Zaldo, Mayor of Havana; Dr. B. L. Wilson, Erie; State Senator T. W. Cavanaugh, Waterford, N. Y.; Col. W. I. Davids, Charleston, S. C.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Mrs. C. F. Winthrop, Paris; the Hon. A. Brabazon, Dublin.

If You Are Troubled With Constipation, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Gout and Rheumatism

*Use the Genuine Imported*

Carlsbad Sprudel Water

*IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY*

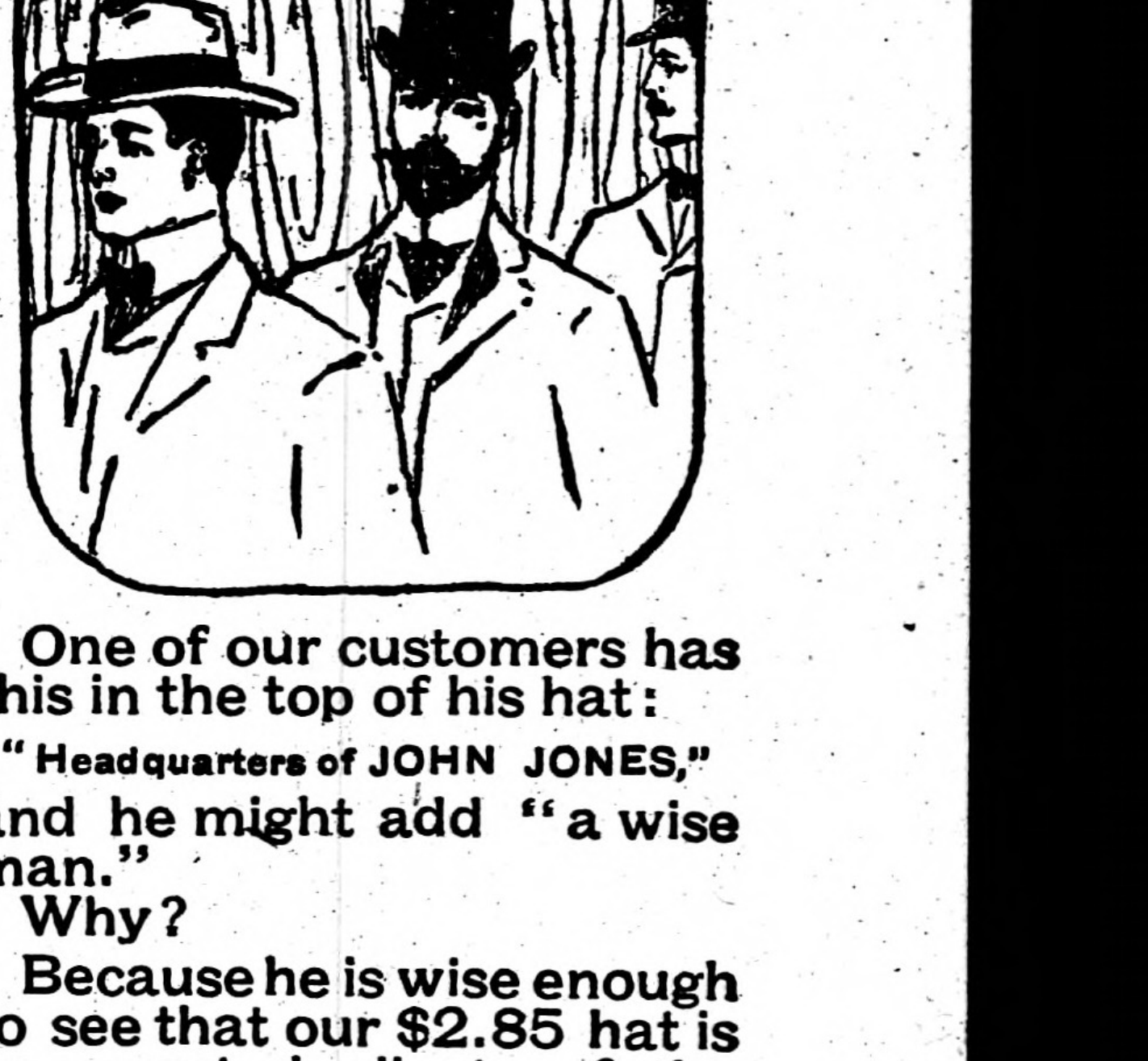
If a decided laxative action is desired, take a teaspoonful of the **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** with the first tumblerful of the water early in the morning before breakfast.

Be sure to obtain the **Genuine** article, which must have the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Brown, Henry, New Harmony, Ind.; clothing and furnishings; Hotel Rossmore.
Mauzy & Denning, Rushville, Ind.; C. A. Mauzy, dry goods.
Friedman, M., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss B. Berry, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Gennis, Morris, Dolgeville, N. Y.; R. S. Tracey, clothing and furnishings.
Murphy & Brother Company, Springfield, Ohio; C. J. Felix, cloaks.
Reisman, Mark, Florence, Alaska; dry goods; Hotel Westminster.
Potter Brothers, Cambridge, Ohio; M. R. Potter, dry goods.
Farthings, J. M., Aylmer, Ontario; S. A. Wood, dry goods and millinery; Grand View Hotel.
Levy & Stearns, Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Braggins, millinery; Z. Hawkins, millinery.
Frederick, A. J., & Co., Wooster, Ohio; A. J. Frederick, dry goods.
Frederick, A. J., & Co., St. Charles, Mo.; M. B. Gatzweiler, millinery; A. Kobwey, millinery.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; D. G. Braham, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
West, T. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery.
Sturm, A., Mayer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Sturm, clothing.
Harris, J., & Sons, Hornellsville, N. Y.; N. Sarsfield, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Yager & Crandall, Homer, N. Y.; Mrs. E. E. Butler, millinery.
Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss C. Whitaker, dry goods; Miss J. Marsh, dry goods; Miss J. Klemp, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
McIllwraith, J. G., & Co., Hamilton, Ontario; Miss L. J. Meggall, dry goods.
Southworth, F. H., Morrisville, N. Y.; men's furnishings.
Carten, Thomas A., Ionia, Mich.; dry goods; Mrs. T. A. Carten, shirtwaists; Miss M. E. Ward, cloaks and suits; Miss M. Kelleher, notions; 415 Broadway.
Stinthers, P. H., & Co., Pontiac, Mich.; P. H. Stinthers, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.
Crowely, J. J., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss N. Dixon, millinery; 10 West Nineteenth Street.
Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. M. Taylor, clothing.
Miller, John H., Cross Hill, S. C.; dry goods.
Noble & Shadbolt, Detroit, Mich.; C. P. Noble, men's furnishings.
Simmons Brothers, Mountville, S. C.; J. M. Simmons, general merchandise.
Geindrell, W. G., & Co., Greenwood, S. C.; W. G. Geindrell, hardware.
Walker, Frederick, Rockport, Ind.; dry goods.
Boston, The, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Day, dry goods; Mrs. E. Day, dry goods; H. G. Day, dry goods.
Eppler Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; C. F. Eppler, shirt manufacturers.
Kielhorn, M. A., Richmond, Ind; millinery; R. D. Kielhorn, millinery; Miss A. Morrow, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Grinberry, N., McKeesport, Penn.; department store; Hotel Raleigh.
Nallensby & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; Charles G. Cohn, department store; Hotel Imperial.
Montague, Marie, Chicago, Ill.; dressmaker; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Wilson, Mrs. F., Chicago, Ill.; dressmaker; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Reiss, Miss Fannie, Chicago, Ill.; dressmaker; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Loehman, A., Brookville, Penn.; general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Rollins & Rice, Aurora, Ill.; F. D. Rollins, drugs.
Rindsfoos, S., & Son, Circleville, Ohio; S. Rindsfoos, dry goods and carpets; William J. Rindsfoos, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Cadillac.
Kahn, J., Company, Norwalk, Ohio; B. A. Blume, clothing.
People's Outfitting Company, Springfield, Ohio; W. L. Kleeman, carpets and furniture; Hotel Imperial.
Purcell & Bragdon, Portsmouth, Ohio; L. W. Bragdon, dry goods.
Purcell & Bragdon, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. Purcell, notions.
Johnson-Wall Company, Greenview, Miss.; R. L. Wall, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; J. A. Parker, silks and shirts; Hotel Albert.
Cunning & Bledson, Petersburg, Tenn.; F. M. Bledson, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Rees & Wright, Fayetteville, Tenn.; A. B. Wright, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Genble & Hazelrigg, Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. D. Hazelrigg, dry goods.
Sullivan, Misses, Little Falls, N. Y.; E. Sullivan, millinery; L. Sullivan, millinery; 226 East Nineteenth Street.
Vail, E., & Co., Wichita, Kan.; E. Vail, jewelry; Hotel Navarre.
Steinfeld & Van Baaler, Huntington, Ind.; W. Van Baaler, department store; 451 Broadway.
Haskin, Nelson, Imlay City, Mich.; dry goods.
Cohen, D., McKeesport, Penn.; B. Goldsinn, department store.
Rehnquist & Dileema, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. Rehnquist, merchant tailoring.
Stewart, E., Company, Sisterville, West Va.; G. M. Stewart, dry goods and millinery.
Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. A. Stevenson, millinery and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lutz, John, Springfield, Ill.; hats and men's furnishings; Hotel Cadillac.
Ashton, A., Rockford, Ill.; J. P. Graham, dry goods and carpets; Miss A. M. Goodman, dry goods and carpets; Miss B. Graham, dry goods and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Cohig, Marsden L., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery; Miss A. Cohig, millinery; Broadway Central.
Brann, H., Sons & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. Odelrecht, wholesale drugs; 54 West Twenty-sixth Street.
Denison & Jackson, Hanford, Wis.; J. C. Denison, general merchandise; J. P. Denison, general merchandise.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. L. Coelo, fancy goods; Imperial Hotel.
Jackson, C. F., Company, Norwalk, Ohio; Ray Rolan, department store; Hotel Normandie.
Norton & Custer, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; B. H. Custer, general merchandise.
Ramson Dry Goods Company, Coshocton, Ohio; C. E. Ramson, dry goods and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Ramson Dry Goods Company, Coshocton, Ohio; Theodore Aquem, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Smith & Yuple, Aknun, Ohio; F. Cheyney-Smith, millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
Oliver & Co., Peoria, Ill.; G. F. Oliver, fancy goods; Hotel Westminster.
Aalaleneyer, E. J., Toledo, Ohio; millinery.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; William Symon, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Sullivan, McCall & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; Charles M. Gates, dry goods and clothing; Hoffman House.
Frank, L., & Co., Paris, Ky.; J. S. Sweeney, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.
Woodin, C. W., & Co., Lancaster, Ohio; C. W. Woodin, dry goods.
Davy & Co., Clare, Mich.; L. E. Davy, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Davy & Co., Evart, Mich.; L. Harding, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Stranghan, Clara, Hamilton, Ontario; millinery.
McDougall, Maggie, Hamilton, Ontario; millinery.
Campbell Brothers, Barnesville, Ohio; I. F. Campbell, general merchandise; W. T. Campbell, general merchandise; St. George Hotel.
Kelleher, T. J., Battle Creek, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Hein & Barnum, Fremont, Ohio; W. B. Hein, dry goods.
Taylor-Woolfenden Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Allen, dry goods.
Vivian, J., Jr., & Co., Laurium, Mich.; J. D. Kitty, general merchandise; Hotel Cadillac.
Minear, S. P., & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; Miss R. Ketchum, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Sparling, T., Detroit, Mich.; H. King, dry goods.
Friedman Brothers, Caldwell, Ohio; D. Friedman, dry goods and clothing; Hoffman House.
Masson, Bessie B., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Hannifin, P. R., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. C. Mollin, dry goods.
Williams & Rogers Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. D. Courtney, dry goods; Gilsey House.
Corliss, Coon & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Werner, collars.
Miller, H. T., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. T. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Gray, John, Logansport, Ind.; J. M. Waters, dry goods; Miss C. Waters, dry goods; Miss E. Waters, dry goods.
Davis, Caleb, Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods.
Levine, N. N., Du Bois, Penn.; dry goods; Miss D. Levine, dry goods; Miss Y. Levine, dry goods.
Schultz & Co., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Burke, dry goods.
Cronie, S. E., Marshall, Neb.; dry goods.
Printz, B. H., Franklin, Penn.; D. A. Printz, clothing; C. B. Randle, clothing; Hoffman House.
Megehelren, Miss G., Keokuk, Iowa; dry goods and notions; Hotel Jefferson.
Gorman & Groves, Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Groves, dry goods and woolens; Ashland House.
Lilus Cigar Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; A. Newman, cigar manufacturers.
Davis, William E., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; William E. Davis, dry goods.
Lewis, D., & Co., Elyria, Ohio; D. Lewis, dry goods.
Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. W. Krupshall, dry goods.
Magil, P. H., Bloomington, Ill.; Mrs. K. Carter, iron.
Main, G. A., Warsaw, N. Y.; furniture.
Metz Brothers, Maysville, Ky.; M. Metz, dry goods; J. F. Ellis, dry goods.
Pride, H. P., Westfield, Penn.; dry goods.
Wright, R., & Co., Brickville, Penn.; L. Connors, millinery.
Stephens, M. W., Frankfort, Ky.; E. C. Stephens, millinery.
McWilliams, A. J., & Co., Atlanta, Texas; general merchandise.
Goldman, I., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods.
Hannifin, P. R., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Rose Wertheim, dry goods; Gerard House.
Merit Manufacturing Company, The, Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. E. Harris, ladies' waists; Hotel Imperial.
Kern, E., Detroit, Mich.; M. Weingartner, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Moore, jewelry, 115 Worth Street.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Sinclair House.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. N. Drummond, domestics and linens; W. J. Bamber, carpets, 43 Leonard Street.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Eisner, millinery, 2 Walker Street.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Waters, cloaks and suits; A. Better, cottons; F. W. Strong, furs; 8 Greene Street.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. A. Taylor, boys' clothing, 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Kleeman Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; W. L. Kleeman, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. E. Bennett, domestics and dress goods, 196 West Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; F. E. Stanley, ladies' and infants' wear, 57 White Street.
Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; W. Richards, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. A. Toomey, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Millner, W. R., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Clinton, house furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg; fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.
Maury Dry Goods Company, Columbia, Tenn.; J. E. Walker, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, hosiery, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear, 450 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Kelly, ladies' and infants' wear, 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.
Thompson-Belden Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Horne, linens and white goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Murphy & Brother Company, Springfield, Ohio; C. J. Felix, cloaks and suits; Hotel Gerard.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. W. Greene, hosiery and underwear, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. D. Courtney, dress goods, 335 Broadway.
Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; N. E. Church, dress goods, 52 Franklin Street.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, boys' clothing, 467 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.
St. Onge-O'Neil Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. St. Onge, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

**Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.**



One of our customers has this in the top of his hat:

"Headquarters of JOHN JONES,"

and he might add "a wise man."

Why?

Because he is wise enough to see that our $2.85 hat is an exact duplicate of the exclusive hatters' $5 hats.

All the fall blocks here $2.85.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
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THE
Waverley
ELECTRIC
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Occupies a superlative position in the electric vehicle class. Dependable and always ready. Hot or cold weather does not affect it.

Prospective customers may examine the same or arrange for free practical operation tests at our New York Salesroom. Handsome Catalogue upon application. Storage at reasonable rates, including electric charging and gasoline supplies.

AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT
American Bicycle Company,
New York Salesroom, 91 Fifth Avenue.
*Open Daily until 6 P. M., including Saturday.*

## THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

Showers have continued in the South Atlantic States and along the Gulf Coast. There were also thunderstorms over the northern and western upper lake region, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and over a limited portion of the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys. From Texas northeastward through New England and in the northwest, the weather remained generally fair.

The weather will continue fair to-day in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, possibly followed to-morrow by showers over the northern and western portions. There will be showers to-day or to-night over the lower lake region, followed by generally fair weather to-morrow. Local showers will continue in the South Atlantic States; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair, except in the Southern plateau, where local showers are probable to-day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau— 1900. | 1901. | —TIMES. 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 74 | 68 | 71 |
| 6 A. M. | 73 | 68 | 72 |
| 9 A. M. | 80 | 77 | 78 |
| 12 M. | 82 | 81 | 81 |
| 4 P. M. | 80 | 81 | 81 |
| 6 P. M. | 78 | 77 | 78 |
| 9 P. M. | 75 | 73 | 73 |
| 12 P. M. | 74 | 72 | 72 |

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 75¾ |
| Weather Bureau | 74⅝ |
| Corresponding date 1900 | 77 |
| Corresponding date for last twenty-five years | 71 |

The barometer registered 30.22 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday. The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and 74 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity was 73 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 63 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 82 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 68 degrees at 6 A. M. According to an official order promulgated over the whole country yesterday from the headquarters of the Weather Bureau at Washington, no evening barometric readings will be made public. Asked as to the reason for this order, the official in charge of the local Weather Bureau, in the absence from the city of Mr. Emery, said: "I presume the reason for it is that the map is not made out at 8 P. M., and the data furnished by the barometer are therefore just a matter for office study."

Nothing appears on this page except *Store News that's good to print*. It is printed at our expense and is costly. Therefore if our best judgment inspires the printing it is safe for you to assume that it is worth the reading.

The advent of highly interesting new goods for Autumn; the plans for the exit of goods that belong to the Summer, give topics for Store News.

This page is editorial in the sense that it is carefully edited news.

# Editorial Page of the Wanamaker Store

The current of travel from north and east to south and west brings many visitors to this store. In the Stewart days it was a retail store. Now it is a public institution. Museum, thoroughfare, place of public comfort, plus the leading up-to-date retail store.

That the national character of this enterprise is thoroughly recognized appears in the fact that intelligent strangers sojourning in New York know that their visit is incomplete without sundry visits to Wanamaker's.

## Occasion and Opportunity

A battle is an *occasion*. But it gives *opportunity* for the discharge of rapid-fire guns.

Occasions are following each other in quick succession in this Wanamaker business.

Each will be full of opportunities that retail buyers cannot afford to neglect. Today

CARPETS AND CURTAINS
FURNITURE AND FANS
MEN'S SUITS AND TROUSERS
NECKTIES AND HOSIERY

supply some of the many opportunities.

## Curtains and Upholstery Things

Have you old furniture to be recovered?

Have you doors that need portieres?

Have you windows that need lace curtains?

If so, ponder the following. Perhaps you may satisfy your needs and save money by so doing:

383 pairs of Lace Curtains in Renaissance, Arabian, Brussels and Tambour:

Renaissance—
Were $4 $4.25 $7.85 $8.25 $9 $12.25
Are $2.65 $2.85 $6.25 $6.50 $6.75 $9.25
Were $14 $15.75
Are $10.75 $11.50

Arabian—
Were $16 $20 $27 $35 $50
Are $12 $13.50 $18 $24 $37.50

Brussels—
Were $11.25 $12 $15 $20 $22 $27
Are $7.50 $9 $12 $13.50 $16.50 $20.75

Tambour—
Were $5 $7.25 $9 $9.75 $11.50
Are $3.75 $5.75 $6.75 $7.75 $8

White Irish Point—
Were $5 $4.85 $6 $6.50 $7. $7.50
Are $3.75 $3.85 $4.50 $4.65 $5.25 $5.50
Were $8 to $12
Are $6.50 to $8.25

Ivory Irish Point—
Were $10.50 $12 $14 $18
Are $7.75 $8.50 $11 $14.25

White Nottingham—
Were $1.65 $1.85 $2.25 $2.75 $3.50 $3.65
Are $1.25 $1.40 $1.85 $2.15 $2.30 $2.65

### Draperies—

Fabrics in artistic designs, and desirable in every respect.

Armures—Were $2.25 $2.50 $2.65 and $2.75 yard
Now $1.80 $2 $2.20 and $2.25

Silk Damasks—Were $3 $3.85 $5.25 $5.50 $6.50 $8
Now $2.35 $3 $4.25 $4.35 $4.50 $6.40

Remnants and short ends of Tapestries, Damasks, Velours, etc., in lengths from 1 to 6 yards, at one-third less than original prices.

### Furniture Coverings—

Cotton Tapestries—Were $1.25 $1.65 $1.85 and $3.75 yard
Now 90c $1.35 $1.50 and $2.25

Wool Tapestries—Were $4.25 $5.25 and $9.50
Now $3.25 $3.75 and $4.50

Silk Tapestries—Were $4 $4.25 $5 $5.25 $5.65
Now $3.20 $2.50 $4 $4.25 $4.50
Were $5.75 $6.50 $7.50
Now $4.65 $5.25 $6

Figured Velours—Were $1.50 $2.50 $3 $3.50 and $5
Now 95c $1.65 $1.85 $2.25 and $3.75

Third floor.

## Women's Shirt Waists Decisively Reduced

This is a round-up of Women's White Lawn and Colored Shirt Waists, at prices which will constitute an irresistible appeal to the pockets of all economically inclined women.

Former price-markings have been ruthlessly clipped; in some instances the new figures are less than half the former ones.

With few exceptions the shirt waists are fresh and new, in a great variety of the season's favorite styles. The exceptions show slight signs of handling—but how can an additional washing be offset against such price-concessions?

Though sizes are not complete in each style, yet all sizes are to be found in the collection. Here are exact details:

### White Lawn Waists—

50c, from 75c, 85c and $1—Of White Lawns; three styles fine plaits and embroidery, or hemstitched plaits; some buttoned in back, others in front.

75c, from $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75—Of White Lawn; five styles; fine plaits and hemstitching, or hemstitched box-plaits; others with plaits and embroidery; buttoned in front.

$1, from $2.25 to $2.75—Of White Lawn; two styles; fine plaits; trimmed with colored dimity, or embroidered in black; buttoned in back or front.

Second floor.

### Colored Shirt Waists—

50c, from $1—Of Chambray, in solid colors; two styles; large sailor collar; vest and collar of plaited white lawn. Of chambray, with white pique vest; front trimmed with embroidery; plain French back.

75c, from $1.50 to $1.75—Of Chambray and Mercerized Canvas; solid colors; two styles; large sailor collar trimmed with plaited white lawn; mercerized canvas; plaited from neck to bust; buttoned front or back.

$1, from $2.75 to $4.50—Of Mercerized Chambray or Silk Mull; three styles; chambray trimmed with embroidery or fine plaits; silk mull trimmed with lace; buttoned down back.

## Ten More Paris Models

If you are a regular reader of the Wanamaker Store news you know something of the progress of our showings in Women's Costumes and Wraps.

Monday, twenty-eight Model Pieces.
Thursday, ten Paris Wrap Models.
Friday, ten Paris Jacket and Cape Models.

Besides all this numerous September Skirts, Tailor-made Suits and Golf Capes. These splendid early showings are bringing vast approval in greatly growing sales.

## The First of the Fans

No—these are not the hot-weather kind, but the sort in which looks are primarily considered—efficiency afterward. In short they are dainty delicate bits of gauze, spangles, lace and ivory, for parties, dinners, the theatre, and so on.

They have just come to us from Europe and we fancy you will be delighted with the collection. All sorts, at all prices, of course, and a great many fascinatingly new ideas among them; but the most costly one by no means necessarily the prettiest. But judge for yourself. Here's a hint of the prices:

Fans of black or white gauze, the latter with bone sticks; prettily painted, at 50c.
Spangled or painted fans, in black or white, at 75c and $1.
Black fans, of gauze, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50; of crepe, $2.50 and $4; of lace, $2 and $4; some with jet spangles at $12.
White fans, of gauze and lace, with pearl sticks, $7.50, $9 and $14.
Fans of Duchesse lace, with pearl sticks, $12, $20 and $25.
White gauze fans, heavily spangled; with pretty carved bone sticks, $7, $9.75 and $12.
White lace and painted fans, in a good variety, from $1.25 to $6.

Broadway.

## Last News of Women's Bathing Suits

These—the lingerers from our broad gathering of Women's Bathing Suits—make today their final bow for the season—at prices that have been mercilessly pruned. Their exit is well-timed; for you get full advantage of the price-savings before a double holiday—and September waters are soft and warm.

Besides—if another reason besides the sharply cut price were necessary—a bathing suit is bought for more than one season, and you'll have a practically new suit with which to start next Summer. Two tempting groups:

**At $2.50**—All suits that were $3.50 to $5
**At $4**—All suits that were $5.50 to $8.50

The suits are mostly of brilliantine, one of the best-looking and most serviceable of bathing suit fabrics.

Second floor, Broadway.

## Some of the Untrimmed Hats For Fall Wear

A small group, containing the precursors of the larger showing to come later, is here today. Hardly fair to call the hats "untrimmed"—for they are rather more than half trimmed. Some need only a pompon, breast or bow of silk or velvet to complete them; others need nothing at all to make them ready to wear.

They are attractively made, chiefly of silk with chenille applique, and are light in weight—sensible idea. They are serviceable, as well as pretty, and eminently suited for Fall wear. Prices are $2.75 to $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

## Umbrellas Under-priced

Here is a group of excellent Umbrellas for Men and Women. The women's are 26-in., of all-silk, with long pearl and ivory handles; the men's are 28-in., all-silk, with stag-horn and natural wood handles, silver-trimmed. The price:

**$2.75 each, worth $4**

Broadway.

## August Furniture Departing Chances

We would not dictate but would only suggest to all housekeepers, home-makers, home lovers, that it may be years before another equal chance will appear to buy fine furniture cheaply as now offered here. The challenge is equal and universal to all—urban, suburban, rural. The opportunity is $3 for $2 while this month lasts. After Saturday this special chance will be over, and then—we shall be occupied with other things. What signifies your little sacrifice of time and car fare?

Here are a few instances taken at random from the general stock of the August Sale. Plenty of other items as good or better, but we didn't hunt for them. Only a day and a half in which you can take advantage of such values as these:

**$4 Dining Chairs, $2.75—**
One hundred and twenty-five quartered golden oak dining chairs; box seat frame with shaped top; fine cane seat; French legs; square stretchers; banister back with fancy panel; highly polished; fine construction.

**$8.50 Dining Arm Chairs, $5.75—**
Thirty-eight chairs; arm chair size to match the above.

**$9 Women's Desks, $7—**
Twenty golden oak desks with quartered oak drop lid; long outside drawer; seven inside compartments and one drawer; moulded edges; French legs; polished finish.

**$12 Mahogany Finished Hall Seats, $8.50—**
Three imitation mahogany hall seats or benches; 36 inches long, 21 inches deep; high back with arms; carved panel; highly polished.

**$16 Oak Side Tables, $12—**
Five quartered oak buffet tables; top 36 inches long, 17 inches deep; swell front; carved back; two lower shelves; spiral column supports; highly polished.

**$30 Oak Chiffonniers, $20—**
Twelve quartered golden oak chiffonniers; top 36 by 17 inches; full serpentine front; four long and two short drawers; French legs; pattern plate mirror; 24x20 inches, in carved standard; highly polished.

**$36 Oak Bureaus, $23—**
Ten quartered golden oak bureaus; top 44x21 in.; full serpentine front; 2 large and 2 small drawers; shaped legs; pattern plate mirror, 32x26 in., in carved standard; highly polished.

**$40 Golden Oak China Closets, $30—**
Four quartered golden oak china closets; heavy moulded top; bent glass ends; glass door; turned column either side of door; 4 adjustable shelves; mirror back of top shelf; ball feet; 66 in. high, 45 in. wide; highly polished and of fine construction.

**$70 Oak Sideboards, $50—**
Nine quartered golden oak Colonial sideboards; top 54 in. long, 24 in. deep; 5 drawers; drawer lined for silver; 2 closets; shaped legs with claw feet; cabinet top with 4 shelves; 3 mirrors; one 24x26 in.; two 12x14 in.; of finest construction and highly polished.

## Concerning Carpets

Our Carpet Store is big. It is worthy your attention not only for bigness but for excellence. This Carpet Store of ours is easily in the first rank. Good reasons for this position exist:

**First**—The combination of great sales in two cities gives us extraordinary command of the market.

**Second**—Our contracting for carpet is free—we are not handicapped with manufacturing interests.

**Third**—Orders for the coming Autumn season include *seven hundred* distinct styles, very many of them exclusive to our Carpet Stores.

**Fourth**—Prices at all times are fair with the market, and that means as low or lower than equal goods elsewhere.

It is plain that many superior styles can be found only here. Our service is unsurpassed and you are protected in prices. It is impossible for you to know the retail carpet market without studying our offerings.

## Take a Camera With You on Labor Day

Have you included a Camera among your preparations for enjoying the Labor Day vacation—the last of the summer holidays? If not, hadn't you better decide quickly—today—to do so? Whether you are planning a trip to the mountains, to the seaside, or to the Pan-American Exposition, you'll be glad of having one.

Here is timely news of good sorts of Cameras at less than their usual prices, of especial interest to the beginner.

And to the owner of a camera—the man that has learned to appreciate the way in which a camera enhances the pleasure of an outing—a reminder of the plates, films, developer, he may need before he starts. These are here, too, at low prices. Read on:

### Cameras—

Eastman's No. 2 Eureka Cameras for 3½x3½ in. plates, complete with double plate holder, $1.50, from $4.

A complete assortment of Eastman's Kodaks at 20 per cent. discount from list prices.

Also the Wizard, Korona, Poco, Premo and Bullard Cameras.

Some cameras that have been shown as samples, and show the effects of handling, are greatly reduced in price.

### Photographic Supplies—

8-oz. bottle of Hydro Quinine Developer, 15c, from 25c.

8-oz. bottle of Metol-Hydro Developer, 15c, from 25c

8-oz. bottle of Trenol Developer, 15c from 25c.

8-oz. bottle of Ariel toning and fixing Developer, 15c, from 25c.

8-oz. bottle of Mitchell's Handy Developer, 20c, from 25c.

Stanley Dry Plates, 3½x3½ in., 25c dozen; 4x5 in., 35c dozen; 5x7 in., 60c dozen.

Eastman's Red Seal Dry Plates, 3½x3½ in., 25c dozen; 4x5 in., 45c dozen; 5x7 in., 75c dozen.

A complete assortment of Seed, Cramer, Lovell & Lion Dry Plates.

Velox, Solio, Dekko Papers and Eastman's Water Developing Paper, also films of all sizes.

Our wagon will call for your films or plates for the asking, develop, print and mount them, and return them within a short time, at moderate cost to you.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth street.

## Emphatic Reductions on Go-Carts and Baby Carriages

It is high time that the last of our this Summer's collection of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts should be trundling its little occupant. But some of them are not—hence new, sweepingly reduced prices on those told of here:

### Go-Carts—

Artistic in style, with automobile body, rubber-tired wheels, patent foot-brake and best running gear.

Go-Carts that were $7.50, $8, $8.50, $9 and $10, now $5.

Go-Carts that were $11, $12, $13.50, $14, $15 and $16, now $9.

Basement.

### Baby Carriages—

With fine rattan or reed bodies, elaborately woven, rubber-tired wheels, patent foot-brake and the softest of cushion springs, and upholstered in satin damask, corduroy or leatherette.

Carriages that were $17.50 to $25, now $15.

Parasols, 75c to $2.

Covers of point d'esprit and bretonne net, 75c to $5.50.

Covers of pique, silk and eiderdown, 50c to $3.50.

## Little Pictures At Little Prices

They are Platino Prints, in simple passe partout frames. The subjects are well chosen, and, at these trifling prices, they suggest an effective and inexpensive way of filling up a spare corner or two.

7x9 in., 8c. 8x10 in., 10c. 10x12 in., 20c.
11x14 in., 30c. 13x16 in., 35c.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

## Pure Lemon Juice Drops 20c a Pound

Pure Lemon Juice, the best sugar, and the trick of putting them together just right are the only ingredients. But the result is delicious, harmless, refreshing. You'll like the puckery feeling.

**20 cents a pound**

Basement.

## A Reminder of Some Bargains in Men's Clothing

The fifteen-dollar Summer Woolen Suits. All new this season. Excellent variety in cheviots, striped flannels and fancy cassimeres. They are to be closed at

**Ten Dollars**

And are most positive bargains. Remember that they are good for present wear until October and will be ready for use next May. Another case of $3 for $2.

Also a quantity of Men's Trousers, all new, that have been very cheap at three dollars and a half, but are reduced to **Two Dollars and a Half**

All are suited to present use. Styles good, in medium and light stripes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

## Small Belongings For Money-Saving Men

Three little stories follow. They concern articles that all men need. Men that want to turn an honest shilling will find the chance to do all that and more in the savings that may thus be made.

**Men's Linen Collars, 12½c**—Linen both sides, light weight turndowns, heavy standing collars. All the wanted shapes, new and old, from the old-fashioned low turndowns to the newest high-band collars. Collars that well endure hard wear, hard washings, inspection, criticism, and abuse. The skilled operators who made them are experts. The equal of a great many 25c collars.

**Neckwear, 25c**—250 dozen Scarfs made of short ends of high-class neckwear silks. Shapes, the most popular of the day. Batswings in two length, narrow four-in-hand which is easily tied under the new high turnover collars. These are from a maker who rarely makes 50c scarfs. We are helping him to clearup odd lots of silks; have purchased these so as to sell them at 25c.

**Men's Garters—3 pairs for 25c**—Few men think of paying less than 25c a pair for garters until they see these. Made of excellent lisle-thread webbing, strong cords and buckles. Large variety of colors. When adjusted you have that comfortable, proper feeling which accompanies proper dressing. Box of 3 pairs for 25c.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth Street.

## Men's Fall Overcoats

Autumn chills and dewy evenings are mandatory. To men the fiat is *Fall Overcoats*. Among the new lots just ready are:

$20—Overcoats of Oxford mixed covert cloth, extra long, full back, velvet collar; very stylish.

$15—Overcoat of Oxford mixed cheviot, silk-lined throughout and faced to front edges. A good $20 worth in the usual clothing market.

$15—Overcoat of black rough-faced worsted, silk-lined throughout and faced to front edges; very long.

Several other sorts at $15 each. All new, elegant, durable, desirable. The standards of our men's clothing must be remembered. High qualities of materials, elegance of form, perfection of tailoring. Nothing less admitted to our stock.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

## This News of Hosiery Is Interesting

It concerns men, women and children alike. The offerings of which it tells are of present value to men and women of taste who appreciate *good* hosiery always—particularly when each investment means a concrete saving of money. It is of interest to mothers who are busy with the problem of equipping their children for the fast-approaching school days.

Note what economies the following items offer:

**Men's Half Hose, 25c, from 38c and 50c—**
Our own importations this summer; now marked at a third to a half below their former prices. Of cotton and lisle thread in about 70 neat and carefully chosen patterns.
Cotton, in black and colored grounds; embroidered and striped.
Lisle Thread, in colored grounds; striped and embroidered.

**Women's Stockings, 18c, 3 pairs for 50c, from 25c pair—**
Openwork stockings have enjoyed a tremendous popularity this season, and their reign is far from waning. This offering is of fast black openwork allover Lisle Thread Stockings, in six different attractive patterns.

**Children's Stockings, 12½c, value 18c—**
Intended for precisely the hard sort of wear that they will receive from school children. Fast black ribbed Cotton, elastic and durable, with double knees. Sizes 6 to 10.

Broadway.

## Latest News of Shoes

Causes you do not care for. Effects in facts concern you. Is the statement of fact accurate? The following may be depended upon absolutely. If you are a good judge of shoes your observation will confirm this advertisement.

*Men's Shoes on sale in Shoe Annex, southwest corner Fourth avenue and Ninth street:*

**Men's Four Dollar Oxford Shoes** will be sold at **$2.65**
Patent leather and calfskin with double soles. The sorts that men of fashion wear until the snow flies.

**Men's Three Dollar Laced Shoes** will be sold at **$1.90**
Box calfskin, very strong, heavy welted soles; very stylish and nearly all sizes.

**Boys' Two Dollar Laced Shoes** will be sold at **$1.30**
School time coming. This collection of solid shoes—sizes 12 to 5½—should vanish in a day.

*Women's Shoes on Sale in the Under-Priced Store in Main Basement:*

**Women's Three Dollar Kidskin Dress Shoes** will be sold at **$1.60**
Dainty shapes, carefully made of fine leather, both laced and buttoned. This is a most extraordinary chance for rare bargains.

**Women's Two Dollar and a Half Patent Leather Shoes** will be sold at **$1.80**
Very stylish shape, well made, lace and button, extremely neat for wear with short skirts.

**Women's Two Dollar Oxford Shoes** will be sold at **$1.40**
Fine black kidskin, stout extended soles, military heels, kid tips.

The quoted higher prices are now demanded for each of these lines of Shoes by first-class shoe stores. Notice especially the location of each—the Men's and the Women's Shoes.

## Treating of Boys' Clothing

Parents of boys between eight and sixteen will find this announcement good reading. It means a saving of from one to five dollars each on suits admirably adapted for the coming weeks of early Fall—and, in some cases, longer yet. It's getting nearly time to put away the Summer suit.

Three-piece suits of mixed cheviots and a few of blue serge that have been $6 to $10 are now **$5 a suit**. Your boy's size in a good suit is in the lot somewhere.

Two-piece suits of excellent grades of fancy and striped cheviots, in broken sizes, that were $4 to $5.50, are now **$3 a suit**.

Second floor, Ninth street.

## Girls' Petticoats In Attractive New Styles

To wear with the new Fall frock. They are stylishly made of moreen or sateen. Some in bright colors, others in plain black. Lengths are 26 to 34 inches. A word of prices:

Petticoats of sateen in cerise, blue and black, with accordion-plaited flounce, at 90c, $1 and $1.50.

Petticoats of best quality of moreen, in violet and cerise. Made with deep accordion-plaited flounce. $2.75.

Second floor, Ninth street

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

# SARATOGA RACES ENDED

## A Large Crowd Saw the Finish of the Summer Meeting.

## DUBLIN WON THE HANDICAP

### Utopian and Frivol Were Victors in Contests for Two-Year-Olds—First Whip's Purse.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Saratoga Racing Association's meeting ended to-day with an interesting afternoon's sport and abundant enthusiasm. There was no especial promise in the card, however, to justify any great outpouring of turf patrons, but as it was the last chance for losers to regain losses and winners to increase their profits, none who could get to the track missed being in at the finish.

The feature of the programme was the Saranac Handicap for three-year-olds, at a mile and a furlong. Dublin and Chuctanunda ruled equal favorites in the opening betting, but when the post call was sounded Dublin was the public choice. After a short delay the field was sent away to a good start. Chuctanunda and Dublin raced out in front and ran head and head until half way through the home stretch, where the terrific pace told on Chuctanunda, and Dublin, drawing away, galloped in front for the remainder of the distance, and won by a length and a half. Baron Pepper, who had trailed the field all through the race, came with a grand rush in the last furlong, and beat Chucatnunda a head for the place.

The opening race went to Speedmas, a 12 to 1 chance. Asquith opened favorite, but a heavy play on Lee King made him equal choice with Asquith at post time, at 2 to 1 each. Speedmas, who held a good position throughout the race, won in a drive by a neck. Asquith was second, a neck in front of Althea, while Lee King, back in the crowd most of the distance, finished far in the rear.

Utopian was favorite always for the second race and won, ridden out, by a length from Tribes Hill, who beat Belles Commoner a neck. The fourth event, for maiden two-year-olds, went to Frivol, at 7 to 1. Emma A. M. was first choice, at 8 to 5, but after racing prominently for a mile stopped almost to a walk and finished last. Rose Court was second, half a length in front of Fontenix.

Ben MacDhui was an odds-on favorite for the last race, 1 to 2 being eagerly accepted. He went to the front at the fall of the flag, and it seemed to be a case only of how far he would win. First Whip, hard ridden by McCue, got up to him in the home stretch, however, and beat him by a short length after a hard finish. Agnes D. was an indifferent third. Ben MacDhui was purchased earlier in the day by G. Walbaum. The price was said to be $12,000. J. T. Stewart has purchased, from August Belmont, Rose Plume and Rag Tag. The terms were private. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Speedmas, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Asquith, 111, (Burns,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Althea, 102, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Lady Chorister, Advocator, Chaos, Lee King, Great American, and Lizzie A also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Utopian, 103 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and even, won; Tribes Hill, 112, (Burns,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, second; Belles Commoner, 109, (Wood,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Francesco, Par Excellence, Zirl, Byrne of Roscrea, Grail, James P. Keating, and Tippetoes also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Saranac Handicap of $5,000, for three-year-olds; one mile and an eighth. Dublin, 113 pounds, (Shaw,) 11 to 10 and out, won; Baron Pepper, 104, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Chuctanunda, 109, (Burns,) 3 to 2 and out, third. Time—1:53 2-5. The Rhymer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for maidens, fillies, and geldings two years old; five furlongs. Frivol, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Rose Court, 105, (Thompson,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Fontenix, 110, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. High Carnival, Trauer, and Emma A. M. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. First Whip, 126 pounds, (McCue,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; Ben MacDhui, 110, (Woods,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Agnes D., 105, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:44 4-5.

# HARNESS RACES WERE QUEER.

### Providence Judges Took Down Driver Trout, but Still Anaconda Was Beaten.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29.—In the card of three races at Narragansett Park this afternoon, two drivers were changed by the judges when favorites failed to win, but the showing of the horses was not improved with new drivers behind them.

Prince Alert caused a great surprise by winning the free-for-all pace from Anaconda and Connor in three straight heats in time that was regarded as slow for the champions. There is still dissatisfaction and no real explanation of some unusual happenings that caused Anaconda to lose. After "Jack" Trout had driven Anaconda two heats, the judges ordered Trout from the sulky and put Myron McHenry in his place, but Prince Alert led the way around again and won the race.

Myron McHenry also was put up behind Sallie Simpson in the 2:19 trot after Middleton had failed to win two heats that went to Baron Belt, but the bay mare went to a break in the third and got last position after having twice been second. Baron Belt won in straight heats, but Myron McHenry, driving Sallie Simpson, compelled him to trot fast in the last round of the track.

The Hero was the favorite in the 2:15 pace, but he never got better than second place. Matin Bells won in a four-heat race after Terrace Queen had taken one heat. Summaries:

Free For All.—Pacing; three in five heats. Purse $2,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince-Till, (Curry) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Anaconda, b. g., (Trout and McHenry) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Connor, blk. g., (A. McDonald) | 3 | 3 | 3 |

TIME BY QUARTERS.

| | First Quarter. | Half Mile. | Three-Quarters. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 0:29¾ | 0:59½ | 1:30½ | 2:04¼ |
| Second heat | 0:30 | 1:00 | 1:31 | 2:03¾ |
| Third heat | 0:31¾ | 1:03 | 1:34 | 2:04 |

2:19 Class.—Trotting; three in five heats. Purse $1,200.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baron Belt, b. g., by Baron Jean Dalliance, by Chichester, (Winings) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sallie Simpson, b. m., (Middleton and McHenry) | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Re-Elected, gr. h., (Macey) | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Oneonta, ch. m., (Olney) | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Gaiety Girl, b. m., (Lougas) | 5 | dis. | |
| Creosote, ch. g., (Hayden) | Dis. | | |

Time—2:17¼; 2:15¼; 2:14.

2:15 Class—Pacing; three in five; purse $1,200.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Matin Bells, b. m., by Bow Bells, (Shank) | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cincha, ch. g., (Blanchard) | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| The Hero, br. h., (Berry) | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Shorty, ch. g., (Reynolds) | 3 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Theron W., br. g., (Clark) | 13 | 11 | 5 | 4 |
| I T. Washburn, b. m., (Warren) | 4 | 13 | 11 | 11 |
| Onota, b. m., (Curry) | 5 | 6 | 10 | 7 |
| The Grazer, b. g., (Lyons) | 6 | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| Belle Cannon, b. m., (Biggs) | 11 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Frank Yokum, b. g., (Seeley) | 10 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shockencey) | 12 | 9 | 13 | 8 |
| Terrace Queen, br. m., (Shaffer) | 1 | 5 | 12 | * |
| Alberta, b. m., (Thurp) | 8 | 10 | 9 | * |
| Agnes De Maty, b. m., (Hutchings) | † | | | |

*Withdrawn. †Distanced.
*Withdrawn.

# ROCKAWAY HORSE SHOW ENTRIES

### Fifteen Classes Filled Well for the Labor Day Exhibition.

For the Rockaway Hunting Club's Horse Show at Cedarhurst, Long Island, to be held next Monday, one hundred and fifty entries have been received, well distributed among fifteen classes. So many of the events filled that five of them will be judged in the morning, beginning at 10 o'clock. The judging of the other ten classes will begin in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. The exhibits will be judged in a flagged show ring on the club's polo field. The judges will be Samuel Willets, Roslyn, L. I.; G. Jason Waters, Atlantic City, N. J., and E. S. J. McVickar, Ardsley, N. Y.

Tandems will be shown by L. L. Benedict, Francis K. Stevens, C. W. Provost, Davies Tainter, and Robert L. Burton. Some of the exhibitors named have also entries in the pony and saddle classes. The contest for polo ponies has fourteen entries, among which are those of Thomas W. Brooks, George G. McMurtry, Jr., Sydney Dillon Ripley, F. B. Lord, Jr., Montague LaMontagne, McPherson Kennedy, Jr., and Albert Francke.

The exhibitors of jumpers will be W. A. Hazard, Fletcher Harper, Alexander McIlvaine, Francis K. Stevens, Singleton VanSchaick, and Lamont Dominick. The concluding event on the programme is for championship harness horses for a special prize offered by Henry D. Babcock. This class will be for post entries.

### Toledo Tri-State Fair Results.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Results at the Tri-State Fair races to-day were as follows:

2:28 class, trotting, best three in five; purse, $300. Dr. Strong, g. g., by Strong Boy, (Gordon,) won in straight heats. Best time—2:23½. Others finished as follows: Helen Wood, Ding Dong Bell, Lala B., Clayvillian, Pegasus, Wait and See, Veto, Prince Oakland.

2:23 class, trotting, best three in five; purse, $300. Trelawney, br. g., by King Rene, (Davis,) won. Best time—2:22¼. Others finished as follows: Marlinspike, Ike M., Monta, Miss Hopkins.

2:17 class, pacing, best three in five; purse, $300. Eldorado, ch. g., (Richley,) won. Best time—2:16¼. Others finished as follows: Blue Bell, Harry Woodbine, F. A. D., Guenneit.

Running five-eighth-mile heats, two in three; purse, $100. First Heat—Bell Groves, 2 to 1, first; Midlo, even, second; Routhe, even, third. Time—1:04½. Second Heat—Bell Groves, 1 to 2, first; Altha, 3 to 1, second; Midlo, even, third. No time.

### Cyclers' Championship Race.

What the Futurity Stakes is to the racing world, the motor-paced event at Manhattan Beach to-morrow afternoon between Harry Elkes, Bobby Walthour, and Will Stinson is to cycling enthusiasts—a meeting of the premiers in a grand struggle of pluck, speed, and endurance. There has been much speculation among patrons of cycling as to who is really the speediest rider in America—Elkes, last season's champion; Walthour, the Atlanta rider of marvelous winning record, or Stinson, the only cycler who has ridden more than forty miles in one hour. While they have been paired off against each other in different races this season with varying success, tomorrow will be the first race in which the three have competed each for himself alone. It can then be determined conclusively, barring accidents, who is the fastest pace follower and who is entitled to the championship. To secure the race, Manager Brady was obliged to offer special inducements, and the purse to-morrow will be the largest ever hung up for a like event in this country. The card for Labor Day at the Beach comprises a forty-mile race behind motors between Eddie McDuffie, Jimmy Michael, and Harry Elkes; a series of short-distance races between Iver Lawson and Frank Kramer for the sprinting championship, and a special purse; two-third mile, open amateur; five-mile amateur, handicap, and several minor events.

### Michael and Taylor Race To-night.

"Jimmy" Michael, the popular Welsh bicycler, will race at Madison Square Garden to-night against "Major" Taylor. They meet in a paced heat race. The first event will be at a mile, the second at three miles, and the final will be at five miles. Whoever wins two heats gets the larger share of the purse. No previous race this season has promised such an interesting struggle as this. Both men are in prime condition, both trail the flying motors with the precision of machines, both are perfectly at home on the Garden "skimming dish" at any speed, and both are intent on winning this particular struggle. Despite Taylor's confidence of victory there are many who doubt his ability to defeat Michael in his present form. Since Tom Eck took the Welsh lad under his care, Michael has been doing phenomenal work. In his last eight races he has smashed all records, his last accomplishment of that kind taking place Wednesday night at Boston, when he lowered the Revere track record, beating McFarland in a twenty-mile race. In this race Michael went the last mile easily in 1:27. The usual three amateur events in which forty of the best riders are entered will take place.

### Tandem Races at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A large crowd witnessed an interesting card of tandem motor cycle races at the Coliseum Park track to-night. The winners in the ten-mile final had but three inches to spare. The events were run off in two five-mile heats and a ten-mile final, with a consolation race to the defeated teams in the heat races. Summaries:

Five-Mile Heats.—Gaudette and Scherer defeated McFeeters and Zimmerman. Time—7:15 1-5. "Johnny" King and "Bob" Hunter defeated "Bob" Schultz and R. G. Bennett. Time—7:26 1-5.

Ten-Mile Final.—King and Hunter defeated Gaudette and Scherer. Time—15:00 2-5.

McFeeters and Zimmerman and Schultz and Bennett, the defeated teams in the five-mile heats, also raced, McFeeters and Zimmerman winning in 7:35.

### Royal Arcanum Wheelmen's Races.

The century run of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, on Sept. 22, promises to be a great success, judging from the number of entries received. The club also has arranged for a half century on the same day. The entry fee for either event will include dinner. Application for entry may be made to Capt. S. C. Braddick, 262 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York.

## RAILROAD ATHLETES' GAMES.

### Employes of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Compete at Ridgewood, L. I.

The annual Summer outing and games of the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were held yesterday at Ridgewood Park, on the Glendale Road, in the presence of a crowd of about 400 visitors. Many prominent railroad men from New York and New Jersey were on hand, and the affair, which was under the direction of a committee representing the Ridgewood Division of the Brooklyn system, was a most successful one. In the afternoon several well contested athletic events were decided. A number of well-known athletes participated in the games. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Open Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by John W. Bronson, National A. C., (scratch;) Thomas J. Foley, Star A. C., second; William M. Burnett, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

One-Half-Mile Run.—Final Heat—Won by George F. Turner, Hanover A. C., (45 yards;) William H. Bennett, National A. C., (scratch,) second; Thomas F. Gregory, Williamsburg A. A., (scratch,) third. Time—2:23.

One-Quarter-Mile Run, Open Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Charles J. Fredericks, Hanover A. C., (10 yards;) John W. Bronson, National A. C., (scratch,) second; Thomas J. Foley, Star A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:56 4-5.

One Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by William H. Donovan, National A. C., (scratch;) Thomas F. Gregory, Williamsburg A. A., (25 yards,) second; John G. Richards, Pastime A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—5:27 1-5.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Final Leaps—Won by John W. Bronson, National A. C., with 35 feet 11½ inches; Thomas J. Foley, Star A. C., (scratch,) second, with 35 feet 9 inches, and William H. Bennett, Hanover A. C., third, with 33 feet 10 inches.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by Thomas F. Gregory, Williamsburg Wheelmen; Frank Youngren, Hanover Wheelmen, second; Edward M. Joyce, National A. C., third. Time—5:49⅗.

Obstacle Race.—Final Heat—Won by Frank Polwell, Columbia A. C.; Edwin F. French, Hanover A. C., second; Thomas J. Foley, Star A. C., third. Time—4:31½.

## ATLANTIC Y. C. SUMMER CRUISE.

### Race Through Long Island Sound to End the Outing.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 29.—The Atlantic Yacht Club's fleet, in the club's annual cruise, lay at anchor in the harbor here to-day, while the flag officers and visiting yachtsmen were the guests of the Shelter Island Yacht Club. At a meeting held this morning on board the flagship Water Witch many of the fleet Captains decided to sail on to Block Island, and then to round Montauk Point and hold a "homeward bound" race for the Commodore's prizes to the anchorage at Sea Gate. The race will be decided without time allowance, the first boat to win, irrespective of class.

Fleet Captain George Hill will take the sloop yacht Akista over to the Norwalk Yacht Club regatta to-morrow and race in her class on Monday in that club's events. This morning the fleet Humma, John R. Maxwell, left port for Larchmont, where field made it an easy victor for the home she will race on Labor Day. The annual water sports of the club were held this morning off this place, in Greenport Harbor. Following is the record for the cruise of prize winners:

Water Witch, David Banks, one first, one second; Varuna, F. T. Ames, one first; Loyal, Robert Doremus, four firsts; Humma, John Rogers Maxwell, two first cups; Isolde, C. W. Mason, two first and one second; Ondawa, Henry J. Roberts, three first; Marquita, H. B. Scheen, one first and two seconds; Vinita, George D. Provost, three firsts; Akista, Fleet Capt. George A. Hill, one first, one second; Dot, J. W. Spence, one first.

### Knickerbocker Y. C. Special Cruise.

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 29.—The officials of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club have announced plans for the annual "special cruise" of the organization and over forty vessels are already enrolled for the event. The club will start on its usual Labor Day cruise on Saturday, Aug. 31. This cruise, which is usually under command of the Vice Commodore, this year will be commanded by Commodore L. H. Zocher, owing to an accident to Vice Commodore E. F. Glover's sloop Gladys, which will prevent her from sailing with the fleet. The Vice Commodore, however, has offered prizes in the several classes for the run from College Point, the home anchorage, to Port Washington. The run on Sunday, Sept. 1, will be informal, from Port Washington to Larchmont. On Monday many of the yachts will participate in the Larchmont Yacht Club Fall regatta, to be held that day. After this race the fleet will return to the club anchorage at College Point.

### Harlem Yacht Club Cruise.

The fleet of the Harlem Yacht Club to-morrow will start on the annual Labor Day cruise of the club. It is expected that there will be thirty boats in the fleet. The rendezvous will be in Oyster Bay on Saturday. Sunday the Captains will assemble on board the flagship Waglinda, Commodore Lorenz Zeller, and then will decide the runs for Sunday and Monday. Prizes will be awarded on each day's run. On Monday evening there will be a reception at the City Island Clubhouse.

### Yachtsman on a Long Cruise.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 29.—The schooner yacht Brunhilde, New York Yacht Club, arrived here yesterday with her owner, John Miller Masury on board. Mr. Masury, who is a grandson of the late John W. Masury, New York Yacht Club, is on his way in a cruise around the world on the Brunhilde. After a short stay here, visiting relatives at his old home, he will continue his tour in the big schooner.

### Jamaica Bay Y. C. Races.

The Jamaica Bay yacht club has arranged for Labor Day a programme of races for Summer cabin catboats and launches. First and second prizes will be awarded. The Entertainment Committee will provide an instrumental concert for the afternoon and a concert and dancing will follow in the evening.

OUT TO-DAY
Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide
For 1901. Edited by Walter Camp. Contains New Rules, Scores, Review of the Season. All-America Teams, Special Matches. Advice to beginners, Pictures of Leading Foot Ball Teams. Photographs of 2,196 Players.
PRICE, 10 CENTS PER COPY
For Sale by All Newsdealers.
Handsomely Illustrated Foot Ball Catalogue Sent Free to Any Address.
A. G. Spalding & Bros. 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding - Bidwell Co. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

Sporting Goods.

Willis. BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row. IN THE BASEMENT. ESTABLISHED 10 YEARS.
Special Sale on 30,000 Tires, Vims, Hartfords, &c., 50c., 75c., 99c., 1.19, 1.39, 1.49, 1.75, 1.99 and 2.19.

### Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM COWEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,941.

Notice is hereby given that William Cowen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 26th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 29th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS P. LASHER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lewis P. Lasher of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Lewis P. Lasher was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 29th, 1901.

NO. 3,787.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK J. McDONALD and NATHANIEL M. COOKE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Patrick J. McDonald and Nathaniel M. Cooke of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Patrick J. McDonald and Nathaniel M. Cooke were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 29, 1901.

NO. 4,044.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. Morton Moore, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of H. Morton Moore of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said H. Morton Moore was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Aug. 29, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 4,025.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL HOLLONBECK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emanuel Hollonbeck of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, 1901, the said Emanuel Hollonbeck was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
August 29, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 3,951.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Henry Johnson, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Johnson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Henry Johnson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
August 29, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALBERT WERDENSCHLAG and DAVID WERDENSCHLAG, individually and as copartners, under the name of A. & D. WERDENSCHLAG, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Werdenschlag and David Werdenschlag, individually and as copartners under the firm name of A. & D. Werdenschlag, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 9, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 30, 1901.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Matthews'
Men's Trousers Sale Extraordinary.
$3.00 to $4.50 Grades at - - - $1.50
For Friday and Saturday Only.
Some hundreds of pairs of dress Trousers, in handsome stripes and checks of fine worsteds and cassimeres, the fit and make are perfection—sizes 30 to 38 waist—you'll regret it if you miss this opportunity—$3.00, $3.50 and $4.50 Trousers at $1.50
Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

BUTTONS BREAK
in the wash, and their jagged edges cut and destroy your delicate summer waists. It is safer therefore to use the
Snap Hook and Eye
The 20th Century Hook
which comes safely through the doing up process, and never injures the garment by rust or rub.
Made in sizes 3 and 4. If your dealer does not keep them, send 10 cts. for a sample card.
SNAP HOOK AND EYE CO., 377 Broadway, N.Y. City.

The national drink in all its perfection for one cent a glass! Home made soda water is instantly prepared by means of Sparklets. No skill required, even a child can do it. Useful in town and country homes all the year round.
We believe in progress—not in standing still. Our new quart and pint syphons are much better than those first made, and work perfectly. Send your old style bottle to our store, 1127 Broadway, and have it brought up to date.
COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

### Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH R. STEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph R. Stein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 16, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 30, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNHARD FOLTZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Foltz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 17, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 30, 1901.

NO. 4,002.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON GUTMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Simon Gutman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Simon Gutman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 29, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LAZARUS B. RAFELSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lazarus B. Rafelson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 6, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 30, 1901.

### Surrogate Notices.

JORDAN, WALDO H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALDO H. JORDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1901. GEORGE W. JORDAN, Executor. EDWARD A. SCOTT, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.

### Surrogate Notices.

BREMER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BREMER, also known as HENRY BREMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. B. Gwillim, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1901. JOHN C. BREMER, JOHN G. H. MEYERS, Executors. R. B. GWILLIM, Attorney for Executors, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

COLLINS, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. COLLINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. H. Dillenbeck, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1901. LAURA M. COLLINS, Administratrix. M. H. DILLENBECK, Attorney for Executrix, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mF

PALMER, HERBERT F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Annie Witter Palmer, William Henry Palmer, Reuben Tyler Palmer, Isaac Emerson Palmer, Elisha L. Palmer, Frank L. Palmer, Frederick C. Palmer, George S. Palmer, Mary Alice Mitchell, Arabella Palmer Latimer, Edward A. Palmer, Grace E. Palmer, Percy S. Palmer, Theodore Johnson Palmer, Charlotte May Palmer, Jessie Palmer Clayton, Amie Palmer Butler, Louise A. Hall, Mary E. Hoyt, Anna Turner Ackerman, James Lawrence Turner, William H. Turner, Julius T. Turner, Wendell E. Turner, William P. Bolles, Eugene Bolles, Frank Comstock Turner, Isaac Emerson Turner, Maria Cornelia Turner, Liela Packard Sullivan, Mercy Louise Palmer Story, Joseph Clary Palmer, and Fremont P. Palmer, the heirs and next of kin of HERBERT F. PALMER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Annie Witter Palmer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herbert F. Palmer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 108 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au30-1aw6wF

### Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, this day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 13th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

### Surrogate Notices.

NEWCOMB, JOSEPHINE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite E. Henderson, Greenwood Cemetery, Alice Bowman, William Robertson, administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund in New Orleans, Louisiana; Henry K. Pomroy, as trustee of a trust created under the will of Warren Newcomb, deceased, in favor of his widow, Josephine Louise Newcomb, and Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon, individually and as persons claiming to be ancillary executors under the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, deceased; and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Josephine L. Newcomb, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, intestate, should not be granted to William H. Henderson of New Orleans, Louisiana, a nephew of the decedent, and to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in whose behalf application therefor has been made, and why the alleged ancillary letters testamentary under the will of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, granted to Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon on the 16th day of April, 1901, should not be revoked, and why the paper dated the 12th day of May, 1898, purporting to be the last will and testament of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, should not be decreed illegal and void as a testamentary paper, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief as may to the Court seem just.

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, [L. S.] at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hunderd and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au16-1aw6wF&s27

SCHUSSLER, MAGDALENA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Valentine Schussler, Carl Falk, Henry Falk, John Falk, Eva Conrad, Louisa Essig, Margaretha Winkel, Barbara Neumer, Elizabeth Schreiner, Angelica Braun, Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, Elizabeth Michaels, the said last above named Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, and Elizabeth Michaels being children of Daniel Falk, a deceased brother of Magdalena Schussler; Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, Katie Falk, the said last above named Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, and Katie Falk being children of Jacob Falk, a deceased brother of the said Magdalena Schussler; Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, Lawrence Feuerbach, the said last named Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, and Lawrence Feuerbach being children of Elizabeth Feuerbach, a deceased sister of the said Magdalena Schussler, the heirs and next of kin of MAGDALENA SCHUSSLER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Valentine Schussler and John E. Feuerbach of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Magdalena Schussler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEORGE LUDWIG, Attorney for Petitioners, 1,503 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.
au23-1aw6wF

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE S. GREACEN, Executrix; ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of March, 1901. GEORGE E. GARTLAND, JULIAN BOTTS, Executors. CHARLES E. SIMMS, Attorney for Executors, 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh22-1aw6mF.

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 320 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA SCHAEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

### Referees' Notices.

79 EAST 125TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY E. GERETY, plaintiff, against MARY E. GERETY, individually and as administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph L. Gerety, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

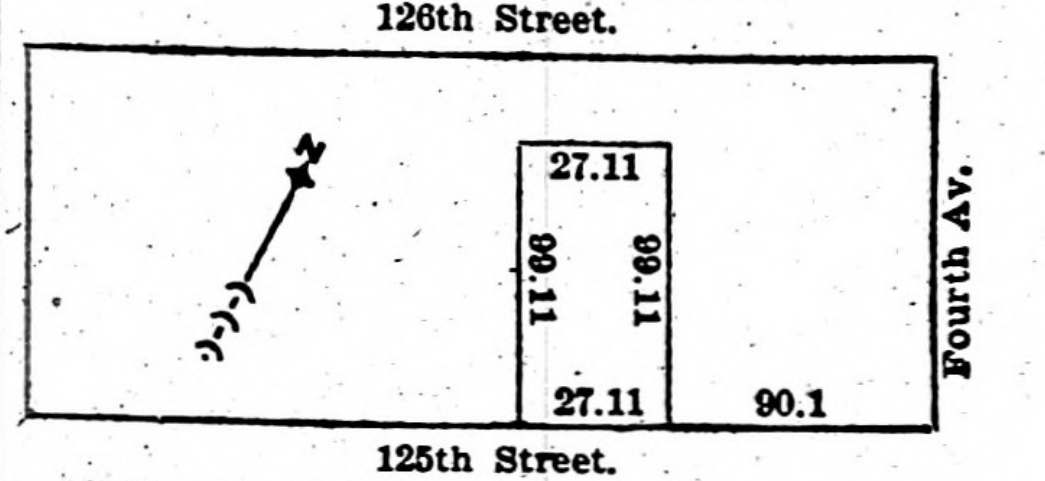
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, distant ninety feet one inch westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of said street twenty-seven feet eleven inches; thence northerly ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, parallel with Fourth Avenue, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along the centre line parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street twenty-seven feet eleven inches, and thence southerly parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest, if any, of the parties to this action or either of them of, in, and to a strip of land adjoining the above premises on the easterly side thereof, being one inch in width in front on 125th Street and one inch in width in the rear, and being in length on each side ninety-nine feet and eleven inches. Also subject to covenants against nuisances and party wall agreement, if any.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 19th, 1901.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
EDWARD W. FOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 335 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 79 East 125th Street:



All taxes, assessments, and water rates, liens on said premises on the date of the sale, are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for thirty-nine thousand dollars, ($39,000,) with the interest due thereon from July 17th, 1901, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. (4½%) per annum.

Subject also to a lease of one of the stores on said land to Peter Happ, which expires May 1st, 1902.

Subject also and as in the description herein set forth.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 19th, 1901.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
aug20-2aw3wTu&F&sept12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZA SALMON, as guardian of the estate of Loretta Garry, a minor, plaintiff, against JANE F. McMAHON and another, defendants.

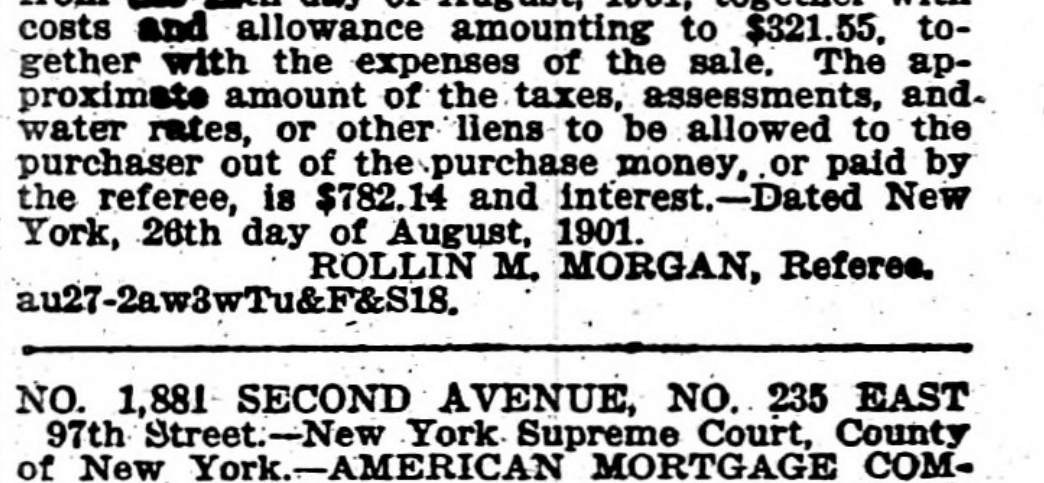
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York (now also in the Borough of Manhattan) being known by the street number twenty-eight (28) East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street, and lying in Section Six (6) in Block Number Seventeen Hundred and Fifty (1750) on the land map of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street distant two hundred and ninety-one (291) feet three (3) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fifth (5th) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street; thence running southerly and parallel with Fifth (5th) Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block eighteen (18) feet nine (9) inches; thence running northerly and parallel with Fifth (5th) Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of said street eighteen (18) feet and nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 26th, 1901.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 28 West 126th St.:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,749.12, with interest thereon from the 13th day of August, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $321.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $782.14 and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of August, 1901.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.
au27-2aw3wTu&F&S18.

NO. 1,881 SECOND AVENUE, NO. 235 EAST 97th Street.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGUERITE E. ALGER et al., defendants.

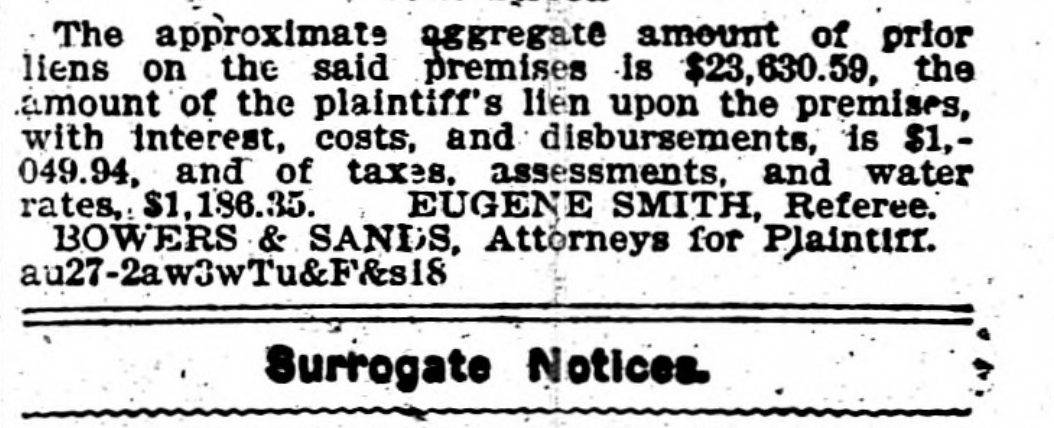
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street with the westerly side of Second Avenue; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, one hundred feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.

EUGENE SMITH, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens on the said premises is $23,630.59, the amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,049.94, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,186.35.

EUGENE SMITH, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
au27-2aw3wTu&F&s18

### Surrogate Notices.

MORA, JOAQUIN FRANCISCO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To DOLORES MARIA MORA, Pedro Luis Mora, Alvaro Joaquin Mora, Ernesto Jose Mora, Flora Maria Mora McManus, R. Menocal, a creditor; Craft C. Carroll, an alleged creditor, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOAQUIN FRANCISCO MORA, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WALTER L. McCORKLE, Attorney for Executor, 29 Wall Street, City and County of New York.

The New York Times.

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TWELVE PAGES.

## NOT GOOD FOR THE CAUSE.

There could hardly be a worse augury for union and harmony among the anti-Tammany forces than these preliminary public announcements that certain candidates are unacceptable to certain leaders and will not be supported. Mr. Platt says he will not have Coler, and now Mr. John C. Sheehan declares that the Greater New York Democracy will not support Seth Low, "nor will it support any Republican." This community, earnestly hoping for relief from the shame and waste of Tammany misrule, has heard with satisfaction that the selection of the candidate for Mayor was to be determined by candid conference. It is of the essence of the conferring spirit that the conferrees should enter the council chamber with open minds. They should be prepared to press their own preferences with vigor, but to listen with respect to the expression of the desires of others. A perfect union of forces, indeed, can be achieved only between political factors so unselfishly bent upon the accomplishment of the main purpose that each would be willing to waive its own choice and defer to the wisdom of the majority.

When Mr. Platt says that he will not take Coler and Mr. Sheehan says that he will not take Low or any other Republican they unfit themselves in a measure for participation in the conference and introduce elements of strife that endanger union. Mr. Platt's Republican organization is a numerous body. It was large enough four years ago to defeat the reform movement and give us Tammany again. Mr. Sheehan speaks for a newly organized Democracy that has 33,000 voters enrolled, according to his statement. Neither of these bodies of voters can be neglected or defied by the leaders of the union forces. There will be no votes to spare this Fall. The position taken by Mr. Platt and Mr. Sheehan is therefore embarrassing and unsafe. Mr. Coler may not be in the way of getting the nomination, but the name of Mr. Low is prominent in the discussion. Reasons why he should not be the nominee, and very good reasons, might be stated, but to rule out his name altogether under pain of going over to the enemy is not reform politics, it is not politics of any kind, but unblushing arrogance.

We agree with Mr. Sheehan that an independent Democrat ought to be chosen for the leader in this Democratic city. Gov. Odell has expressed the opinion that an independent Democrat would make a stronger run than a Republican, and Mr. Platt, if he has not been misreported, holds that opinion also—although he has lately seemed to favor the nomination of Mr. Low. When stalwart Republicans like the Governor and the party chief say that a Democrat would be the strongest candidate, there must be sound reasons for that belief. We will say also that we have not considered the name of Mr. Low as by any means at the head of the list in point of strength among the voters and general availability. But it is outrageous for Mr. Sheehan, pretending to speak for 33,000 enrolled Democrats organized to create a Democratic Party in this city cleaner and better than Tammany, to say that if Low is nominated his Greater New York Democracy will support the Tammany candidate. Mr. Low is at least an upright man, and for that reason is better infinitely than any Tammany Mayor whatsoever. It is shameful, it is senseless, to make the public statement that he is so objectionable that a Tammany man ought to be elected in order to make sure of his defeat.

What sort of party is this of which Mr. Sheehan puts himself forward as spokesman? We understand very well that the Greater New York Democracy was organized, not merely as a local anti-Tammany Democracy, with the sole vocation of turning the nasty rascals out of the City Government, but with the ambition to become the recognized organization, representing the party in State and National Conventions. For this reason there might be inconvenience and peril to "regularity" in supporting a Republican for Mayor this Fall. But surely that is a reason to be urged in the council of the union leaders, who would be certain to give it due weight. Blurted out in its most offensive form, as Mr. Sheehan has blurted it out, it imposes upon the union leaders the duty to re-examine the position of the Greater New York Democracy with a view to reaching a more sure conclusion as to its eligibility to be represented at all in the anti-Tammany councils. It looks as though, in the opinion of its leader at least, the duty of beating Tammany was subordinate to the duty of getting up a Democratic Party in the City of New York. That is not the spirit of the other elements that compose the union—not even of Mr. Platt, unsatisfactory as his position has become.

It was easily possible for Mr. Sheehan to be right about the advisability of choosing a Democrat for the candidate. It would have been easy for him to present reasons against the nomination of Mr. Low. It is the privilege and the duty of all the conferrees to speak their inmost minds freely. But Mr. Sheehan has flouted all the rules of sound procedure in such cases by imposing his will upon the conference under pain of losing his votes. And to make his threat more terrifying he adds that his party will go over to Tammany altogether if a certain candidate who is already known to be the choice of many determined foes of Tammany is put in nomination. Is there nobody in the Greater New York Democracy who can put a little sense into the head of Mr. Sheehan?

## RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

The London Times of Aug. 16 gave half a page to a summary of the latest English Blue Book on China. We must necessarily much more abridge this already very condensed statement. But the perfidy of Russian diplomacy, the complete and shameless bad faith which Russia has exhibited toward China and toward the Western World—these things stand out so clearly in this formal official recital that it is important they should be understood.

In the first place, it seems that, so lately as Feb. 17 of this year, the Russian Government reassured the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg "that nothing beyond the terms of a temporary modus vivendi during the provisional occupation of Manchuria by Russian troops was being negotiated." This is the same story that we have been hearing for months, almost for years. The Russian occupation of Manchuria was to be temporary and provisional, and "only for the purpose of pacification," even while the Russian Government was performing acts which could be reconciled only with an intention to hold Manchuria as a conquered country. Of course nobody, and least of all the British Government, could believe the assurance of Russia at so late a date, after it had been so repeatedly and chronically falsified. But the fact that she repeated the assurance so late illustrates a brazen cynicism. In fact, on Feb. 27, just ten days after this beautiful assurance, the British Minister at Peking came into possession of the text of the agreement which Russia was even then urging upon China, and which proved that diplomacy at St. Petersburg was only another name for mendacity. Any separate agreement of Russia with China at that time would have been an act of gross perfidy toward the other Powers, which were pursuing common objects by common negotiations. Of this agreement, of which the Blue Book gives the text, it is enough to say that it is the kind of agreement which a victorious nation might be expected to exact of a completely vanquished enemy. Russia was in fact to "run" Manchuria, without any regard to Chinese rights, or to the rights of foreign nations. Niu-Chwang was to remain Chinese, but everywhere else Russian control was to remain complete. The exception is easily accounted for. Niu-Chwang is our own principal Chinese treaty port. It is also the chief American port of all China. It would not do to antagonize the whole world by undertaking to Russianize a port in which the whole world had treaty rights. But of course Niu-Chwang is only a port of entry. To leave the port open and Russianize the "hinterland," was simply to deny foreign merchants access to their customers. It was to keep the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the hope. And, outside of Niu-Chwang, China was forbidden by the agreement to make any leases to foreigners, or to employ any foreigners, excepting Russians, or to grant any mining, railway, or other rights without the permission of Russia in all the Chinese territory which marches with the Russian possessions, and which includes not only Manchuria, but Mongolia, Ili, and Yrkand. China protested against this agreement and invoked the mediation of the Powers. Lord Lansdowne very conservatively estimated the effect of it when he informed his Ambassador at St. Petersburg that, if the treaty was accurately represented to him, "it involved not only a temporary and provisional arrangement but affecting a part of Manchuria, but the virtual establishment of a protectorate over the whole of Manchuria, as well as over Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia." Which is to say that Russia had not only been perfidiously arranging a separate treaty with China while pretending to carry on common negotiations, but that she had been brazenly lying to all the world about her purposes.

The sequel is even stranger. The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg reported, under date of March 18, the following extraordinary conversation with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

> I then told his Excellency that I had reported our last conversation to your Lordship, and that his Majesty's Government had observed that it appeared to them only reasonable, in consequence of the suggestion that had been made, that the Chinese Government were circulating maliciously garbled versions of this agreement in order to sow dissension between the Powers, to ask the Russian Government to assist them in exposing and defeating such a discreditable manoeuvre, and that for that purpose I had been furnished with the full text given to Sir E. Satow, and had brought it with me with instructions to point out that if this text was approximately correct it could certainly not be described as of a merely temporary and provisional nature, and that there were stipulations in it which undoubtedly affected rights which we enjoyed under our treaties with China. If these stipulations had been maliciously interpolated in the text, nothing, I said, would give his Majesty's Government greater satisfaction than to co-operate with the Russian Government in exposing the trick which had been played upon us, and putting the blame upon the proper shoulders.
>
> Count Lamsdorff at once said that he must firmly decline to look at the text which I had brought with me. He had, he said, made a faithful report to the Emperor of our last conversation on this subject, and his Majesty had thoroughly approved of his having declined to discuss the various versions of this alleged agreement, which had reached his Majesty's Government, and had commanded him not to make the details of the draft agreement in question, which was still under negotiation with China, and had not yet been given a final form, the subject of official conversation with any foreign representative.

It would not be too harsh to say of this statement that Russia simply declined to give any help to Great Britain in making out Russia to be a liar. But, even short of this, Russia takes the ground that it is nobody's business what sort of treaty she forces upon China, even though she is at the same time pretending to act in concert with the rest of the Powers, even though China has invoked the mediation of the other Powers to prevent the enforcement, even though the treaty rights of all the other Powers are plainly involved. Diplomatic history may be searched in vain for such a combination of greed, perfidy, and impudence.

Russia will do exactly as much as she is permitted to do toward annexing Manchuria and shutting foreign nations out of it. How much is that? That is the practical question when you are dealing with what Mr. Kipling calls "the bear that looks like a man." Upon what does Russia rely to carry out her programme? In the first place, she relies upon stopping Chinese opposition by concessions in other directions. In a dispatch from Sir C. Scott, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, under date of March 15, he reports Count Lansdorff, the Russian Chancellor, as "referring to the murder of missionaries as a subject in which Russia is not interested." And the Minister subsequently informed the Ambassador that "in his Majesty's opinion, sufficient exemplary punishment had already been inflicted, and that chapter ought to be closed." This last is quite our own opinion, but, nevertheless, it must have been good news to the fugitive Government of China. Then Russia must have relied upon bribery of Chinamen, which had for long been her great resource. But it seems that even old Li-Hung-Chang, who has been her faithful hired man for so long, did not dare to attempt to carry through a treaty which would so clearly cause China to lose what "face" she has left, and that he has made himself the mouthpiece of the official Chinese discontent, and has appealed to the rest of mankind to prevent Russia from having her will of his country. In the third place, it seems that she relied upon at least the tacit assistance of Germany. But there she must be either deceiving or deceived. Count Lansdorff on March 7, as reported by Sir C. Scott, said that "Germany had always understood that this question would be settled by Russia in a separate agreement apart from the other negotiations." But, on the very next day, Lord Lansdowne had official assurances that Germany intended to reply to the Chinese appeal "that the principle that questions affecting China should be settled by the concert of the Powers, and not directly between Cabinet and Cabinet, had all along obtained the adherence of the German Government." It may possibly be that the Kaiser and his advisers have determined to sacrifice the trading interest of Germany in China to the Agrarians, just as they have already sacrificed it in Germany in the draft of the new tariff. But Germany is a great manufacturing and trading country, and a sacrifice of German interests, in so prominent a case as that of the Chinese trade, might well precipitate the inevitable explosion which is to bring about the modernization of Germany. When the explosion comes it is doubtful whether the whole Prussian Army can sit upon the safety valve without destruction to itself.

Another thing upon which Russia evidently relies is the helplessness of England. Here, alas! she may be right. Lord Salisbury's cynical acknowledgment that "Great Britain's teeth were all in South Africa" has received no sadder confirmation than this correspondence. The most cursory reader of it cannot help thinking how much loftier and firmer a tone the British side of it would have taken ten years ago, and what frightful harm Mr. Chamberlain has done his country. And Russia relies, too, upon the apathy of the United States, in spite of our great and what ought to be our growing commercial interest in the Manchurian trade. She may be wrong about that, and at any rate it is gratifying to read in this British Blue Book that, at the time of the British protest "an even stronger view was taken by the United States and Japanese Governments, and in presence of the opposition excited by the original draft, Russia consented to certain limited modifications."

Of the active, earnest, implacable resentment of Japan there is of course no question. But apparently Russia thinks she can deal with that nation alone. She may be wrong. Japan in this matter represents progress and humanity. It were better for these, as for her, that King Log should continue to sway Manchuria, rather than King Stork. And if Japan goes to war with Russia over this question, she will go backed at least by the very benevolent neutrality of the modern, commercial, civilized nations. "The stars in their courses fight against Sisera." It will be bad for Russia if, for the sake of grabbing Manchuria, she takes the risk of confronting a world in arms.

At any rate, her acquisitions and her aspirations in Eastern Asia constitute the greatest and most urgent question of world politics to-day.

## THE GANNON INCIDENT.

The case of Capt. Gannon, found by Assistant District Attorney Sandford and two policemen from his own station house in the back parlor of an alleged disreputable house, in company with women with whom he was sufficiently intimate to call them by their pet names, is one of the most disagreeable that have yet come to the attention of the public.

It is not charged, so far as we are aware, that the Captain was in the place for any specifically unlawful purpose, such as warning its inmates of an impending raid, but his presence there after he had been officially notified three months before by a petition with many signatures of neighbors of its reputation would be most significant evidence of the way in which he regards his duty and performs it. There is no occasion for public comment on the personal associations which the Captain may see fit to permit himself. If, as he is reported to have declared to the officers of the law, the house in which he was discovered was "a perfectly respectable house," the Captain's visit to it and to its occupants would be his own affair. Knowing the neighborhood as he is bound to know it, having the services of his policemen and detectives to protect him from misinformation, and having had in his possession since last May the signed statement of some two-score residents as to the character of the house and the scandalous and revolting behavior of those who frequented it, the presence of the Captain on Wednesday evening becomes a matter of public concern and his indorsement of the respectability of the place cannot reasonably be accepted.

It cannot too often be repeated that it is not the hope of the men engaged in an effort to purify the Government of this city to extirpate the particular kind of vice the traffic in which gave rise to this latest incident. Their plans are not directed to any such extreme achievement. They are determined, however, if they can, to stop the notorious corrupt protection which the police extend to this and to other forms of vice and lawlessness. The evil to which their energies are directed is not one inherent in the social conditions of great cities. It has no such explanation or excuse. It is peculiar to the class of men who at this time constitute or control the Police Department of New York. It is entirely practicable to abolish it wholly by the right kind of a change in the elective offices of the city. To accomplish such a change needs only the earnest and resolute action of the people, and to secure such action the people need only to be thoroughly convinced of the facts as they exist. This is being brought about by such exposures as led to the conviction and sentence of the "wardman" Bissert, and to the series of raids on unlawful places such as took place in Capt. Gannon's precinct on Wednesday. It is the light that Gannon's mishap throws on the actual relations of the police to the wretched class with whom the raid had to deal that makes it significant and revealing.

The exact nature of the Captain's personal policy in this matter will undoubtedly be made the subject of a searching investigation by the officials responsible for the prosecution of offenders. It may also be investigated by the police authorities, but no one will attach much importance to the result. The explanation given by Capt. Gannon in his testimony before Justice Jerome was in no sense convincing. It would require a person as innocent and as credulous as the Captain represents himself to be to accept it as satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the District Attorney will be able to bring the matter before the tribunal where the public can learn the whole truth, and where justice can be done.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A dog story that has many elements of grandeur comes from St. Joseph, Mo., and for the accuracy of its details The News of that city has made itself responsible. At the house of this dog's owner, we read, there called the other day a lady for whom the dog manifested high approval, making friends with her immediately and remaining by her side until she prepared to depart. When she rose to go, the dog, with a bark that may have been an excuse, ran out of the room. He returned a moment later with a box of peaches which he had secured in the kitchen. This he presented to his new friend, and she, realizing the dog's intention, took two of the peaches. Instantly the dog made it plain that something was wrong, for he stood before the guest and whined insistently until she had replaced one of the peaches in the box. Then he ran out of the room, allowing the lady to carry away the other peach. The deduction made from the incident is that the dog thought that two peaches were one too many for the lady to take in the circumstances, and that, though he was generous, he drew the line when in his opinion his generosity was abused. This is certainly a very large story, and, of course, not everybody will believe it. However, those who know dogs best are the least prone to assign limits to their intelligence, and it is at least not impossible that the motive of the St. Joseph dog's action was exactly that ascribed to him.

—Much as it is to be regretted that Surrogate Fitzgerald felt compelled by the law and the facts to sustain the Brush will, and so to provide an opportunity for the "Christian Scientists" to exult over what they call another legal victory, concerning the fact of the compulsion there is little or no excuse for present doubt, and no reason for questioning the Surrogate's ability any more than his entire conscientiousness. The argument by which he supports his opinion is sufficiently elaborate to show that he appreciated the gravity of the case, and at least to hint that he realized an obligation to defend as well as to explain a decision which disappoints all right-thinking people and fills with joy both the deluded and the deluding members of a most pestilent sect. There will be no serious disagreement with the Surrogate's dictum that something more than, and different from, belief in the false or the impossible is necessary to establish the existence of insanity. Were this enough, few of the world's inhabitants would be at home out of the madhouse, for who is there who does not know many things that are not so and does not do many things the folly of which is apparent to others? As for the matter of undue influence, it is not less safe than fair to assume that the Surrogate has judged the evidence better than those of us who have only read the abbreviated reports of the trial. Of course the chance for the almost inevitable appeal by the natural heirs lies here, but the Surrogate's reputation is such that it is easier to hope for a reversal than to expect one, unless new evidence is presented. The humbug healers and their dupes will doubtless ascribe the decision to the influence of their "silent treatment," to much of which the Surrogate has been subjected. That need not worry him at all, however, since the public will only smile at the absurd claim. And there is consolation in the fact that the decision is a defeat for the natural heirs much more than a victory for the frauds and fanatics whom, most unfortunately, it favors.

—Experiments recently conducted by the Lighthouse Board at Falkner's Island, off the Connecticut coast, have demonstrated, it is hoped, that the dangers to vessels due to fogs can be, if not entirely removed, at least so far decreased as to add very materially to the safety of navigation. The device tested consists of a combination of the siren and the megaphone, the one to create the warning sound and the other to direct it. The trouble with all the present sound signals is the difficulty of determining the position of their course. The new machine has two forms. That for use on shore, or at fixed positions on the water, has eight megaphones arranged around the siren, and through each of these in regular succession is directed a special signal, each meaning, to those who hear it, one of the principal points of the compass. The machine for use on shipboard is simpler, there being only one megaphone, but this is carried around the siren, and the proper signals are directed through it as it turns north, northwest, west, and so on around the circle. The experiments conducted at Falkner's Island proved that except in the direction toward which the megaphones were turned the signals could be heard only very faintly at short distances, and not at all when they were considerable, while in the desired direction they could be heard much further than the same sounds scattered in the usual way. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the system here, but it is not less simple than ingenious, and so far its working has been successful enough to excite high expectations of its utility in guarding against the most dreaded dangers of the sea—those of going ashore on an unseen coast and of collisions between vessels, neither of which can be seen from the other until it is too late to prevent disaster.

—As usual, the gathering of the multitudinous Smiths at Peapack this week was a joyous occasion for those who participated in it, and in only one respect, so far as the reports show, did the proceedings warrant criticism on the part of outsiders. Even for this blemish it wasn't a Smith that was responsible, but the Rev. Mr. Conover of Bernardsville, who, perhaps because of claims derived from the distaff side, was invited to address the out-and-out Smiths, and did so, taking for his subject, "The Family, the Mother of the Nation." It is a pretty good subject, but, with all due respect to Mr. Conover, his cloth, and his relatives, a part of what he said about it was nonsense, and a very poor kind of nonsense at that, neither edifying nor amusing. "There is need for us in America," said the orator, "to guard our home life as never before," and then he went on to praise the past at the expense of the present—as follows: "Time was when America might have pointed with pride to her homes, when a man thought more of his home than he did of his club, when mothers thought more of tucking their children in bed than they did of parties, when young people would gather about the old fireplace instead of seeking their fun and recreation elsewhere, and when home meant more than simply a place in which to eat and sleep." That is a sufficiently accurate description of other days, but there isn't the slightest excuse for thinking that its applicability is narrower now than it ever was. Indeed, there is the best of reason for believing that we are better than our ancestors in all the particulars mentioned by the lugubrious Mr. Conover. The world isn't getting worse, even if the reverend gentleman is getting old and developing a tendency to regard all changes as deteriorations. He may not know it, but the pessimist is wrong, always, always, always.

### Sea Gulls' Flight Inland.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In an article in The Sunday New York Sun, "Sea Gulls in Atlanta, Ga.," it speaks with surprise that sea gulls should be seen so far inland—350 miles from the coast, and suggests that the late storms must have driven them in.

The subscriber lived for many years in the San Luis Valley, Col., which valley is surrounded by the highest range of the Rocky Mountains. The valley is 7,500 feet in altitude, and on the San Luis Lakes, in the centre of the valley, sea gulls can be seen at all seasons of the year. I have secured specimens, and they are the identical bird we see in the waters about New York and along the coast.

SUBSCRIBER.

Scranton, Penn., Aug. 26, 1901.

## NUGGETS.

### Tact.

Having tact means remembering to bring the conversation around to Kalamazoo when there is a guest present who has been there.—Atchison Globe.

### Jane's Caution.

"Jane is so suspicious."

"What has Jane done now?"

"She thinks the Postmaster invariably reads all her postal cards, so she puts personal and private on each one of them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Safe Transit.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Here's an account of a party traveling 10,000 miles without losing his trunk once.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Oh, I know; the party was an elephant.—Yonkers Statesman.

### The Small Boy and the Organ Grinder.

Boy—Does that man have to play on the organ?

Mother—Yes; that's the way he makes a living.

Boy—Then why does he want to live?—Indianapolis News.

### Genuine Approval.

"What do you most admire about Shakespeare?"

And without hesitation the manager replied:

"The fact that I can produce his plays without paying royalties to anybody."—Washington Star.

## THE MAN TO AVOID.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Preserve me from the man who says:
"Well, really, I must go!"
And who then settles down to chat
With me an hour or so.

Preserve me from the man who says:
"I was about to say
That I would feel obliged if you
Would lend me $5 to-day."

Preserve me from the man who treads
Upon my corns to see
If they are painful, then who says:
"I hope you'll pardon me."

Preserve me from the man who tries
Whene'er we chance to meet,
To pass me on both sides at once
And takes up all the street.

Preserve me from the man who has
The only kid and who
Is always telling me about
The things that kid can do.

## THE YELLOW FEVER SERUM.

### Commission at Havana Regards Dr. Caldas's Alleged Preventive as Useless.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—Major Havard, Chief Surgeon, says that, as the Yellow Fever Commission regards the experiments with the Caldas serum as demonstrations of its uselessness, the commission has definitely severed connection with the Brazilian expert and will not supervise any further experiments conducted by him.

"Dr. Caldas has all along maintained that he found the yellow fever germ in the intestines," remarked Major Havard to-day, "whereas all the experiments conducted here prove that the germ of the disease is in the blood, people having been directly inoculated by blood infection from a person suffering with yellow fever."

Major Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer, made the following statement:

"Some confusion has arisen regarding the precise position of the Sanitary Department in connection with the yellow fever experiments. In March of this year the Sanitary Department established an inoculation station at Las Animas for the purpose of inoculating non-immunes—that is to say, giving them yellow fever in order to make them immune. This was not an experimental station, and is not such, the sole object being to effect immunization.

"The Sanitary Department has nothing to do with the recent experiments conducted by the Yellow Fever Commission nor with those conducted by the officials sent by the War Department to investigate the origin and propagation of yellow fever, although it did supply the Carroll commission with mosquitos.

"The Sanitary Department stands ready to immunize any one who desires to undergo the treatment after the risk has been fully explained. It accepts the work of Surgeon Major Reed and his colleagues of the Army Commission as final, and does not desire to make further experiments in this direction. No amount of evidence could make more positive the conclusion that yellow fever can be conveyed by the mosquito. The person who submits to mosquito infection, however, stands a better chance of recovery than one who contracts the disease accidentally, as the former has care from the beginning."

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

Promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps:

John R. Myrick, promoted to Colonel; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Abner H. Merrill, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

William Ennis, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Henry L. Herris, promoted to Major; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Arthur Murray, promoted to Major; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

William E. Birkhimer, promoted to Major; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Thomas R. Adams, promoted to Major; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

John A. Lundeen, promoted to Major; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

George H. McManus, promoted to Captain; date of rank, July 1; assigned to the One Hundred and Fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Joseph Wheeler, Jr., promoted to Captain; date of rank, July 5; assigned to the One Hundred and Tenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Adrian S. Fleming, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the One Hundred and Fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Brooke Payne, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Harry F. Jackson, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the One Hundred and Seventh Company, Coast Artillery.

Robert E. Callan, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

William S. Guignard, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Edwin Landon, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the One Hundred and Eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

Clarence H. McNeil, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Joseph P. Tracy, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Lloyd England, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the One Hundred and Ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

James W. Hinkley, Jr., promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Percy M. Kessler, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the Twenty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery.

Johnson Hagood, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

George T. Patterson, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the Eighty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

Frank K. Fergusson, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the One Hundred and Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery.

Robert S. Abernethy, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Edwin O. Sarratt, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Albert J. Bowley, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Bertram C. Gilbert, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Lawrence S. Miller, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the Sixtieth Company, Coast Artillery.

Capts. McManus, Fleming, Jackson, Landon, England, Patterson, Fergusson, and Miller will join the companies to which assigned.

Capts. Payne, Callan, Guignard, McNeil, Tracy, Hinkley, Hagood, Abernethy, Sarratt, Bowley, and Gilbert will remain unassigned to companies and available for staff or other duty until further ordered.

Capt. Frederick Marsha, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Sixtieth Company, Coast Artillery, to the One Hundred and Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join the latter company.

Transfers: Capt. Guy H. Preston from the Ninth Cavalry to the Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. Frank S. Armstrong from the Thirteenth Cavalry to the Ninth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island, N. Y., vice Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Transfers: Major Lea Febiger from the Twenty-third Infantry to the Seventeenth Infantry; Major Charles L. Hodges from the Seventeenth Infantry to the Twenty-third Infantry.

Chaplain Brant C. Hammond, Fifth Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service Aug. 27 is announced.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits each during the months of September and October to the works of the Robert Pool & Son Company, Baltimore, Md., on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of material for twelve-inch disappearing carriages, L. F. model, of 1897.

Capt. George P. Ahern, Ninth Infantry, is directed to report to Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at the War Department, at such time as he may designate for examination by the board.

Orders to Capt. James A. Ryan, Fifteenth Cavalry, to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding officer, Fifteenth Cavalry, for appointment and duty as Adjutant of that regiment, revoked.

The detail of Capt. James G. Harbord, Eleventh Cavalry, as Acting Assistant Adjutant General and his assignment to duty at the War Department are announced.

Capt. La Roy S. Upton, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to West Point and report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Malcolm Young, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Francis Moore, Eleventh Cavalry, President of the examining board convened at Fort Myer, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as indicated after their respective names, and will be assigned to troops and a company by their respective regimental commanders:

Second Lieut. Herbert E. Mann, (appointed with rank from Feb. 2,) to the Seventh Cavalry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., (appointed from First Lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, with rank from Feb. 2,) to the Fifth Cavalry. He will proceed to New York City, and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Hall, (appointed with rank from Feb. 2,) to the Twenty-third Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 1:

First Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin to the Second Company, Coast Artillery. He will join that company at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

First Lieut. Terence E. Murphy to the One Hundred and Eighth Company, Coast Artillery. He will join that company at Fort Williams, Me.

First Lieut. Harry H. Sheen to the Seventy-ninth Company, Coast Artillery. He will join that company at Fort Adams, R. I.

First Lieut. Sylvanus G. Orr to the Twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer, Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Allan Lefort, Artillery Corps, (recently appointed with rank from May 8,) is attached to the Seventy-eighth Company, Coast Artillery. He will join that company at Fort Adams, R. I.

### Navy.

Lieut. R. F. Lopez, upon detachment from the Bennington, is ordered to the Wisconsin instead of home.

Lieut. H. Eldredge, (retired,) is detached from the Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va.

Past Assistant Paymaster G. C. Schafer is detached from the Bennington when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster D. M. Addison is detached from the Petrel when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Ensigns J. T. Bowers, W. P. Cronan, J. Halligan, Jr., R. N. Marble, Jr., C. H. Woodward, and U. S. Macy are ordered home immediately.

## JOHN B. SEXTON ORDERS TUNNEL TO BE REPAIRED

### Tells New York Central's President to Make Certain Improvements.

### Calls Attention to Sanitary Laws that Are Being Violated—Mr. Sexton Says He Will Enforce the Order.

President John B. Sexton of the Board of Health returned to town yesterday from his Saratoga-spent vacation. Upon arriving at his office he had prepared an order, which was sent through the mail to President William H. Newman of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, requiring that corporation to make certain improvements in the Park Avenue tunnel at once and calling attention to provisions of the statutes covering disregard of sanitary laws. The order which was mailed to President Newman was as follows:

"To William H. Newman, President of the New York Central Railroad, reported as President of premises hereinafter named:

"Sir: You are hereby required, in conformity with the provisions of the Sanitary Code and the health laws, to alter, repair, cleanse, and improve the premises the tunnel of the New York Central Railroad from Fifty-sixth Street to Ninety-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as follows, viz.:

"That the sewers under the surface of the floor under the tunnel be properly closed gas tight; that proper and sufficient water closet accommodation be provided for the employes of said tunnel; that the brick and stone sustaining walls between the two sections of the tunnel be removed and proper and sufficient steel girders in column be placed in lieu of same; that the small shafts which ventilate the tunnel between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first Streets and between Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Streets be enlarged and extended on every block in a like manner to conform with the ventilating shafts from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-seventh Street.

"Your attention is called to the fact that by Section 1,172, Chapter 378, Laws of 1897, it is provided that any violation of any Sanitary Code or health laws subjects the person responsible therefor to penalty, and this notice is sent to you in order that the necessity of legal proceedings may be avoided by your complying with the foregoing requirements within five days from the receipt of this notice. Any application for a necessary extension of time or for suspension of any part of the above requirements must be made to this department through the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Manhattan within three days of receipt of this notice."

President Sexton said concerning his order:

"I am acting upon the reports of those attached to this department who have examined the tunnel for us. I am determined that the nuisances complained of shall be abated. I will use every means in my power to see that the improvements are made. If there is delay, I will use what legal means I have for enforcing the order."

President Newman of the railroad company declined to talk concerning the order yesterday. He sent out word, by his secretary that nothing could be given out by the railroad officials until there had been a conference between the heads of the engineering department, himself, and the heads of the law department. In the offices of the engineering department it was said that Chief Engineer W. J. Wilgus was on a tour of inspection over the road and would not return for some time. Inquirers were referred to the law department.

Charles Cook Paulding of the law department said that two of the things required by the Board of Health had been done some two weeks ago. The provisions affecting sewers and water closets had already been complied with in advance. Further than that he had nothing to say.

## THE SICKLES-EVANS DISPUTE.

### Impression in Washington that the Commissioner Will Escape Censure from Grand Army.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—As the time for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Cleveland approaches, some talk is heard of the significance of reports that have recently come to Washington concerning the probable attitude of the organization toward the President and the Commissioner of Pensions, H. Clay Evans. The President has refused from the beginning of the fight against Commissioner Evans to yield to the demands of those who have claimed that Mr. Evans was detrimental to the welfare of the Republican Party, because he was so managing affairs in his office as to prevent veterans from obtaining their pensions promptly and with the least possible friction.

While some friends of the President, who are also friends of Commissioner Evans, have insisted that at any time the President could have stopped the assaults upon his Commissioner by making an open expression of disapproval of the reasons given for his displacement, without fear of political injury, they admit that the President has manifested his disapproval of Mr. Evans's detractors by nullifying all their reports about the intended removal of the Commissioner. The recent publication of the Commissioner's report for the year, showing that he issued a larger number of pension certificates in the last year than ever were issued before in one year, and his showing of prompt attention to original cases, to the delay only of applications for increase of pensions already granted, has made a profound impression upon the veterans and has made less effectual many of the hostile reports about him.

The President, it is understood, will go to the encampment immediately after his visit to the Pan-American Exposition. It is expected, as a matter of course, that he will speak to his comrades, and it is not believed that he will condemn his own Commissioner before the men who have asked him to visit them in convention. Whether he expects that the convention will condemn Mr. Evans and then expect the President to sanction that condemnation with his aproval is doubtful. There is a strong impression here that the Commissioner will escape censure altogether.

It is asserted by Western men that the chances begin to favor the selection of Torrance of Minnesota for Grand Commander, and that his cause has been greatly helped by the savage attacks of Gen. Daniel Sickles upon Evans. Gen. Sickles's election would be the result, they say, of his hostility to Mr. Evans, should it take place at all. His failure to secure election will naturally be regarded by the friends of Commissioner Evans as a failure to sanction his attacks.

## PHILIPPINES CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

### Gov. Taft Establishes Civil Rule at Seven Different Places.

MANILA, Aug. 29.—Civil Governor Taft returned here to-day from the north. He is pleased with the condition of the parts of the country visited.

During his trip he established civil governments at seven places, La Union, Ilocos, (south and north,) Abra, Cagayan, Isabela, Zambales, and Bocot. He intends shortly to amalgamate the provincial governments, abolishing the cumbersome governmental machinery of the smaller provinces.

### Tug Reno to Go to Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Acting Quartermaster General Kimball has ordered the big army tug Reno, now engaged in the transport service at New York, to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, for duty in connection with the artillery school at that post. The Reno formerly was attached to the Havana station and is one of the finest tugs in the Quartermaster's Department.

### Marine Donan Gets Life-Saving Medal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Navy Department has awarded to Private C. Donan of the Marine Corps a life-saving medal for the rescue from drowning of Private W. H. Gibson, also a marine, at Olongapo, Philippine Islands in June last.

# RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS

## Protests in Austria-Hungary Against Alleged Intrigues.

### Roumanian Premier Has Been Conferring with Minister Goluchowski and Gen. von Beck.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Roumanian Premier, M. Sturdza, recently visited Vienna, where he had long conferences with Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the situation in the Balkans. He also conferred with Gen. von Beck, chief of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff.

Immediately after this visit articles appeared in the semi-official Hungarion papers—articles believed in some quarters to be inspired by Count Goluchowski—warmly protesting against Russia's intrigues in the Balkans. These protests were based on rumors that Russia was massing troops on the Roumanian frontier and sending torpedo boats into the Kilia, an arm of the Danube; and they plainly warned Russia that unless she faithfully adhered to the Austro-Russian agreement of 1897 to preserve the status quo in the Balkans, Austria would "resume her liberty of action."

The idea underlying this warning appears to be that Russia, having attained her objects in Eastern Asia, is now ready to pursue similar aims in the Balkans.

One Berlin paper has gone so far as to describe the agreement of 1897 as "an instrument to keep Austria quiet while Russia was engaged in Manchuria."

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from its Vienna correspondent:

"From a reliable source I hear that Count Lamsdorff (Russian Foreign Minister) has arranged for an important conference in Vienna with Count Goluchowski after the Czar's visit to Rheims."

# NO FRANCO-TURKISH WAR.

## Ambassador Constans, Now in Paris, Says It Is Out of the Question.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Turkey, arrived in Paris this morning from Constantinople, and had a conference with the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé. In an interview afterward M. Constans said he would not return to Constantinople until the dispute was settled.

M. Delcassé confirms the statement that M. Constans acted in perfect accord with the views of the Government. The Ambassador says he does not think the Sultan will hold out very long, while, as to war between France and Turkey, it is quite out of the question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—The Turkish Ministry discussed the French claims yesterday.

It is believed that full satisfaction will be given to France.

# ABDUL HAMID WANTS REVENGE.

## Has M. Dorys, Who Wrote a Book About Him, Condemned to Death—The Author Safe in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Georges Dorys, (son of the late Prince of Samos,) an ex-Turkish Minister and ex-Governor of Crete, has been condemned to death by a Turkish Court at the direction of Sultan Abdul Hamid.

This action was taken in Constantinople because of the publication of M. Dorys's book, "The Private Life of the Sultan." The book so angered Turkey's ruler that he exerted his influence in diplomatic channels to have it suppressed in all European countries. His efforts succeeded in Sweden, but the popular outcry against such action in Paris was so strong that the Government declined to exert itself.

M. Dorys secretly left Constantinople some time ago, and is now resident in Paris, where he has identified himself with the Young Turk party.

"The Private Life of the Sultan," by Georges Dorys, is being translated into most of the European languages. It is being published in this country by D. Appleton & Co.

The author is unsparing in his denunciations of Abdul Hamid, the ruler of forty-two million people. He asserts that the Sultan is a monster, hated even by his own children and other relatives; another Borgia, the executioner of many innocent persons in his own palace and of thousands in Constantinople and throughout Turkey; the jailer of his own brother, the unhappy Murad V., whose throne he usurped.

Other epithets applied by M. Dorys to the Sultan are "the strangler of Turkey's new-born constitution," "a poltroon afraid of his own shadow," "a miser, leaving his own family in straits while he himself is immensely rich;" "an ignoramus, unable even to spell correctly, yet possessing 'Chinese' cunning and stopping at nothing to accomplish his purpose;" "a terror-stricken monomaniac, hourly expecting the assassin's knife or bullet;" "a nervous wreck, kept alive only by immense power of will, and eccentric to a degree not far removed from that of the crazy King Ludwig of Bavaria."

# FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA.

## Rebels Were Attacking Buenaventura on Monday—10,000 Colombian Troops on the Frontier.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 29.—The British steamer Costa Rican, which has arrived here from Colon, brings news of continued rebel activity in the vicinity of Colon and Panama. When the vessel left Colon the Government was making renewed efforts to dislodge the rebels from a strong position.

The rebels in force were attacking Buenaventura, on the Bay of Choco, last Monday. A large Government force had been dispatched from Panama in the hope of repulsing the enemy.

The censorship in Colombia is most stringent.

COLON, Aug. 29.—Dr. Luis Carlos Rico, Colombian Minister to Venezuela, before his departure for Bogota, officially assured Señor Velez, Governor of Cartagena, that he was going to inform the Colombian Government with reference to the situation between Venezuela and Colombia. He expressed the opinion that peace would be preserved between the two nations and that the existing difficulties would be overcome.

The official newspaper in Cartagena asserts that the entire Province of Pachira, Venezuela, touching Colombia south of Maracaibo, is in the power of the Venezuelan insurgent leader, Gen. Rangel Garbiras. It asserts also that the Colombian General, Gonzalez Valencia, until recently Colombian Minister of War, is now on the frontier with no less than 10,000 Colombian troops, which are maintaining the sovereignty of Colombia in Santander Province.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Information received at the Colombian Legation by way of Trinidad is to the effect that Dr. Garbiras, the Venezuelan revolutionist, who was reported defeated by the forces of that Government, continues in arms against the authorities, and is a source of considerable trouble to the officials of Venezuela.

The following dispatch, dated Bogota, Aug. 24, from a Colombian official of high rank, was received yesterday by The Associated Press:

"Gen. Pedro D. Ospino, Acting Minister of War, who has prepared an excellent and extensive plan of campaign, confirms the reports that within the last fifteen days he has destroyed nearly all of the Colombian guerrillas.

"The Government of Colombia has maintained strict neutrality regarding Ecuador and Venezuela, notwithstanding the fact that the governments of the said countries have upheld and effectively aided the rebels of Colombia, thus prolonging the revolution in this country.

"Recently the revolutionary chiefs of Colombia have met on the frontier of Venezuela, to organize new invasions of Colombia, using the munitions of war accumulated by the Government of Venezuela on her frontiers.

"A party of Venezuelans, surrounded (?) near Cucuta, are about to return to their country. They are commanded by Rangel Garbiras.

"The position taken by the Government of Colombia is one of peace and neutrality. These are fundamental canons in her foreign policy. The frontiers of Colombia are sufficiently defended. Colombia feels certain that she can maintain her rights and repel whatever foreign invasions may offer."

### The Iowa Reaches Acapulco.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The battleship Iowa arrived to-day at Acapulco, Mexico, on her way to Panama to join the Ranger in looking after American interests.

## THE FRENCH MANOEUVRES.

### Warships Reduce the Forts at La Rochelle to Silence.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Western manoeuvres opened to-day with an attempt to land an expedition at La Rochelle. Gen. André, the Minister of War, was present. Three transports, heavily laden with troops and escorted by twenty ironclads belonging to the Northern and Mediterranean Squadrons, appeared before the port this morning. The warships reduced the forts to silence.

The United States training ship Hartford arrived at La Rochelle yesterday evening to witness the operations, and was the object of considerable curiosity. Gen. André, who reached La Rochelle this morning, immediately visited the Hartford and was shown over the vessel.

### The Baldwin-Ziegler Expedition.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 29.—The steamer Frithjof arrived at Hammerfest to-day, and reports that she successfully landed the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic Expedition at Camp Zeigler, on Alger Island, in latitude 80:24 north, and longitude 55:52 east. All the members of the expedition were in good health, and the dogs and ponies were in excellent condition after their month's voyage. The Frithjof left Camp Ziegler on Aug. 23. The weather conditions were favorable for the advance of the expedition. Mr. Baldwin intended to start northward Aug. 24 by what is called the inter-channel route, across Markham Sound, and between Austria Sound and the British Channel.

### Clash Between British and Spaniards.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—While the British fleet in Spanish waters was manoeuvring to-day a torpedo which had been launched stranded on the shore in front of La Linea. A party of man-o'wars-men was sent to recover it, but was prevented from doing so by a detachment of Spanish carabineers. The landing party was strongly reinforced from the fleet, overawed the carabineers, and took the torpedo.

# COL. MEADE EXONERATED.

## Report That Court of Inquiry May Censure Major Lauchheimer and Col. Denny for Accusing Him.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—It is probable that a sensation will result when the report of the Court of Inquiry which investigated charges of drunkenness preferred by Major Charles H. Lauchheimer and Col. Frank L. Denny, Marine Corps, against Col. Robert L. Meade of the Marine Corps, and counter charges preferred by Col. Meade against his accusers, of making false and malicious charges is made public.

The report, it is understood, exonerates Col. Meade and censures Major Lauchheimer and Col. Denny for preferring the charges, and the findings of the court may, it is reported, result in court martial proceedings.

Major Lauchheimer and Col. Denny are attached to the staff of Gen. Heywood, and as a result of observations on a recent tour of inspection at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where Col. Meade is in charge of the marines, Major Lauchheimer and Col. Denny preferred the charges and in turn Col. Meade preferred the counter charges.

# REPUBLICANS AT WAR.

## Ex-Leader Hess Heads Fight in Twenty-fifth Assembly District Against His Successor.

The fight is on in earnest among the Republicans in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Charles A. Hess, the former leader, who is conducting a campaign against McDougall Hawkes, his successor, has opened headquarters at 12 West Twenty-ninth Street. Mr. Hess last night issued a statement in which, among other things, he said:

"The fight in the Twenty-fifth District is not for the leadership, nor is it a fight of Hess against Hawkes. It is a contest made by the working and active Republicans of the Assembly district against an arrogant, overbearing, and aristocratic machine, the like of which never existed in the City of New York.

"If a man who holds an office dares to express an opinion which does not first receive the approval of the leader of the district and his friends, he is threatened with summary dismissal. Removals of placeholders who have always been active and earnest Republicans were made without cause at the request and demand of the leader of the district. The members of the County Committee have never been consulted. The District Committee meets monthly only to adjourn without doing any business.

"The member of Assembly has done nothing for the district or his constituents, and no important legislation bears his name except private claim bills, which were passed at the request of a prominent member of the County Committee who dominates and domineers the leader, and Mr. Weekes, who is the member of Assembly, does not reside in the Assembly district.

"Republicans of the district purpose to resent these things, and, having been leader of the district for a number of years and conversant with the needs of the active and working Republicans, they have requested me to lead them in this fight, which I cheerfully do, and which we will win by a large majority."

## "DON CAESAR'S RETURN."

### James K. Hackett Well Received at Albany in Mr. Mapes's New Play.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—James K. Hackett received an ovation at the Empire Theatre in this city to-night at the initial performance of "Don Caesar's Return."

The play is founded on the story of the dare-devil Don Caesar de Bazan, and the series of complications which surrounded his romantic marriage to a gypsy. It is from the pen of Victor Mapes. Mr. Hackett's impersonation of the ragged cavalier is regarded as one of his best efforts. He presented a Don Caesar with phases of character never before developed in a portrayal of the part.

Mr. Hackett has surrounded himself with a strong company, including Wilton Lackaye as King Carlos, Theodore Roberts as Don José, Thomas A. Hull as Sangrado, Florence Kahn as Maritana, Virginia Buchanan as the Marquise de Gonzalo, and Ferdinand Ellsen as Lazarillo. The production is exquisitely staged.

A large audience was present, and called Mr. Hackett several times before the curtain. Miss Mary Mannering, Mr. Hackett's wife, was a spectator of the performance.

Local critics predict great success for the production.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

There has been a change in the date of the opening of the advance sale of seats for E. H. Sothern's production of "Richard Lovelace" at the Garden. Monday next is the date now announced for the opening of the box office, the production taking place on Sept. 9.

The latest additions to Reeves-Smith's company for "A Brace of Partridges" are Miss Lillian Brainard, Henry Rich, and Ernest Elton. This completes the cast. The tour will begin at Portland, Me., on Sept. 6.

Charles Frohman has secured a new musical comedy entitled "My Best Girl," written by Seymour Hicks, with lyrics by William Slaughter, composer of the music in "Alice in Wonderland." The management of the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, will present the comedy at that house after the engagement of Marie Tempest.

There will be a repetition of the gems of the Carnival of Fire, in Pain's open-air theatre, Manhattan Beach, after the war spectacle, to-morrow night.

### Assaulted and Robbed at Coney Island.

Michael McElroy, forty-one years old, an undertaker of 174 Huron Street, Brooklyn, and a brother of School Commissioner John McElroy of that borough, was found unconscious on the Ocean Boulevard, near Sea Breeze Avenue, Coney Island, last night, by some patrons of a hotel nearby. He was removed to the Emergency Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured, and that he had received many cuts on the head and face. Mr. McElroy said that he had been sandbagged and robbed by four negroes, near the race track.

# TWENTY PASSENGERS ARE STILL MISSING

## Nine Dead Bodies Recovered from Delaware River Wreck.

## THEORY OF A RACE IS UPHELD

### Expert Machinist from the Builders' Yards Holds Opinion that the City of Trenton Was Running Too Fast.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—It developed to-day that the result of the explosion of the boiler on the steamer City of Trenton, while on her way up the Delaware River yesterday afternoon, was more appalling than at first supposed. Nine people are known to be dead, and at least twenty are missing. Two of the injured in the hospital will probably die.

The identified dead are William Nelson, aged sixty-seven years, a veteran of the Civil War and formerly an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va.; James McCormick, twenty-three years, of Wilmington, Del., fireman; Elizabeth Green, twenty-one years, of Philadelphia; William Dunn, thirty-eight years, of Philadelphia; Arthur R. T. Lansing, fourteen years, of Trenton, N. J.; William H. Keene of Philadelphia, and Miss Elizabeth Lippincott, a school teacher, of Bristol, Penn.

In addition to these there are in the Morgue two charred bodies, believed to be those of females. They are beyond recognition, and will be buried in Potter's Field.

The list of missing will doubtless add many to the death roll. The names on it are those of Irene Weild, aged sixteen years; Clare Weild, thirteen years; Dora Weild, nine years; Mrs. William Keen, whose husband was killed; John D. Chew, assistant engineer, of Camden; Augustus Merkle, fireman, of Philadelphia; Mott Merkle, fireman, of Philadelphia; Anna Herr, aged sixteen years, of Philadelphia; Mrs. John W. Matthews of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Albert of Philadelphia, Nellie Ballantyne of Philadelphia, Mrs. Herbert Cross of Philadelphia, Ethel Stokes of Trenton, N. J.; Henry Johnson of Hulmeville, Penn.; Marion Ashmead, seventeen years, of Philadelphia; Elizabeth Gillison of Philadelphia, James O'Connell, fireman, of Philadelphia; Miss Edna Kinney of Philadelphia.

Of the thirty-three taken to the hospital in the House of Correction, near the scene of the explosion, the following are still in the institution: Mrs. Edna Van Schoick of Hightstown, N. J., who will die; Miss Fannie Keen of Philadelphia, whose injuries will be fatal also; W. C. Mershon of Morrisville, Penn.; J. W. Hastings of Philadelphia, Mrs. J. W. Hastings of Philadelphia, While Lansing of Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Clara Connor of Philadelphia, Mrs. E. R. Smith of Philadelphia, and Miss Reid.

Although the searchers, consisting of a corps of city police, have been dragging the river ever since yesterday afternoon, they have been unable to find any more bodies. That there are more victims in the river is the firm belief of the authorities, and their failure to find the bodies is supposed to be due to the strong current at the point where the explosion occurred.

The water was pumped out of the hull of the burned steamboat, after which a careful search was made for additional victims inside the vessel. None was found. An attempt was made at high tide this afternoon to float the wreck, but it was unsuccessful, and another effort will be made at the next high tide, late to-night.

As to the exact cause of the explosion, nothing is yet known, but a rigid examination is to be conducted at once. Fire Marshal Lattimer, Coroner Dugan, the Police Department, and the United States Boiler Inspectors for this district will each make an independent investigation. Little that is definite can be known until the survivors have been examined and a careful inspection of the wreck has been made.

Many of the uninjured passengers maintain that the City of Trenton, which was late when she left her wharf in this city, was racing at her topmost speed, and that if this had not been the case the accident would not have happened. This is partly borne out by a statement said to have been made by Assistant Engineer John D. Chew to his wife, to the effect that he expected to be killed by an explosion on the boat, as the company made the engineers keep up too high a pressure of steam.

Augustus Reinhart, an expert machinist employed by the Neafie & Levy Shipbuilding Company, builder of the City of Trenton, recently overhauled the boat's boilers. He said to-day that there was no doubt in his mind that the explosion was due to the exhaustion of water in the boilers. His opinion was that the boat was being run too fast and that this fact accounted for the lack of water. The boat was fifteen minutes late when she left her wharf yesterday afternoon, and it is stated that much of this lost time had been made up when the explosion occurred.

Capt. Worrell of the City of Trenton visited the wreck this morning and in answer to questions insisted that his boat was not racing. There is, however, no explanation as to the cause of the explosion beyond that offered by expert machinist Reinhart.

Officers of the company deny emphatically the statement that the City of Trenton was racing with the Twilight. The two boats were close together at the moment of the explosion, the Twilight being in the lead. Those on board the latter did not hear the explosion or know of the mishap until too late to be of assistance.

Never in the history of the Delaware River has there been such keen rivalry between the lines of river steamers as during this season. On both the upper and lower parts of the river races have been of daily occurrence. Only a few weeks ago the crew of the Poconoket was censured by Coroner Dugan for failing to go to the assistance of some persons who were drowning. At the time, it is said, the boat was racing with the Twilight.

Between Philadelphia and Wilmington the steamer lines for a time virtually advertised races between their vessels. For nearly a week the City of Chester and the Brandywine on one line and the Diamond State on the other met and raced to a finish every day. Public sentiment, however, caused the patronage to fall off, and a rule was then made prohibiting the speed contests.

Superintendent of Police Quirk declared to-day that the matter would be thoroughly investigated by his department and if the charge of racing is sustained the officers and crew of the wrecked steamboat will be arrested.

### Reunion of Colored Veterans.

At least 3,000 people gathered on the Old Iron Pier at Coney Island yesterday afternoon and evening to enjoy the sixth annual reunion and celebration of the colored war veterans of New York City and vicinity, which was held under the auspices of Thaddeus Stevens Post, No. 255, Department of New York, G. A. R., of which William Johnson is the Commander. Some of the veterans had fought at Fort Wagner and Port Hudson, Fort Pillow, Petersburg, and Honey Hill, and some were with Dewey at Manila, with Sampson at San Juan, and Schley or Shafter at Santiago. There were delegates present from many posts.

### John D. Wray, Jr., Killed by a Train.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—John D. Wray, Jr., of New York City, was killed this morning at Highland Mills by the Tuxedo Express, a fast train on the Erie Railroad. He was driving with his father from the family's Summer home to the station as the train came in. The horses bolted and crashed into the train, the young man being thrown under the car wheels. The father was badly hurt and the horse was killed.

### Vacation Schools' Athletic Show.

The athletic exhibitions by the children from many vacation schools, which were begun in Crotona Park on Wednesday, were continued yesterday. The crowd was larger than on the preceding day. The chief features yesterday were the grand march, the wand drill, and the Indian club movement by the girls from twenty-five vacation school playgrounds. The basket ball semi-finals by the girls also attracted considerable attention.

### Woodcleft Inn Again Sold.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 29.—William Teatoron, who recently paid Randall & Miller $25,000 for Woodcleft Inn, has sold the property for $30,000 to Stohl & Mills of Brooklyn. It is said that the new owners propose to enlarge the inn.

# WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week-end approaching, there are the usual number of house parties, and this evening at Newport there will be the ball given by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind at the Elms. Saturday will be a day of luncheons and dinners. Miss Leary gave her usual Thursday concert at Newport yesterday afternoon. This evening the dinner, reception, and dance at the Meadow Club, at Southampton, will take place. The automobile races are also announced for to-day at Newport, but whether they will take place or not is still a matter of doubt.

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Mr. Peter Marié is now at Bar Harbor. He gave yesterday afternoon a garden party at that resort which was the event of the day. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin will leave early next week, and will go at once to Tuxedo, where they will pass the Autumn. The Countess de Festetics, who returns with them, will go to her home, in Madison Avenue. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haggin, who had been traveling in Canada, returned this week to town.

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Mr. and Mrs. Eugene De Mauriac of 30 West Sixty-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Aurelie De Mauriac, to Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie Murchison, Jr., of the Metropolitan Club. Miss De Mauriac is at her parents' cottage at Monmouth. She is related to the Howland family. Mr. Murchison is a member, also, of the Columbia and Comedy Clubs and the Beaux Arts Society.

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There will be two horse shows next week besides the one at Newport, which will attract fashionable patronage. At Cedarhurst there will be one on Monday, and many of the Long Island people are interested. On Thursday there will be a show at Belhaven-on-the-Sound, near Greenwich, at which the colonies of Rye, Greenwich, Stamford, and New Rochelle will exhibit.

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There were a number of European ships arriving yesterday. On the Deutschland were Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Anthony, W. Lyman Biddle, Mrs. Maurice Barnewall, Henri Cachard, the Paris representative of Coudert Brothers; Col. R. H. Goddard, Louis Keller of the Calumet and Baltusrol Clubs, John C. King, Edward Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. E. Pinchot, the Baron von Plessen, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Thomas, Mrs. C. F. Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pell.

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On the Graf Waldersee were F. C. Hoyt, R. C. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stanford, and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Andree. On the Germanic were G. H. Auchmuty, Mr. H. Ballantine, Miss Ballantine, the Hon. S. H. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Carnegie, R. G. Vivian Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hemingway, D. B. Sickles, G. R. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Welch, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. A. du Vernet.

⁂

Mrs. William Hazard Field and Miss Mary Field are passing the Summer at Lake Mohican. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pearsall Field are at their place at Seabright, N. J. William B. Osgood Field has been visiting at the Summer resorts.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, who have been cruising with Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn on the Free Lance, have returned to Lenox. Mrs. Frank Sturgis, who has been visiting Mrs. C. Albert Stevens at Southampton, L. I., has returned, also, to Lenox, via Newport, where she will be during the horse show.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd are at Sunnymead, Narragansett Pier, where they will remain until the middle of September. They have been giving some very charming dinners there, one, on Tuesday evening last, being of especial note. The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-Fang, having left Newport, is at Narragansett for the week.

⁂

Sympathies of many friends were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, who lost a young daughter at Southampton on Tuesday. The funeral takes place to-day. Mrs. Coster was Miss Anthon.

⁂

The engagement is announced, at Easthampton, of Miss Caroline G. Throop, sister of Mrs. Samuel H. Ordway, to Mr. John A. Kernan of Utica, N. Y. Miss Throop is the daughter of the late Enos T. Throop of this city, whose uncle of the same name was a former Governor of New York State. Mr. Kernan is the eldest son of Nicholas E. Kernan of Utica. The marriage will take place the latter part of November.

## THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—The principal social event of the day was the dinner dance given at Berger's to-night by Waldo Story, the artist. The tennis tournament attracted a large number of society people to the Casino in the morning. There were a few luncheons, a boat race, golf, the hunt, and receptions in the afternoon, and numerous dinners, in addition to the dinner dance in the evening.

To the entertainment given by Mr. Story no formal invitations were sent out, the desired guests being requested to be present as Mr. Story had chanced to meet them. No list of acceptances was kept and Mr. Story said during the day that he did not know how many guests he was to entertain, and the caterer was given instructions only to serve for as many as would come.

The limits of Berger's pavilion and the adjoining rooms were taxed to their utmost to accommodate those who came. The decorations were not elaborate, but in excellent taste. Following the dinner was a cotillion and the leaders were not selected until after the guests had assembled. Several favor figures were arranged for, and the favors consisted of sashes, ribbons, and fans of various shades. The colors of the ribbons, which were hung about the men's necks, matched those of the sashes and fans for the women. Court orders for the ladies and aigrettes for the men, pictures and papier maché rabbits, dogs, and other ribbons were other favors.

Another function was the dinner given by Mrs. Ogden Mills at her villa on the Cliffs. It was her first large entertainment since her return from Europe. There were thirty guests seated at the dinner table, which had been decorated with American Beauty roses. The house was also decorated with potted plants in fine china vases.

Dinners were also given by Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, George G. Haven, and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, the latter in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel.

In the afternoon Miss Leary gave her weekly reception at the Paul cottage on Mill Street, where a large number of society people called during reception hours. There was the usual musical programme, by Heath Gregory and the Misses Kickehoefer. The house was extensively decorated with vases of American Beauty roses and palms, and the grounds at the rear of the house were pleasantly arranged for the guests by the use of carpets on the lawn. Tea was served in a large tent.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, and Mrs. Chadwick, assisted by other officers of the Naval War College and their wives, gave a reception in the afternoon at the college, entertaining the officers of the army and navy stationed at Newport and their families, together with many of the Summer residents at Newport and Jamestown. The naval training station band, stationed on the lawn in front of the college building, rendered a delightful programme of music during the afternoon.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a luncheon at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue. Mrs. E. J. Berwind gave a luncheon for twenty guests at her new villa, The Elms, and Mrs. A. E. Tower entertained at luncheon on the steam yacht Erl King.

The dog show at Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr's was a small affair. There were only a few guests, and some of these brought their carriage dogs with them.

The event of the week will be the ball given to-morrow night by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind as a house warming for their new villa. The number of expected guests has been increased from 280 to 350, and everything will be on a very elaborate scale. The house will be extensively decorated, and the grounds will be illuminated with thousands of lights.

Large tents have been erected on the lawn adjoining the house, and connected with the dining room. A number of special features in lawn decorations and illuminations will be introduced in connection with the Italian gardens on the estate.

The hunt of the Monmouth County hounds this afternoon was participated in by the smallest field of riders this Summer. The start was at Slate Hill farm in Middletown, and the course was laid in an easterly direction to the shore of the East River, then doubling to the Middletown Four Corners, and then in a southerly direction to the Christopher Peckham farm near Honeyman's Hill.

The run was a stiff one, but there were no mishaps. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg was in the hunt for the first time this season. She was mounted on Good Boy, and rode straight with the hounds, being well in with the hunters at the finish.

Mr. Collier, master of the hounds, was on Lord Goshen, and the other riders outside of the huntsmen were Capt. J. H. G. Beresford and J. Clinch Smith. Capt. Beresford's horse was winded at the last check and did not finish.

Among those at the meet were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, in her automobile; R. L. Gerry, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Miss Brooks, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, A. De Navarro, Bradish G. Johnson, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Miss Mills, Francis J. Otis, and Willing Spencer.

Arthur L. Burden, Albert C. Bostwick, Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, C. S. Lee, Waldo Story, H. K. Thaw, and Baron de Moroques of Paris are registered at the Casino.

Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland is the guest of James T. Woodward at The Cloisters.

A. C. Bostwick and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ballantine of New York are at the New Cliffs.

C. A. Munn of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Vinland.

Arthur L. Burden of New York is at Muenchinger's.

A. Cass Canfield has taken another season's rental of the Pinard Cottage, which he is occupying this year.

## TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Contrary to expectations another lawn tennis tournament was started on the Casino courts this morning. It had been thought that the encroachments on the playing grounds by the stands for the Horse Show would prevent any further tournament of tennis until after next week, but so enthusiastic are the residents over the game and so anxious to play are they, that nothing apparently will stop them when they once set their minds on having a tournament.

The contests begun to-day were for a cup offered by Mrs. John Jacob Astor for ladies' singles, without handicap, all matches to be best two in three, except the finals, where the conditions will be the best three sets in five. There were twenty entries, necessitating four matches in the preliminary round. These four were played to-day, and attracted a large number of the society people, both men and women. The results were as follows:

Preliminary Round—Miss Babcock beat Miss Clarke, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Nora Iselin beat Miss Nora Sands, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Busk beat Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, by default; Miss Anita Sands beat Miss Brooks.

The drawings for the first round, which will be played to-morrow, are as follows: Miss Babcock vs. Miss Nora Iselin, Mrs. S. J. Smith vs. Miss Wetmore, Mrs. John Jacob Astor vs. Miss Louise Potter, Miss T. Iselin vs. Miss Anna Sands, Miss Blight vs. Miss Cynthia Roche, Mrs. Whitehouse vs. Miss Whittier, Miss Terry vs. Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Miss Busk vs. Miss Anita Sands.

## SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 29.—One of the most delightful affairs of the season was the vaudeville entertainment given tonight in aid of the Bar Harbor Hospital. The performance took place in the new Casino before an audience of nearly 1,000. For weeks the participants had been training under the direction of Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, who managed the affair, assisted by Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Wheler, and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones.

The performance opened with a gavotte arranged by Mrs. Wheler, and danced by Miss Draper, Miss Patterson, Miss Ames, Miss Potter, Miss Wheler, Miss Theobold, the Misses Miller, Miss Lawrence, Miss Pierce, Miss Richardson, Miss Gourley, Miss McCauley, and Miss Grant.

Then followed a series of tableaus representing groups of Dresden china. The groups were "La Visite," Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Allison, and Miss Ripley; "Coquetterie," Mrs. Pratt, Mr. Cushman, Miss Mildred Morris, and Ralph Pulitzer; "La Toilette," Miss Davenport, Louis von Gaertner, Miss Taylor, and Miss Strickland; "La Danse," Miss Brewster, Louis von Gaertner, Miss Condon, and Mr. Pulitzer, and "Berger et Bergere," Mr. Hutchinson and Miss Tucches.

The first part closed with a clever Dutch scene and dance, by Miss Draper and Henry Goodrich.

The second part opened with a musical tableau, "Orphée et Euridice," represented by Miss Goin and Miss Natalie Barney. Mr. Von Gaertner played a violin obbligato.

The principal feature of the evening followed—a series of tableaux called "The Passing of Time." The primeval woman was represented by Miss Thomas, who typified the "Golden Age." The Goddess Diana was Miss Goin, an Englishwoman. Miss Palmer appeared as "The Daughter of the Vikings," and "The Glory of Byzantine Times" was represented by Mrs. Hubert Vos, wife of the well-known artist. Miss Sylvia Fox appeared as a Greek maiden, and Miss Train portrayed "The Woman of the Early Christian Epoch." The Renaissance was represented by two figures, one of them Miss Helen Seers, in a dress fashioned after a celebrated picture. Miss Natalie Barney showed the "Spirit of the Seventeenth Century." Miss Jennie Pierce of Philadelphia followed in a First Empire dress, and Miss May Handy in a modern costume typified the present day.

A French comedy called "The Fourteenth Guest" followed. The parts were taken by Miss Berry, Miss Snelling, Mr. Staniforth, and Mr. Kaatoven.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson, Countess Festetics, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emory, Mr. and Mrs. T. Huger Pratt, Miss Helen Barney, Miss Sloan, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Miss Knowlton, Peter Marié, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, W. S. Gurnee, A. C. Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Miss Sedley, T. Sandford Beatty, Miss Thomas, Judge and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Davis, Pierpont Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. J. Stuart Barney, Miss Bend, and Miss Whitney.

Peter Marié gave a garden fête and ladies' putting contest at Nina Monte, the home of Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, this afternoon. The prizes were bought by Mr. Marié during his recent trip abroad, and were costly and unique. The first prizes were won by Mrs. D. B. Catherwood, Miss Miller, and Miss Pierce; the second prizes by Miss Strickland, Miss Iselin, and Miss McLane, and the third prizes by Miss Grace Seely, Miss Morris, and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno. Other women had the privilege of backing the contestants, and those who picked winners also gained prizes. Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mrs. Deerfield, and Mrs. Miller won first prizes, and Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Hertman, and Miss Hoffman second prizes. Among the players were Mrs. J. S. Barney, Mrs. James Ross Todd, Countess Festetics, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. Thomas Daming, Mrs. John Suydam, Miss Wiltshire, Miss Marian Pepper, Miss Robinson, Miss Berry, Miss Fox, and the Misses Gurnee.

## COMMON LAW MARRIAGES.

### To be Effective After Jan. 1 They Must Be Recorded with City Clerk.

City Clerk Scully has prepared the form of the book to be kept by him in carrying out the domestic relations law, in regard to marriages, which goes into effect on Jan. 1 next. He submitted the book to Corporation Counsel Whalen, who approved it and advised him that it conforms with the law. The domestic relations law is Chapter 339 of the Laws of 1901, which amends Chapter 48 of the General Laws. Its main purpose is to compel contract marriages to be publicly recorded in order to be valid. Any contract marriage performed after Jan. 1 next that is not recorded in the office of the City Clerk will not be recognized in law.

The amended law provides that a couple may be married by a clergyman of any religion, or the leader of the Society for Ethical Culture in the City of New York, a Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, Police Justice, or Police Magistrate, a Justice or Judge of a court of record or of a municipal court or a Justice of the Peace, or by written contract. To make a contract of marriage valid it will be necessary that at least two witnesses shall subscribe the same, stating the place of residence of each of the parties and witnesses and the date and place of marriage. The contract must be filed within six months after its execution in the office of the City Clerk in the town or city in which the marriage is to be solemnized.

# HELEN C. BRUSH WILL CASE.

## Contestants, It Is Believed, Will Appeal from Surrogate Fitzgerald's Decision.

It is almost certain that there will be an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of Surrogate Fitzgerald in admitting to probate the will of Helen C. Brush. The law firm of Latting & Wadhams are the attorneys of record for the contestants of the will, while John M. Bowers appeared as counsel.

Mr. Wadhams, in speaking of the case yesterday, said:

"My partner is now in Europe, as is also Mr. Bowers, and our clients are out of the city, so, of course, definite action cannot be decided on till they return."

George W. De Lano, a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was the lawyer who drew the will and who appeared for the Church at the contest. He is now out of the city, but his partner, Albert C. Aubrey, said:

"We expected this decision. There could be no other."

"What do you think of the claims of Mrs. Stetson and the other women of her church who were present at the hearings and asserted that they were using influence and thought to make the Surrogate decide in their favor?" Mr. Aubrey was asked.

"That's all rot," was the reply.

"But they made such assertions."

"Oh, well, women are liable to say anything. This case was settled on legal points, not on Christian Science thoughts."

From another source it was learned that an appeal and a jury trial of the will contest would surely come.

## CATHOLIC SOCIETIES' CONVENTION

### Officers Elected, in Harmonious Session, at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 29.—The Convention of Roman Catholic Societies, to effect federation, was held at the Lyceum, Long Branch, yesterday and Wednesday.

The convention opened with prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop McFaul. The meeting was harmonious and it was well attended by delegates from most of the Eastern and Middle States, representing very many organizations. A temporary organization was effected. The convention for permanent organization is to be held in Cincinnati Dec. 10. After electing the following officers, the convention adjourned:

President—Henry A. Frics, Erie, Penn.; Vice President—Thomas W. Fitzgerald, New York; Secretary—John J. O'Rourke, Philadelphia, Penn.; Treasurer—M. P. Mooney, Cleveland, Ohio; Spiritual Director—The Right Rev. A. J. McFaul, Trenton; Executive Board—T. J. Coyle, Penn.; E. D. Reardon, Indianapolis; J. C. McGuire, New York; L. J. Kauffman, New York. Advisory Board—International Truth Society—the Rev. Dr. Wall, New York; Father McGillinddy, Worcester, Mass.; Daniel Duffy, Pennsylvania; P. H. McGuire, Pittsburg; J. E. Clinton, Trenton, N. J.; Thomas P. McKenna, Long Branch, N. J.; Father W. P. Cantwell, Long Branch, N. J., and J. B. Celkers, New Jersey.

## THE REV. HUGH BLACK HERE.

### Probable Successor to the Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock Arrived on the Germanic.

The Rev. Hugh Black of Edinburgh, Scotland, who has been mentioned as the possible successor of the late Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, arrived in New York on the White Star liner Germanic yesterday. Mr. Black will occupy the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church for three Sundays, beginning next Sunday.

Mr. Black is a well-known author, having written several well-known works, one of which, entitled "Friendship," was especially popular. He is a young man, and is said to be the most brilliant of the younger ministers of Scotland and England.

### Bishop of Newcastle, England, Arrives.

The Right Rev. Edgar Jacob, Bishop of Newcastle, was a passenger on the White Star steamer Germanic, which arrived at New York yesterday. He said that he would stay about three months and would attend the convention of the Episcopal Church, in San Francisco, which is to take place in October.

## EX-GOV. BUSIEL DEAD.

### He Had Been New Hampshire's Chief Executive and a Prominent Business Man.

LACONIA, N. H., Aug. 29.—Ex-Gov. Charles A. Busiel of New Hampshire died suddenly of heart disease to-day at his home here. He retired in his usual health last night. When Mrs. Busiel called him this morning she found him breathing heavily, and a few minutes afterward he was dead.

Born in Meredith, N. H., fifty-nine years ago, Mr. Busiel was educated at the academy in Guilford, Belknap County, N. H. On Nov. 21, 1864, he married Miss Eunice Elizabeth Preston. He was a manufacturer, and was once President of the Lake Shore Railroad. He was also President of the Laconia National Bank and the City Savings Bank, and a Director of the Concord and Montreal Railroad.

Formerly a Democrat, he became a Republican after having been Governor of New Hampshire. In 1872 he was chief engineer of the Laconia Fire Department, which position he held for thirteen years. From 1878 to 1879 he was in the State Legislature, and in 1880 a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. He was the first Mayor of Laconia in 1893-4, and his term as Governor was in 1895-6. When a candidate for the United States Senate in 1896 he was defeated.

During the latter part of his term as Governor his opposition to what he called the railroad influence in the State and his advocacy of certain trolley lines made him known throughout New England. Later his contest against the Republican Party organization, culminating in charges made before the Civil Service Commission at Washington against the officers of the State Committee, one of whom was Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, brought him into National prominence.

Ex-Gov. Busiel's only child married Wilson Longstreet Smith of Germantown, Philadelphia. Their only child, a six-year-old boy, was accidentally drowned recently, and immediately after the funeral last week Mr. and Mrs. Smith sailed for Europe from New York on the Oceanic. The ex-Governor's wife survives him.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Barclay Ward Kountze.

Barclay Ward Kountze, a member of the banking firm of Kountze Brothers, 120 Broadway, died yesterday at the family residence in Morristown, N. J., after an illness of ten days of typhoid fever. He was a son of Luther Kountze, the banker. His mother before her marriage was Miss Annie Parsons Ward of New York. He was born in Paris Feb. 27, 1876, while his parents were there on a visit. Mr. Kountze was graduated from St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., in 1893, and from Yale University in 1897. Immediately after his graduation he entered the banking house of his family. He was a member of the Knickerbocker and Yale Clubs. He was a brother of W. De Lancey Kountze and of Helen L. and Annie W. Kountze.

### Adolph Osterloh.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 29.—Adolph Osterloh, for twenty years the German Consul in this city, died at his home to-day. He was a native of Bremen, Germany, and came here in 1866 as a clerk for Mr. F. W. Hanewinckel, then Austrian Consul. He succeeded Mr. Hanewinckel as Consul and tobacco buyer here for Austria.

Then Hanewinckel & Co. became Osterloh, Boehmer & Co., Henry Boehmer being German Consul at the time. Mr. Boehmer after a while returned to Germany to live, and Mr. Osterloh took his place. In 1879 he was married to Miss Annie Bell Marriott of Baltimore. She and three children survive him.

### Obituary Notes.

Gen. WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, Pension Agent of the Chicago district during President Cleveland's second term, died at Edgewater, Ill., Wednesday of heart disease. Prior to 1896 he was prominent in the Democratic Party in Illinois.

### Funeral of W. J. Chamberlin.

The funeral services over the body of Wilbur J. Chamberlin will be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J. The train will leave the foot of Liberty Street at 10 o'clock in the morning; the foot of Whitehall Street at 9:55 o'clock.

### Miss Oliver Becomes a Nun.

Julia L. Oliver, daughter of Lawyer Francis V. S. Oliver of 676 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was received into the Ursuline Order yesterday morning in the convent chapel, at Bedford Park. Miss Oliver took the white veil on April 3, 1899 with Miss Winifred Brennan of New York and Miss Mary Cook of Baltimore. Her two associates of that day also took the perpetual vows of the order with her yesterday.

Business Notices.

E. & W. Tiona. E. & W
A New Collar.

## MARRIED.

BEEKMAN—AUSTIN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 28, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. R. R. Upjohn, Eudora Elisabeth Austin to Capt. William Schuyler Beekman.

## DIED.

BERRIAN.—Abraham Berrian, on Thursday, Aug. 29, at Fordham.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNT.—At Castile, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 24, 1901, Ward Hunt, of Colorado Springs, Col., formerly of Utica, N. Y., in the 58th year of his age.
Interment at Utica, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1901.

KOUNTZE.—On Thursday, Aug. 29, 1901, at Morristown, N. J., of typhoid fever, Barclay Ward Kountze, aged 25, son of Luther and Annie P. Kountze.
Funeral services at Grace Church, New York, Sunday, Sept. 1, at 2:30 P. M.

LLOYD.—Suddenly, on Aug. 29, 1901, at his residence, 136 West 130th St., Henry W., beloved only son of Henry W. and Sarah L. Lloyd.
Funeral services at residence, 8 o'clock this (Friday) evening.

SINCLAIR.—On Thursday, Aug. 29, 1901, Margaret L., widow of William C. Sinclair, in her 86th year.
Funeral services at her late residence, 25 West 114th St., this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock.
Kindly omit flowers.

THOMAS.—John Rochester Thomas of No. 40 West 58th St., New York, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., in the 57th year of his age.
Interment at Rochester, N. Y.

WISE.—On Aug. 29, 1901, Hannah, widow of the late Edward Wise, in the 68th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 114 West 73d St., on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 10:15 A. M.

WRAY.—Thursday, Aug. 29, 1901, at Highland Mills, N. Y., John H. Wray, Jr., in his 27th year.
Funeral at the residence of Eliza P. Wray, Saturday, Aug. 31, private.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
Members are requested to attend the funeral of Dr. THOMAS MASTERS MARKOE, at his late residence, 500 Madison Avenue, on Thursday, August 29th, at 11 o'clock.
GEORGE B. FOWLER, M. D., President.
JORN VAN DOREN YOUNG, M. D., Secretary.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

## DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 29.

### Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name and Address. | Age in Yrs. | Date D'th Aug. |
|---|---|---|
| AMOS, Edwin, 324 W. 47th St | 75 | 27 |
| BAUFIELD, Mary E., 169 E. 102d St. | 42 | 28 |
| BOBALIK, Annie, 189 E. 3d St | 1 | 29 |
| BRITT, Lucy, 256 E. 72d St | 76 | 28 |
| CAPUTA, Lucia, 327 E. 107th St | 14 | 28 |
| CAWTHORNE, Sarah E., 302 W. 47th | 75 | 28 |
| CHANTER, W. E., 448 W. 46th St | 1 | 28 |
| CLAY, Francis H., 2,419 8th Av | 1 | 28 |
| CONDRA, J., 213 E. 70th St | 75 | 28 |
| CROSSON, Mary, 121 W. 19th St | 65 | 26 |
| DALY, Bridget, 208 E. 110th St | 57 | 27 |
| DEXITO, Mary, 219 E. 97th St | 23 | 26 |
| EPPLERS, J., 109 Mulberry St | 63 | 27 |
| FAUST, Chaskel, 198 Stanton St | 1 | 28 |
| FERDINAND, J., 418 W. 36th St | 1 | 28 |
| FLASCHER, Jacob, 350 W. 37th St. | 1 | 28 |
| FOY, Lilly, 133 E. 3d St | 1 | 28 |
| FRIEDMAN, Joseph, 384 Cherry St | 1 | 28 |
| GEIGLE, John M., 350 E. 46th St | 73 | 28 |
| GENTILE, T., 402 W. 37th St | 1 | 28 |
| GILLY, Amelia, 1,075 Madison Av | 8 | 27 |
| GLYNN, Joseph, 135 W. 106th St | 75 | 28 |
| GOTMEYER, John, 185 E. 7th St | 18 | 28 |
| HAIDAKER, Annie, 619 E. 16th St | 46 | 28 |
| HANNA, Samuel N., 415 W. 53d St | 1 | 28 |
| HALLINAN, Valentine, 552 W. 42d | 1 | 27 |
| HALVORSEN, Elling Y., 2 West St | 36 | 27 |
| HEIDLFELDER, Carl, 80 Bedford St | 1 | 28 |
| HEILES, Frederick W., 115 E. 119th | 51 | 28 |
| HESTER, C., 175 E. 123d St | 2 | 28 |
| HUEG, Leonard E., 235 W. 143d St | 1 | 28 |
| JOHNSON, Lizzie, 115 W. 46th St | 24 | 28 |
| JOHNSON, Modella, 113 W. 134th | 21 | 26 |
| KEARNS, T. F., 1,993 Lexington Av. | 1 | 28 |
| KEHOE, Mary, 135 W. 106th St | 78 | 27 |
| KELLY, William, 217 W. 16th St | 70 | 27 |
| KESSELMAN, Fannie, 75 Forsyth St | 1 | 28 |
| KESSLER, Emily, 445 W. 36th St | 1 | 28 |
| KING, Patrick, 411 W. 28th St | 50 | 27 |
| KOEHLER, C., 56 N. Moore St | 21 | 27 |
| KRAKAUER, Isaac, 21 Essex St | 1 | 28 |
| KRAUSS, Minnie, 136 Av. D | 1 | 28 |
| LA SCALA, Fortunato, 176 Cherry | 20 | 28 |
| LAURIA, Antonietta, 223 Mott St | 24 | 27 |
| LESTER, Sophie, 1,695 1st Av | 30 | 28 |
| LEVY, Henry, 259 W. 92d St | 78 | 28 |
| LEWIS, J. F., 641 Hudson St | 15 | 29 |
| LIEDERMAN, Chaim, 196 Henry St | 1 | 27 |
| LORD, Jane, 843 E. 170th St | 49 | 28 |
| LUBELSKY, Chaye, 1 Attorney St | 1 | 29 |
| MAHONEY, Margaret, 349 E. 84th St | 55 | 27 |
| MALLON, Edward, 212 E. 122d St | 1 | 27 |
| MANFREDI, Luigi, 213 E. 102d St | 1 | 28 |
| MANSELL, Martha, 442 W. 125th St | 36 | 28 |
| McGEE, Hugh, 511 W. 19th St | 33 | 26 |
| McIWIL, Daniel J., 107 Bleecker St | 65 | 28 |
| McKEON, M. J., 42 Beach St | 21 | 28 |
| McMAHON, Patrick D., 518 W. 49th | 1 | 29 |
| MIEHL, Rachel, 347 2d Av | 1 | 27 |
| MIEGA, Sidney, 207 E. 107th St | 1 | 28 |
| MILLES, Ida, 87 Rivington St | 1 | 28 |
| MURPHY, Cornelius J., 16 Gansevoort | 47 | 27 |
| MURTHA, George, 206 W. 67th St | 1 | 28 |
| NAIMOLI, Carmela, 307 E. 113th | 4 | 28 |
| O'NEILL, Ernest P., 306 E. 41st St | 2 | 27 |
| O'BRIEN, Richard, 12 Hamilton St | 5 | 27 |
| O'CONNELL, Thomas, 337 E. 24th | 1 | 28 |
| PALMER, Charlotte, Almshouse Hosp | 55 | 26 |
| PARYSCK, Lillie, 407 E. 63d St | 1 | 29 |
| PETTER, Frank, 643 E. 9th St | 48 | 28 |
| PETTIT, Thomas, 121st St. and Amsterdam Av | 43 | 28 |
| REGENKOPF, Frieda, 391 E. 10th St | 1 | 28 |
| REID, James, 343 E. 28th St | 41 | 27 |
| RISKOWITZ, Judel, 196 Clinton St | 1 | 28 |
| RUMKEN, Issa, 35 Essex St | 1 | 28 |
| RYAN, Leo, 111 E. 102d St | 1 | 28 |
| SAGRIE, Isaiah, 137 Avenue D | 39 | 28 |
| SANTANGALO, Leonarda, 20 Spring | 1 | 28 |
| SCHETTINI, Teresina, 494 Pearl St | 1 | 29 |
| SCHROEDER, B., 514 5th St | 38 | 28 |
| SHOCK, Florence, Hoboken, N. J | 19 | 27 |
| SINCLAIR, Margaret L., 25 W. 114th | 85 | 29 |
| SLEEPER, David, 237 Washington St | 60 | 27 |
| SMITH, T. J., Metropolitan Hospital | 1 | 28 |
| SOLOMON, Bessie, 75 Forsyth St | 75 | 29 |
| STAUDENMEYER, Albert, 78 St. Mark's Place | 33 | 27 |
| STRAUSS, Mina, 165 E. 91st St | 52 | 27 |
| SILBERGER, Lena, 214 7th Av | 43 | 28 |
| KLESSON, John, City Hospital | 24 | 27 |
| VELLEMAN, Emma, 1,595 Madison Av | 51 | 28 |
| VOGEL, Carrie, 553 W. 43d St | 1 | 28 |
| VOGEL, Eliza, 124 E. 118th St | 50 | 27 |
| VOLZ, Henry, 885 10th Av | 43 | 27 |
| WALSH, S. H., 407 W. 49th St | 1 | 27 |
| WARD, Mary L., 515 E. 161st St | 45 | 28 |
| WELLS, Loudon J., 1,777 3d Av | 13 | 26 |
| WHALEN, T. F., 504 W. 48th St | 39 | 27 |
| WILLIAMS, G., Whitehall St., E. R. | 83 | 25 |
| WISE, Hannah, 114 W. 73d St | 67 | 29 |
| WYNNE, William, Ashland House | 40 | 24 |
| ZAJICEK, Josephine, 1,371 1st Av | 61 | 28 |

### Brooklyn.

| Name and Address. | Age in Yrs. | Date D'th Aug. |
|---|---|---|
| BIERNE, M., Brooklyn Hospital | 41 | 27 |
| BAILEY, Margaret, Kings County Almshouse | 33 | 26 |
| BARRY, W. P., 202 Greenpoint Av | 7 | 28 |
| BREHM, Othilia, 202 Ellery St | 31 | 28 |
| BLACKSTICK, Anne C., 317 3d St | 55 | 27 |
| CHESTER, E. G., 457 Ralph Av | 1 | 28 |
| COLSH, W., 1,005 40th St | 2 | 28 |
| CULLEN, Mary, 152 Dupont St | 1 | 28 |
| CREIGE, Elizabeth, Home for Aged | 63 | 28 |
| DOWLING, Ann, 365 16th St | 77 | 28 |
| DRAIN, Maria, 274 11th St | 1 | 28 |
| DEMPSIE, Ellen, 602 Humboldt St | 1 | 29 |
| DIEFFENBACH, A., 392 19th St | 6 | 28 |
| EVENSON, C. A., 261 St. Mark's Av | 2 | 28 |
| ESPOSITO, Caroline, 7 Union Av | 51 | 28 |
| FITZPATRICK, J. F., 1,284 Park Pl | 32 | 27 |
| FATHERLY, Elizabeth, 478 Marcy Av | 1 | 28 |
| GEHRING, H. A., 188 Ridgewood Av | 1 | 28 |
| GOODBODY, Margaret E., 113 Bristol | 70 | 28 |
| GOTTSCHALK, R., 10 Tompkins Av | 23 | 29 |
| GIRNEY, M., 228 Sackett St | 1 | 28 |
| KELLER, Leon, Mill Lane, Flatlands | 1 | 28 |
| LENNON, Agnes L., 720 Franklin Av | 1 | 28 |
| LEBOWITZ, H., 109 Grand St | 1 | 28 |
| LEAHY, Johanna, 87 Sands St | 1 | 29 |
| MERRILL, J., Methodist Episcopal Hospital | 1 | 27 |
| MERRELLS, M. J., 489 Wythe Av | 1 | 28 |
| MURPHY, J., 253 S. 3d St | 65 | 27 |
| MILLER, Elizabeth, 73 S. 1st St | 1 | 27 |
| MAC EWEN, Rov, 361 Baltic St | 1 | 28 |
| McMAHON, H., Kingston Avenue Hos | 1 | 28 |
| McGRATH, W., Kings County Hosp | 32 | 28 |
| NORTON, G. S., 259 Eckford St | 1 | 28 |
| PERSON, Freda, 478 Gates Av | 30 | 27 |
| PUCCIA, Carmela, New Utrecht Av. and 61st St | 2 | 28 |
| ROSE, Margaret, 164 Conover St | 1 | 27 |
| ROONEY, Mary, 712 6th Av | 29 | 28 |
| RUPPEL, Caroline, 269 Melrose St | 1 | 28 |
| STILLWAGGAN, Mary A., 757 Manhattan Av | 1 | 28 |
| SWENSEN, G., 5 4th St | 55 | 28 |
| SMITH, Grace, 1,476 Bergen St | 1 | 28 |
| SOLTIS, Anne, 173 Eagle St | 1 | 27 |
| SOLINA, Theresa, 183 N. 3d St | 2 | 27 |
| SCHAFER, C., 1,009 Flushing Av | 2 | 29 |
| SIMKEN, C., 528 E. New York Av | 2 | 28 |
| SCHNEIDER, H., 291 N. 8th St | 71 | 28 |
| THOMPSON, T. B., 296 Columbia St | 1 | 27 |
| TUTUSKY, Frances, 197 Huron St | 1 | 28 |

## FINANCIAL.

**Hanover National Bank**
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**Colonial Trust Company**
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

### Bankers' Cards.

**Redmond, Kerr & Co.**
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

**Edward B. Smith & Co.**
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
**Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.**
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Vermilye & Co.,**
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

**JOHN HONE & CO.,**
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

**INVESTMENT SECURITIES.**
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
**ENNIS & STOPPANI,**
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Broad

**J. L. McLean & Co.,**
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

## FINANCIAL.

**REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.**
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON.—Parties desiring to sell privately address J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

### Meetings and Elections.

**Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF The Hocking Valley Railway Co.**

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,**
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

**New York National Exchange Bank,**
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

**Office of the Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York.**
37-39 WALL ST.
New York, August 30th, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, October 1, 1901.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer books will close on Friday, September 27th, 1901, and reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901. ALEX. S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

**The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.**
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
Voting Trustees.

**The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.**
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Owners and Holders of the
**First Mortgage Preference Bonds**
OF THE
**Georgia & Alabama Railway:**

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

### Dividends.

**International Paper Company**
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
14th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
August 28, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of **ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 1, 1901, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 14, 1901.

Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at noon on the 14th day of September, 1901, and reopen Oct. 1, 1901.

E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**

Coupons due Sept. 1, 1901, from Southern Ry. Co., Mobile & Ohio Collateral 4% bonds, and East Tennessee Reorganization 5% bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Equipment Sinking Fund 5% bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England; Virginia Midland Ry. Serial Bonds by Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

**THE WABASH RAILROAD CO.**

NOTICE: The coupons due September 1st, 1901, of the Toledo & Chicago Division First Mortgage Bonds of said Company will be paid at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., No. 66 Broadway, New York.

The coupons due September 1, 1901, of The Wabash Railroad Co. Gold Equipment Sinking Fund Bonds will be paid at the office of the Continental Trust Co., No. 30 Broad Street, New York. J. C. OTTESON, Ass't Treasurer.

**Office of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,**
**23 Broad Street, New York.**

The following coupons, due September 1st, 1901, will be paid at this office on and after September 2d, 1901, viz:

**Texas and New Orleans R. R. Co. (Sabine Division), first mortgage six per cent. Bonds.**

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

**Continental Tobacco Company.**
New York, August 29th, 1901.

A dividend of 1¾% has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at offices Manhattan Trust Company, No. 20 Wall Street, on October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business September 14th. Books close September 14th, open October 2d.

H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

**United Traction and Electric Company**

Coupons due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid after September 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

**United States Steel Corporation.**

The interest due September 1st, 1901, on the Series C Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company, New York City. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, August 27th, 1901.

**American Bicycle Company.**

The coupons due September 1st, 1901, from American Bicycle Company 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures will be paid on and after Sept. 3rd, upon presentation at the office of Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York.

C. W. DICKERSON, Acting Treas.

**American Hide and Leather Co.**

Coupons No. 4, due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.

GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

**Detroit Southern Railroad Company.**

Coupon No. 1, due September 1st, 1901, from Detroit Southern R. R. Co., "Ohio Southern Division," First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after that date by the Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York.

**American Zinc Mining Company**

Coupons, Number 4, due September 1st, 1901, from the first mortgage six per cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid after September 1st, 1901, upon presentation at the office of E. H. Norton & Co., Bankers, 33 Wall Street, New York. ELLIOTT C. SMITH, Treasurer.

### Dividends.

**The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.**
New York, August 29, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the surplus earnings for the six months ended June 30th, 1901, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on September 16th, 1901. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901.

**The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.**
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary & Treasurer.

20 Broad Street, New York, August 29th, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901. On October 1st, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

### Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 112,165 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

## PRICE OF COTTON ADVANCES.

### News of a Bullish Nature from Domestic and Foreign Sources Affects the Market.

Prices on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced from 21 to 25 points yesterday on the strength of bullish news from both domestic and foreign sources.

An advance of 5½ to 8 points in Liverpool futures in the face of an expected decline on account of the local break in prices on Wednesday started options on an upward movement, which was intensified by reports that the cotton goods trade on the Continent was improving, and that the Texas crop was failing very rapidly because of too much rain. Excessive rainfalls were also reported in the South Atlantic States and in portions of the central cotton belt.

January cotton by midday had reached 8.02, and near the close sold at 8.08, while October cotton reached 8.03, closing at 8.02@8.04 as compared with 7.81 on Wednesday.

Speculation broadened and commission brokers bought heavily. Texas interests bought the October option on the unfavorable cotton outlook.

Close upon the Texas news came an official statement from the Exchange Superintendent, showing a recount of the New York stock, the result of which was a reduction in the figures of 31,000 bales to 114,000 bales.

The close was steady, with prices net 21 to 25 points higher.

## THE RUSSIAN CROP FAILURE.

### Outlook a Very Gloomy One—Government Already Making Preparations to Cope with a Famine.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The day on which the first fruits of the harvest were blessed in the churches, which was celebrated throughout Russia this week, must have been a day of mourning in many of the provinces. The outlook has grown worse almost everywhere during the last four weeks. Even vegetables, including potatoes, have been largely burned up by the scorching heat in some districts. The approaching Winter will be one of the gloomiest Russia has ever seen.

The Government has already begun preparations for the feeding of the population in districts where starvation is threatened. By a law adopted some time ago, the Zemstvos, or District Assemblies, are relieved from all responsibility in the matter, the famine relief funds being now turned over to the Central Government. Agents of the Ministry of the Interior are engaged in buying up grain, though the Russian press is forbidden to mention the matter. The precise object of this prohibition is difficult to divine. It cannot be possible that the Government thinks the grain speculators can be taken unawares, and the secrecy with which the prices and the localities of purchases are invested can hardly be conducive to economy.

The latest trustworthy reports show the crop conditions about Aug. 1. Excessive heat and aridity prevailed during the preceding six weeks. This cut off the development of the grain and unduly hastened maturity. There was sufficient rainfall only in the western and Baltic provinces. The Winter grains naturally suffered comparatively little from the weather, and the harvest of Winter grain will be good in the Provinces of Kieff, Podolia, Bessarabia, Kherson, Chernigoff, Poltava, Volhynia, Koursk, Minsk, Grodno, Kovno, Vitebsk, and Smolensk, in portions of the Baltic territory, in Finland, and in a portion of the central region.

In the remaining portions of the empire Winter grain will shade off from below medium to very bad, and the official report adds, laconically, that "the condition of Spring grains is below that of Winter grains." The harvest of Spring grains will be "satisfactory" in the southwest, the Vistula provinces, and portions of the northwest. It is bad throughout the immense southwestern territory between the Dnieper and the Urals. Percentage estimates have not been given.

The Novoe Vremya in a recent editorial, which, however, attracted little attention, made an attempt to revive its old plan of a grain trust to keep up the price of exported foodstuffs. It says Argentina, the United States, and Russia could regulate prices in importing countries by establishing immense elevators in the export harbors. The only objection to the plan would be that it might inconvenience France, which is compelled to import a portion of its foodstuffs.

## QUICK HANDLING OF MAIL.

### Post Office Distributes 2,170 Sacks of Foreign in Short Time.

The efficiency of the working force in the General Post Office has been given a severe test this week, and although many clerks are away on vacation, the clerks in twenty-four hours, from 11:58 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday until 12:15 P. M. yesterday, sent from the office all the domestic mail and 2,170 sacks of foreign matter. This latter came in on the Servia, the Deutschland, and the Germanic. It is very seldom that three steamships with such a heavy mail reach this port within twenty-four hours.

Postmaster Van Cott, when asked about the rush yesterday said:

"It was very heavy, but it was gotten out of the way in quick time. To do this we had to press many of the money-order clerks into service, as many of the employes are away on vacation. The first mail from the Servia reached this office yesterday at 11:58 A. M., the last at 1:35 P. M. There were 807 sacks, yet the last of it was ready for delivery at 1:45 P. M.

"The Deutschland's 723 sacks began coming in at 6:15 o'clock this morning, and the last of it was ready to leave here at 9 o'clock. The first of the Germanic's 640 sacks reached here at 10:55 o'clock this morning and at 12:15 the last of it had left the building. Pretty good work when you come to consider there was no delay caused in the heavy domestic mails."

Such heavy mails as these referred to necessarily compel members of the Post Office force to work overtime, for which they allege they receive no extra pay. Every letter has to be separated, stamped, and distributed.

An employe of the Foreign Room complained yesterday that the work was made much more difficult by the thrift or avarice of persons abroad who send letters here. The percentage of short postage mail is quite large, while in very many cases no stamps are affixed at all. He explained this by saying that 5, 10, or 15 cents seems a big sum to some poor people abroad, so they allow their more prosperous friends in this country to make good the postage. In arranging this class of letters for delivery much work is entailed. Short postage letters are found more among mail from Germany and Italy than other European countries.

A feature that is also attracting the attention of the postal authorities is the extraordinary increase in the number of foreign postal cards. Nearly all of these are illustrated, and some of them are particularly attractive. The illustrations are varied and cover almost every conceivable object and idea. In order not to disfigure these cards any more than possible the authorities at Washington have directed that extra care must be taken in stamping them, and always on the side bearing the address.

These illustrated postal cards promise to become quite valuable in the opinion of Post office clerks. A citizen of Brooklyn already has secured a collection of several thousand.

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

### Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| Aug. 29 | 298,264 |
| To date this year | 202,087,457 |
| Corresponding date last year | 76,041,425 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug. 29 | $1,860,000 |
| To date this year | $721,320,720 |
| Corresponding date last year | $333,094,660 |

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Copper | ½ | Glucose Sugar | ¾ |
| Am. Car & Fdy. | ⅝ | Glucose Sugar pf. | 1 |
| Am. Malting | ½ | Int. Paper | 1¼ |
| Am. Smelting pf. | ½ | Int. Paper pf. | 1 |
| Am. Snuff pf. | 2½ | Int. Power | ¾ |
| Am. Woolen | ½ | Kan. & Mich. | 1 |
| At., Top. & S. F. | ½ | Lake Erie & W. | 1 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 1⅛ | Manhattan | ⅝ |
| Canadian Pacific | 2 | Mexican National | ¾ |
| Chi. & Alton | ¾ | Mo., K. & T. | ½ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | ½ | Mo., K. & T. pf. | ½ |
| Consol. Gas | 1 | Missouri Pacific | ⅝ |
| Cont. Tobacco | 1 | N. Y., Ont. & W. | ⅝ |
| Cont. Tob. pf. | 1 | Penn. R. R. | ⅜ |
| Del. & Hudson | ½ | Reading 1st pf. | ½ |
| Diamond Match | ½ | St. L. & S. F. | 2 |
| Dist. of Am. | ½ | St. L. S. W. | 1 |
| Erie | ⅞ | Tenn. Coal & I. | ⅝ |
| Erie 1st pf. | ⅝ | Twin City R. T. | ⅝ |
| Erie 2d pf. | ½ | Union Bag & P. | 1 |
| General Electric | 3 | Union Pacific | ¾ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Express | 1½ | Kan. City So. pf. | ½ |
| Am. Ice | ⅝ | Pac. Coast 1st pf. | ½ |
| Am. Locom. pf. | ½ | Pressed S. Car | ½ |
| Am. Smelting | ⅞ | Standard R. & T. | ⅝ |
| Cent. of N. J. | 2 | U. S. Leather pf. | ⅝ |
| Chi. G. W. pf., A. | 1 | W. & L. E. 2d pf. | ⅜ |
| Den. & R. G. pf. | ⅜ | | |

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. H. & L. 6s | 2 | Mex. Cent. 1st inc. | 1⅛ |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc. | 1¾ | Stand. R. & T. 6s | 4 |
| Ott., C. F. & St. P. 5s | 1 | Stand. R. & T. inc. | 1½ |

## MARKET MOVEMENT.

Such activity as there was in the stock market yesterday was confined to specialties, the general list being altogether listless. Total dealings showed one of the smallest days for the year, the aggregate being about 290,000 shares, nearly two-thirds of which were furnished by Erie common and first preferred, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Wabash, Ontario and Western, Mexican National, Missouri Pacific, United States Steel, and American Smelters. In fact, these eleven stocks were the only ones in which the trading reached five figures, other usually active shares being almost or quite neglected. This, however, merely represented a continuation of the policy adopted since the announcement that the Exchange will be closed both to-morrow and Monday, operators having no desire to extend their commitments in the face of this holiday, but rather wishing to lighten their loads. Hence it was that all day yesterday an "evening up" process was in evidence, sometimes shorts covering, sometimes holders of long stock selling. And hence, also, the irregular market movement, prices now being up and now down, though with the trend, as lately, unmistakably to a higher level, with closing prices with but few exceptions showing net advances. Chief of these, in prominent stocks, were Baltimore and Ohio, 1⅛; Canadian Pacific, 2; Consolidated Gas, 1; Continental Tobacco certificates, 1; General Electric, 3; St. Louis and San Francisco, 1⅞; Lake Erie and Western, 1; Union Pacific, ¾; Erie, ⅞, and Glucose Sugar, ¾. Indeed, the only conspicuous decline was in American Smelters common stock, which, under an aggressive bear attack, at one time broke to 50, closing at 51⅝, a net loss of ⅞ on dealings in 15,000 shares.

Explanatory of the general market strength may be offered several reasons. One of these was the presence in the market of large investment orders for European account, London alone taking some 40,000 shares, principally of the Pacifics and coal stocks. These orders represent for the third successive day a steady foreign demand for American securities and bear out the statements of reputable bankers here that for profitable and safe investments foreigners are more than ever inclined to look to this market rather than to their own. The decreased dividends of English railways, the industrial difficulties in Germany, France's unsettled foreign affairs—these in some measure offer explanation why, at this moment, the remarkable prosperity of this country borne in mind, American investments are so eagerly being sought.

A second reason for the market's strength appears in the fact that from day to day Wall Street is receiving the best kind of proof of the country's prosperity as reflected in the strengthened positions of the various railway systems, due to their increased earnings. Striking as had been the gains in railroad earnings recorded in the earlier part of the week, they were nevertheless not to be compared with those reported yesterday, in which such remarkable net increases for the month of July were reported as $302,120 for Union Pacific, $211,490 for Canadian Pacific, $196,190 for St. Paul, $168,900 for St. Louis and San Francisco, and $60,450 for Southern Railway, while for the third week of August Northern Pacific reported an increase in gross earnings, as compared with the corresponding week last year, of $141,100. It is perhaps little to be wondered at, these and other recent phenomenal figures considered, that the financial district took as a matter of course the increase in the dividend rate on Colorado and Southern first preferred stock to 3 per cent., decided upon at a special meeting of the Directors yesterday.

Concerning stocks themselves, little need be said. While American Smelters common stock was being pounded by the bear pool, the preferred was being advanced under investment demand; the excellent earnings of Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, and St. Paul helped those stocks, though the last named was inclined to lag because of the uncertainty of the dividend to be declared at the meeting next month, some interests predicting an increase and others looking for no change; reports that Atchison might enter into an alliance with an important steamship company, looking to an extension of its carrying trade, led to the buying of that stock; the coalers were decidedly strong on the talk of large earnings and reports of important plans being developed by Mr. Morgan; Standard Oil interests were reported to be buying Glucose Sugar; the steel shares were bought by insiders, though pending definite developments the public was inclined to let the stocks alone, and this, notwithstanding the belief that a settlement of the strike seems now only a few days off; the denial of the absurd story that $40,000,000 are to be expended for improvements on Southern Pacific led to renewed buying of that stock, though the story had never been considered seriously by thinking people, and pool manipulation in International Paper and Mexican National stocks was again in evidence.

Though further shipments of money were made to the interior, call rates continued easy, with most of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

## MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street gave no little attention yesterday to the probable showing to be made by the bank statement to-morrow—the majority of predictions being that it will be decidedly unfavorable—and also to the rumors afloat that call rates are to be marked sharply up to-day inasmuch as loans made to-day will carry over the holiday until Tuesday next. As a consequence many timid holders of stocks were frightened into selling, while it was declared by the bears that others will be forced out. However this be, call rates yesterday did not go above 3 per cent., with most of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent., while despite the selling the stock market held strong.

Inquiry of representative bankers reveals no change in their feeling in respect to the money market outlook. There may be a slight advance in call rates, it is declared, but this will be only natural because of the holiday. But as for any stringency, that is declared to be quite beyond the bounds of possibility. It is admitted, however, that this week's bank statement may be unfavorable, but it is said that if it is so it will be without significance.

## INCREASED DIVIDEND.

The directors of Colorado Southern at a special meeting yesterday fulfilled expectations by declaring a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. on the first preferred stock, this representing an increase of one-half of one per cent., the total paid in the last fiscal year having been two per cent. The increase, it is declared, is fully warranted by the earnings of the company and the general outlook for continuing excellent business.

The increase had no effect on the stock, the news having been discounted by the recent advance in the securities.

## FOREIGN BUYERS OF COALERS.

The market leadership assumed by the coal stocks yesterday, with the Eries and the Readings conspicuously prominent, was due in part to the assurances that all danger of any present difficulty in the anthracite district had been removed and in part to the reports that Mr. Morgan is at work on plans of development in the coal combination which cannot fail to increase materially the net revenues of the several properties. Foreign buying of the stocks was a feature.

## NEW YORK BANKS' ATTITUDE.

The announcement that the Connecticut Bankers' Association has suggested united action by the several State Bank Associations against the New York Clearing House banks' practice of charging for the collection of out-of-town checks was referred to by local bankers yesterday as a repetition of similar attacks upon the system.

Frederick D. Tappen, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, said that he should use his influence against the views of the Connecticut bankers. He added: "While I am connected with the Clearing House Committee I shall take care that no interference with our plans is permitted. More than this I do not care to say."

## THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

So rapid has been the progress of the contractors and others engaged in the construction of the new Stock Exchange Building that arrangements are under way for the laying of the cornerstone of that structure.

President Keppler and the members of the Building Committee have arranged most of the preliminary details of this ceremony, but the exact date has not yet been selected. It will probably be held the second week in September.

## BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY'S MORTGAGE.

A mortgage given by the Bethlehem Steel Company of Bethlehem, Penn., to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia for $7,500,000 was filed in the Hudson County Register's office at Jersey City yesterday. It is to secure bonds payable Aug. 1, 1998, at 6 per cent. interest, the proceeds to be used in acquiring the property of the Bethlehem Iron Company.

The mortgage covers all the property of the steel company, which includes 5,555 acres of meadow land in Jersey City and at Secaucus in North Bergen Township. It was this fact that caused the mortgage to be filed in Jersey City.

## WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, the American Alkali Company, which has now 10 per cent. paid in, proposes to call an additional 10 per cent. for the construction of a new plant.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to list $2,500,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad 4 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds of the St. Louis and Cairo Division.

Announcement by the American Linseed Company of a further reduction in the price of linseed oil of 3 cents per gallon, making the price of Western oil 53 cents and city oil 55 cents.

Reports current that a syndicate has been formed to underwrite an issue of $5,000,000 Chicago Great Western debenture bonds to provide extensions to Sioux City and Council Bluffs.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $213,011,970; balances, $11,353,179; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $217,480.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. for short and 2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84@$4.84¼; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.86⅞; commercial bills, $4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16 and 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—50@60c discount. Boston—15@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The demand for money improved to-day, principally on account of the settlement. Discounts were harder.

Business on the Stock Exchange was generally dull. Consols and high-class securities were steady. Home rails were slack, with a tendency to improve. Foreigners were lifeless. Grand Trunks were firm, second and third preferred issues being mostly sought. Canadian Pacifics were strong on the traffic returns. Kafirs were dull and there were no transactions in them, the prospects of peace having been dimmed by the recent British reverses. Americans had a good tone, but there was little doing owing to the approaching New York holidays. The closing, however, was steady.

Consols for money, 94⅝; Consols for account, 94 7-16; Anaconda, 9¼; Atchison, 81¼; Atchison preferred, 101¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 107½; Canadian Pacific, 115; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48¼; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 171¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 46⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95⅝; Erie, 43⅝; Erie first preferred, 72⅝; Erie second preferred, 59½; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 108⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 158½; Norfolk and Western, 57⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91½; Northern Pacific preferred, 101½; Ontario and Western, 37⅝; Pennsylvania, 75½; Reading, 22⅝; Reading first preferred, ex-dividend, 39½; Reading Second preferred, 28¼; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 90½; Southern Pacific, 61⅞; Union Pacific, ex-dividend, 103⅞; Union Pacific preferred, ex-dividend, 91½; United States Steel, 46½; United States Steel preferred, 97; Wabash, 22¾; Wabash prefered, 42½; Spanish fours, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 41⅝; money 1¼@¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 3-16@¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Bar silver steady 27d. per ounce.

Bar gold is quoted to-day at 77s. 10d.

Gold premiums are quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 131.30; Madrid, 39.72; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.15.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

### In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet and prices had a drooping tendency, notwithstanding favorable London and Berlin advices. Governments were neglected. Rio Tintos opened firm, became irregular, and finished harder. Russians reacted on realizations. Tramways were firm. Kafirs toward the close were dull. De Beers were maintained.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 60c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks.

Spanish fours closed 71.35.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Transactions on the Boerse to-day were few, but favorable on the whole. Government securities were maintained. Coal shares improved on the approach of Winter. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were quiet. Transvaals were neglected.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

## BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3 and 3½ per cent., and New York funds sold at 15 and 15½ cents discount. Exchanges, $20,106,580; balances, $1,700,227. Call money is still loaning at from 3½ to 4½ per cent. In collateral, loans where the security is of the very choicest character, rates are quoted at from 4 per cent. for four months to 4¼ per cent. for six months, but where the security is of a mixed character, some banks will not consider anything under 5 per cent. Good business paper is selling as high as 5 per cent., though there are still exceptions at 4½ per cent. The low-priced coppers were again extremely active and buoyant.

All the early high prices were shaded slightly just at the close, and the trading, too, slackened materially, though the undertone at the finish was as strong as ever. A sharp advance for American Telephone to 169¼ on continued investment buying, and a lift to 16 for United States Oil were the only important features of the general list. The closing generally came fairly active and firm.

Complete transactions were as follows:

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RAILROADS. | | | |
| 100 | Atchison | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ |
| 10 | Boston & Albany | 258 | 258 | 258 |
| 9 | Boston & Maine | 192¾ | 192¾ | 192¾ |
| 5 | C. J. R. & S. Y. pf. | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| 157 | Fitchburg pf. | 147 | 146½ | 147 |
| 9 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 215½ | 214¼ | 214½ |
| 8 | Nor. & Worcester | 229 | 229 | 229 |
| 9 | Old Colony | 209 | 208 | 209 |
| 675 | Union Pacific | 102½ | 102¼ | 102⅝ |
| 100 | Union Pacific pf. | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 7 | Vermont & Mass. | 173½ | 173 | 173 |
| 1 | Wor., Nashua & Roch. | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| | TELEPHONES. | | | |
| 1,036 | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 169½ | 166 | 169½ |
| 360 | Erie | 46 | 45 | 45 |
| 295 | Mexican | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 19 | New England | 138 | 136 | 136 |
| | ELECTRICS. | | | |
| 60 | General | 266 | 265 | 266 |
| 935 | Massachusetts | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 223 | Massachusetts pf. | 93¾ | 93½ | 93¾ |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| 180 | Am. Agri. Chem. pf. | 89½ | 89 | 89½ |
| 640 | American Sugar | 135½ | 135 | 135½ |
| 12 | American Sugar pf. | 127 | 125¾ | 127 |
| 5 | American Woolen pf. | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 40 | Mergenthaler | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| 100 | N. E. Gas & Coke | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 25 | Planters' Compress | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 35 | Pullman | 210 | 209 | 210 |
| 188 | United Fruit | 86½ | 86 | 86¼ |
| 10 | United States Leather | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 185 | Union Shoe Machine | 40 | 39 | 40 |
| 126 | Union Shoe Machine pf. | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 1,518 | United States Steel | 45½ | 45 | 45 |
| 863 | United States Steel pf. | 95¼ | 94½ | 94½ |
| | MINING. | | | |
| 7,459 | Adventure | 32½ | 30½ | 31¼ |
| 318 | Allouez | 5½ | 5 | 5½ |
| 1,447 | Amalgamated | 119½ | 118⅞ | 119¼ |
| 25 | Anaconda | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 360 | Arcadian | 14 | 13¼ | 13½ |
| 600 | Arnold | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 150 | Atlantic | 37½ | 37 | 37 |
| 20 | Baltic | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 100 | Bonanza | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 675 | Bingham | 42½ | 41⅞ | 42½ |
| 10 | Calumet & Hecla | 730 | 725 | 725 |
| 4,885 | Centennial | 31⅞ | 29¼ | 31 |
| 100 | Central Oil | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 175 | Cochiti | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 200 | Cons. Mercur | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ |
| 1,510 | Copper Range | 81¾ | 81 | 81¾ |
| 570 | Franklin | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| 925 | Isle Royale | 39½ | 39 | 39¼ |
| 10,192 | Mass. | 36⅝ | 33 | 35½ |
| 215 | Mayflower | 3 | 2¾ | 3 |
| 7,385 | Michigan | 19 | 17½ | 17¾ |
| 3,323 | Mohawk | 53½ | 51½ | 51⅞ |
| 1,265 | National | 4½ | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 440 | Old Colony | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 420 | Old Dominion | 33½ | 33 | 33 |
| 292 | Osceola | 103 | 102 | 102 |
| 50 | Parrot | 103 | 102 | 102 |
| 350 | Phoenix | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 |
| 65 | Quincy | 180 | 175 | 180 |
| 300 | Rhode Island | 5½ | 5¼ | 5⅜ |
| 700 | Santa Fé | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 25 | Tamarack | 349 | 348 | 348 |
| 575 | Tecumseh | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2⅞ |
| 5 | Trimountain | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 348 | Trinity | 36⅞ | 36½ | 36⅞ |
| 2,643 | United States | 20½ | 19½ | 20¼ |
| 1,570 | United States Oil | 16 | 15⅛ | 15⅞ |
| 150 | Utah | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| 4,800 | Victoria | 10 | 9⅛ | 9½ |
| 625 | Winona | 4⅛ | 3¾ | 4 |
| 310 | Wolverine | 66⅞ | 66 | 66⅞ |
| 305 | Wyandotte | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ |

British Columbia, 13 bid, 14½ asked.

## BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—The market to-day was less active, but was steady. The inquiry for both investment and speculative purposes was less pronounced, which made possible small fractional shadings at different points. The market was without special feature, and closed with mixed net changes. International Trust was stronger, moving up a full point to 124. The trust companies group was about the strongest of the list, Maryland Casualty gaining ⅝. Seaboards suffered a fractional reaction in the common, but gained a fraction in the ten-year 5s. The closing tone was about the firmest of the day. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,825 shares of stock, and $51,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | Continental Trust | 233 | 232 | 232½ |
| 100 | Maryland Casualty | 54½ | 54¼ | 54½ |
| 20 | International | 124 | 124 | 124 |
| 35 | Light & Power pf. | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 200 | Maryland Brew. com. | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 150 | Maryland Brew. pf. | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ |
| 200 | Norf. Ry. & Light com. | 11¼ | 10⅞ | 11¼ |
| 75 | United Rys. com. | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 205 | Seaboard common | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28⅝ |
| 660 | Seaboard pf. | 51⅝ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 16,000 | Seaboard 4s | 83⅞ | 83⅝ | 83¾ |
| 2,000 | Seaboard 10-year 5s | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1,200 | Atlantic Coast Line 4s | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1,000 | Ga. South. & Fla. 5s | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 10,000 | Ga. & Ala. pfd 5s | 107¾ | 107½ | 107¾ |
| 6,000 | United Rys. incomes | 72⅝ | 72½ | 72⅝ |
| 5,000 | United Rys. 4s | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 |
| 1,000 | Pitts. Traction 5s | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The general list was stagnant in the local market to-day, but there were some bright spots. Choctaw and Lehigh Coal and Navigation, which have long shown neglect, became vigorous, and both made substantial gains. The demand for Cambria Steel shows little abatement, and the stock got up to 28⅝, its highest. There was continued absorption of Reading, and Lehigh Valley was a shade stronger. In the forenoon Union Traction rose to 31¼, but failed to hold the advance. There were small gains in Consolidated Traction and United Gas Improvement. In the bond department trading was more animated, but price changes were insignificant. The local money market is well supplied with capital, but the rates are firm. Call loans, 4 to 4½ per cent.; time loans, 4½ to 6 per cent. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | American Rys. | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 100 | American Alkali pf. | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 100 | American Cement | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 12 | Bethlehem Iron | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 52 | Bell Telephone | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 35 | Cambria Iron | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 100 | Camden Land | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 8,749 | Camb. Steel, Drexel rcts. | 28⅛ | 28 | 28 |
| 1,075 | Cambria Steel rcts. | 28⅝ | 28 | 28 |
| 65 | Choctaw, t. r. ctfs. | 68¾ | 68¼ | 68¾ |
| 2,086 | Choctaw pf., t. r. ctfs. | 56 | 55 | 56 |
| 35 | Cons. Lake Superior pf. | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 375 | Cons. Trac. of Pittsburg. | 23¾ | 23½ | 23¾ |
| 200 | Elec. Co. of America | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 100 | Int. Pow. & Dyn. | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 120 | Lehigh Valley | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36¾ |
| 200 | Lehigh Navigation | 74 | 73½ | 74 |
| 110 | Marsden Co. | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 20 | National Asphalt | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 100 | Nat. Asphalt pf. | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 950 | Palmetto Co. | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 250 | Philadelphia Elec. | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 16 | Pennsylvania | 73⅞ | 73⅞ | 73⅞ |
| 130 | Philadelphia Traction | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 10 | Philadelphia Co. | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 625 | Railway Co. General | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 3,805 | Reading, t. r. ctfs. | 22 9-16 | 22¼ | 22⅜ |
| 10 | Read. 1st pf., t. r. ctfs. | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ |
| 1,540 | Rg. 2d pf., t. r. ctfs. | 27 15-16 | 27⅞ | 27 13-16 |
| 35 | United Gas Imp. | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 1,000 | Union Traction | 31¼ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ |
| 720 | U. S. Steel com. | 45¼ | 45⅛ | 45¼ |
| 620 | U. S. Steel pf. | 94¾ | 94½ | 94½ |

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Fifty cents and 60 cents discount were charged for New York exchange to-day. Interest rates for call and time loans, 4½ to 5 per cent. There was no new feature to the local stock market. Business was dull, but prices were firmly held. Small lots of Diamond Match sold at 152¾. Biscuit common continues in fair demand around 44, and Tin Can common at 25. Union Traction common was steady at 17½. The rest of the list was lifeless. Complete transactions were as follows:

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 880 | American Can | 25⅛ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ |
| 200 | American Can pf. | 75½ | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| 420 | Chicago Union Traction | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17½ |
| 155 | Diamond Match | 152¾ | 152⅝ | 152¾ |
| 225 | Lake Street Elev. | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 |
| 645 | National Biscuit | 44½ | 44 | 44 |
| 150 | National Biscuit pf. | 103 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 100 | National Carbon | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 20 | National Carbon pf. | 83½ | 83 | 83½ |
| 25 | Northwestern Elevated | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 100 | Shelby Steel Tube | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 150 | Shelby Steel Tube pf. | 37½ | 35 | 35 |

## PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Allegheny Trust | 146 | 146 | 146 |
| 150 | Con. Ice | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| $6,000 | Con. Gas 5s | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 221 | Con. Traction | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅞ |
| 220 | Crucible Steel | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¾ |
| 150 | Crucible pf. | 84½ | 84¼ | 84½ |
| 260 | Fire Proofing | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 79 | Fire Proofing pf. | 47½ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ |
| 200 | Marsden | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 175 | Pitts. Brew | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 10 | Pitts. Brew pf. | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| $1,000 | Pitts. Brew 6s | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 1,588 | Pitts. Coal | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 140 | Pitts. Coal pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 150 | Switch and Signal | 74⅝ | 74¼ | 74½ |
| 30 | Steel Car | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 22 | Third Nat. Bank | 205 | 205 | 205 |
| 360 | River Coal | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14¾ |
| 60 | River Coal pf. | 47½ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 50 | Window Glass | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 400 | West. Elec. 2d pf. | 71½ | 71 | 71½ |
| 400 | U. S. Steel | 45½ | 45¼ | 45½ |
| 105 | U. S. Steel pf. | 95 | 94¾ | 95 |

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $177,784,616 |
| Gold | 105,758,332 |
| Silver | 24,216,760 |
| United States notes | 14,043,700 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 81,712 |
| National bank notes | 9,151,479 |
| Total receipts this day | 1,536,871 |
| Total receipts this month | 42,519,943 |
| Total receipts this year | 94,840,283 |
| Total expenditures this day | 950,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 38,102,000 |
| Total expenditures this year | 90,409,590 |
| Deposits in National banks | 104,224,439 |

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| RESERVE FUND. | |
| Gold coin and bullion | $150,000,000 |
| TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION. | |
| Gold coin | $296,316,689 |
| Silver dollars | 438,572,000 |
| Silver dollars of 1890 | 130,208 |
| Silver bullion of 1890 | 44,592,792 |
| Total | $779,611,689 |
| DIVISION OF ISSUE. | |
| Gold certificates outstanding | $296,316,689 |
| Silver certificates outstanding | 438,572,000 |
| Treasury notes outstanding | 44,723,000 |
| Total | $779,611,689 |
| GENERAL FUND. | |
| Gold coin and bullion | $70,093,172 |
| Gold certificates | 35,665,160 |
| Silver coin and bullion | 18,767,547 |
| Silver certificates | 5,449,213 |
| United States notes | 14,043,700 |
| Other assets | 20,394,837 |
| Total in Treasury | $164,413,632 |
| Deposits in National banks | 104,224,439 |
| Total | $268,638,072 |
| Current liabilities | 90,853,455 |
| Available cash balance | $177,784,616 |

### Foreign Government Banks.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased £409,000; circulation, decreased £70,000; bullion, increased £339,000; other securities, decreased, £1,067,000; other deposits, decreased £254,000; public deposits, decreased £376,000; notes reserve, increased £425,000; government securities, increased £8,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 53.44 per cent.; last week it was 51.97 per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, increased 22,425,000 francs; treasury accounts current, increased 9,825,000 francs; gold in hand, decreased 12,125,000 francs; bills discounted, increased 100,600,000 francs; silver in hand, increased 325,000 francs.

### Ex-Secretary Morton Buys a Newspaper.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Aug. 29.—The Daily Tribune has been sold to the Morton Printing Company, of which J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, is the head. Mr. Morton is also editor of The Conservative, a weekly paper, and has been connected with other periodicals at different times for twenty years. He will edit his new journal personally.

## NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Harrington Box Company of Troy; capital, $35,000. Directors—J. H. Harrington, A. W. Harrington, Jr., and C. Whitney Tillinghast, second, of Troy.

Hawkins Iron Construction Company of Queens County; capital, $50,000. Directors—George E. Hawkins of Astoria; Robert T. Brooks of Brooklyn, and Henry S. Starr, Jr., of Hempstead.

The Canastota and Morrisville Railway Company, to construct an electric road fifteen miles long in Madison County, connecting Canastota with Morrisville; capital, $200,000. Directors—Leander W. Burroughs, John Reidy, John A. Johnson, John H. Broodland, Brownell Tompkins of Morrisville, William H. Patten, Milton Delano, and John B. Weaver of Canastota, and W. Emmet Coe of Peterborough.

### Incorporated in Delaware.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 29.—The Iron Hill Mining Company of Wilmington was chartered at Dover to acquire mines and mining rights; capital, $100,000.

## NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The conference of liability insurance managers is scheduled to meet in Saratoga next week.

Adam Archibald has been appointed Boston agent of the Albany Insurance Company.

Representatives of companies in the Western Union (fire underwriters) non-union companies, mutual companies, and insurance corporations of Ohio will hold a conference at Cleveland on Sept. 5 with the Legislative Committees of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Ohio State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, and the Cleveland Insurance Exchange in regard to the Ohio anti-compact law. The promoters of the conference hope to obtain the adoption of resolutions asking for the repeal of the anti-compact law, the enactment of the New York standard policy law with riders and an affidavit law providing for the placing of surplus lines of fire insurance with outside companies. Should the conference approve these resolutions, a petition embodying the propositions will be submitted to the Ohio Legislature at its coming session. The call for the conference was issued as a consequence of the discussion at the recent meeting of Ohio special agents at Put-in Bay.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Moderate activity characterized the leading issues in the outside securities market yesterday, and in only a few cases were the net changes larger than a fraction of a point, although the tone of the trading was firm in the main. Transactions in copper shares were limited, while bank stocks and transportation issues attracted little attention.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s furnished the one conspicuous exception to the general dullness of the trading, a large share of the day's transactions being in these bonds. The application for the listing of these bonds on the Stock Exchange is still in the hands of the Governors, and as a quorum is not in town just now, no action upon the application is looked for before next Wednesday. The dealings in the bonds reached $445,000, and the prices ranged from 68¼ to 68⅞. The close was at the high figure, 68⅞, a net gain of 1 point, with offerings at 69.

⁂

AMERICAN CHICLE common was dealt in for the first time in days, 100 shares selling at 88½.

⁂

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 6½ to the extent of 200 shares, and closed at 5½, a net advance of half a point.

⁂

AMERICAN CAN issues were quiet and steady, only a few hundred shares being dealt in. The common closed at 24⅝ and the preferred at 75.

⁂

DOMINION SECURITIES advanced fractionally, transactions in 1800 shares being reported. The closing bid was 76.

⁂

TIDEWATER COAL, the Alaskan soft coal corporation, which has succeeded the firm of Tibbey & Bradford in the management of the soft coal fields on Unga Island, and which aims to supply the Nome and Yukon mining districts with coal by means of a new line of steamers to be established, is the new stock of the week. One trade at 6½ was reported, with a closing bid at 6.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

### Industrial and Miscellaneous.

| | Aug. 29. Bid. | Aug. 29. Asked. | Aug. 28. Bid. | Aug. 28. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Banknote | 55 | 57 | 55 | 57 |
| American Can | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | 24¾ | 25 |
| American Can pf | 75 | 75¼ | 75 | 75¼ |
| American Chicle | 87 | 90 | 85 | 90 |
| American Chicle pf | 81 | 83 | 79 | 81 |
| Am. Hide & Leather | 8 | 9½ | 8 | 9½ |
| Am. Hide & Leather pf | 35½ | 37½ | 35½ | 37½ |
| American Malt 6s | 93 | 94 | 93 | 94 |
| *American Thread pf | 4 | 4⅜ | 4 | 4⅜ |
| American Typefounders | 55 | 60 | 55 | 60 |
| Aberdeen Copper | 27 | 30 | 27 | 30 |
| *British Columbia Copper | 13¾ | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14 |
| British Exchequer 3s | 98 | 98¾ | 98 | 93¾ |
| *California Copper | ½ | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 29, 1901.

| —Closing— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13⅞ | 14 | 800 | United States Leather | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | — ⅞ |
| 82¾ | 83⅛ | 2,100 | U. S. Leather pf | 83¼ | 83¾ | 83 | 83 | — ⅝ |
| 19¼ | 20¼ | 100 | United States Rubber | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| 61⅞ | 64 | 120 | Va.-Car. Chemical | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | ...... |
| 22⅝ | 22¾ | 12,100 | Wabash | 22½ | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 22¾ | + ⅜ |
| 41⅝ | 41½ | 4,900 | Wabash pf | 41½ | 41⅞ | 41⅛ | 41½ | + ⅜ |
| 93 | 93½ | 100 | Western Union Tel | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | ...... |
| 31½ | 32½ | 100 | Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | — ½ |
| 21 | 21¼ | 100 | Wisconsin Central | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | ...... |
| 43 | 43⅜ | 100 | Wisconsin Central pf | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | + ⅜ |

Sales.....298,264

## BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .09, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85, 500 Crown Point at .06, 2,000 Croesus at .01, 200 Hale and Norcross at .23, 500 Potosi at .05, and 800 Savage at .07.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | .12½ | La Crosse | .06 |
| Anaconda | .31 | Leadville Con | .06 |
| Alice | .45 | Little Chief | .12 |
| Adams Con | .20 | Mexican | .10 |
| Belcher | .02 | Moulton | .30 |
| Best & Belcher | .08 | Ontario | 9.00 |
| Bruns. Con | .08 | Ophir | .70 |
| Chrysolite | .04 | Occidental | .01 |
| Chollar | .03 | Phœnix G. M. Co. | .09 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | 1.70 | Potosi | .03 |
| Com. T. Co. stock | .06 | Quicksilver | 3.50 |
| Com. T. Co. bonds | .05 | Quicksilver pf | 8.50 |
| Com. T. Co. scrip | .10 | Savage | .04 |
| Crescent | .10 | Sierra Nevada | .10 |
| Daly | 1.20 | Standard | 3.15 |
| Deadwood Terra | .50 | Small Hopes | .30 |
| Eureka Con | .15 | Union Con | .05 |
| Golden Fleece | .35 | Yellow Jacket | .15 |
| Gould & Curry | .07 | Argentum Juanita | .11 |
| Hale & Norcross | .15 | Isabella | .54 |
| Horn Silver | 1.65 | Mollie Gibson | .33 |
| Iron Silver | .58 | Portland | 2.90 |

## BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1930 | 107¾ | 108¼ | I. S. P. pf. | .. | 86½ |
| 2s, c., 1930 | 107¾ | 108¼ | Iowa C. pf. | 74¾ | 75 |
| 3s, r., 1918 | 108⅝ | 109 | Joliet & Chi. | 175 | .. |
| 3s, c., 1918 | 108⅝ | 109 | Kan. C. So. | 19¾ | 20 |
| 3s, 1918, sm. | 108 | 109 | K. & D. M. | 7 | 8 |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 113 | 113¼ | K. & D. M. | | |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 113 | 113½ | pf. | 32½ | 35 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 137 | 138 | King. & P. | 8¼ | 10¼ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 137 | 138 | Lacl. Gas. | 89 | 93 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 107¾ | 108½ | Lacl. G. pf. | 101 | 102 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 107¾ | 108½ | L. E. & W. | | |
| D. C. 3-65s | 124 | .. | pf. | 124 | 129 |
| | | | Lake Shore. | 251¼ | 275 |
| Adams Exp. | 175 | 185 | Long Island. | 75 | 78 |
| Alb. & Sus. | 220 | .. | Man. Beach. | 12 | 16 |
| Alle. & W. | 120 | .. | Md. C. pf. | 65 | 76 |
| Am. Ag. Ch. | 29½ | 30¼ | Met. St. Ry. | 167½ | 168⅞ |
| A. A. C. pf. | 88½ | 90 | M. W. S. El., | | |
| Am. Bic. pf. | .. | 20 | Chi. | 36½ | 40 |
| Am. Coal. | 180 | 200 | M. W. S. El., | | |
| A. C. O. pf. | 90 | 91 | Chi., pf. | 91 | 93 |
| Am. D. Tel. | 34 | 39¾ | Mil. El. R. | | |
| A. I. Co. pf. | 68½ | 69 | & L. pf. | .. | 117 |
| Am. Lin. Co. | 21½ | 27½ | Mich. Cent. | 105 | .. |
| A. L. Co. pf. | 61½ | 62½ | M. & St. L. | 107½ | 108 |
| A. M. Co. pf. | 27 | 28½ | M. & St. L. | | |
| Am. Snuff. | 41 | 45 | pf. | 114 | 117½ |
| A. S. R. pf. | 125 | 127 | M., St. P. & | | |
| A. T. & C. | 97 | 100 | S. S. M. | 25 | 28 |
| Am. Tob. cfs. | 137½ | 140 | M., St. P. & | | |

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

| | Thursday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .05 | .03 |
| Alpha Con | .02 | .02 |
| Andes | .01 | .01 |
| Belcher | .01 | .02 |
| Best & Belcher | .07 | .08 |
| Bullion | .01 | .01 |
| Caledonia | .17 | .17 |
| Challenge Con | .20 | .21 |
| Chollar | .04 | .04 |
| Confidence | .84 | .86 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | 1.75 | 1.80 |
| Con. Imperial | .01 | .01 |
| Crown Point | .05 | .05 |
| Gould & Curry | .08 | .09 |
| Hale & Norcross | .18 | .19 |
| Julia | .02 | .02 |
| Justice | .03 | .03 |
| Kentucky Con | .02 | .02 |
| Lady Washington Con | .01 | .01 |
| Mexican | .11 | .12 |
| Occidental Con | .02 | .01 |
| Ophir | .77 | .77 |
| Overman | .07 | .08 |
| Potosi | .04 | .04 |
| Savage | .05 | .06 |
| Sag Belcher | .01 | .01 |
| Sierra Nevada | .13 | .13 |
| Standard | 3.25 | 3.50 |
| Syndicate | .08 | .08 |
| St. Louis | .06 | .06 |
| Union Con | .09 | .09 |
| Utah Con | .02 | .03 |
| Yellow Jacket | .14 | .19 |
| Silver bars | .58½ | .58½ |
| Mexican dollars | 47@47½ | 47@47½ |
| Drafts, sight | .10 | .07½ |
| Telegraph | .12½ | .10 |

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Thursday. Bid. | Thursday. Asked. | Wednesday. Bid. | Wednesday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acacia | 15½ | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16½ |
| Alamo | 13⅛ | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 |
| Argentum | 11½ | 12 | 12 | 12⅜ |
| Anaconda | 35 | 36 | 33 | 35 |
| Battle Mountain | 16½ | 16¾ | 16 | 16¾ |
| Blue Bell | 15⅝ | 16½ | 15¾ | 16½ |
| Butterfly | 38 | 40 | 38 | 40 |
| C. C. Consolidated | 8¼ | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8¼ |
| Coriolanus | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10½ | 11 |
| C., C. & M. | 8⅝ | 9 | 9 | 9¼ |
| Columbine Victor | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7¼ | 7⅜ |
| Dante | 6 | 6½ | 6 | 6¼ |
| Doctor Jackpot | 71 | 72 | 72 | 72¼ |
| Elkton | 178 | 180 | 177 | 177½ |
| El Paso | 53 | 54 | 53 | 53½ |
| Fanny Rawlings | 18 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ |
| Findlay | 9½ | 10 | 9⅜ | 10 |
| Gold Dollar | 21¾ | 21⅞ | 20 | 20⅝ |
| Golden Cycle | 65 | 66 | 64 | 65½ |
| Golden Fleece | 35 | 38½ | 36 | 40 |
| Gold Knob | 5⅝ | 6⅛ | .. | .. |
| Gold Sovereign | 4⅞ | 5⅜ | 4⅞ | 5⅜ |
| Gould | 16⅝ | 16¾ | 17⅝ | 18½ |
| Hart | 8 | 11 | 8 | 10 |
| Ingham | 16½ | 17⅛ | 16⅛ | 17¼ |

## RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting third-week gross earnings for the third week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. M. | $26,600 |
| Northern Pacific | 141,109 |
| Total increase, 2 roads | $167,709 |
| Increase previously reported | 854,773 |
| Total increase, 39 roads | $1,022,482 |
| Decrease, 5 roads, previously reported | 33,172 |
| Net increase | $989,310 |

## FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, the International Paper Company, and the Continental Tobacco Company; also of coupons to be paid by the Southern Railway Company, the Wabash Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Company, and the American Zinc Mining Company.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Mich Cent con 7s
5,000....104¼
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s
10,000....105
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
7,000....98¼
Mo, K & T ext 5s
10,000....102½
M, K & T of T 5s
4,000....108
Moh & Mal inc
5,000....109½
10,000....109½

1,000....64¾
85,000....64⅝
West Shore 4s
1,000....113½
Wilk & East 1st
1,000....109¼
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
10,000....93¾
10,000....93⅞
25,000....94
Wis Cent gen 4s
5,000....88½
1,000....88⅛

Total sales....$1,860,000

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

### Stocks.

| Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,610 | Amal. Copper | 119⅛ | 119⅝ | 118¾ | 118¼ |
| 70 | Am. Car & F. | 30½ | 30¾ | 30½ | 30¾ |
| 3,000 | Am. Sugar | 135⅛ | 135¾ | 135 | 135¼ |
| 3,720 | At., T. & S. Fe. | 79 | 79¼ | 78½ | 79 |
| 50 | A., T. & S. F. pf. | 97⅝ | 98 | 97⅝ | 97⅞ |
| 60 | Balt. & Ohio | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1,210 | Brook. R. T. | 75½ | 75½ | 75 | 75½ |
| 3,510 | C., M. & St. P. | 167 | 167½ | 166⅝ | 167½ |
| 10 | C., R. I. & P. | 144¼ | 144¼ | 144¼ | 144¼ |
| 90 | Col. Southern | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 6,990 | Erie | 42¼ | 43⅛ | 42⅛ | 43⅛ |
| 10 | Erie 1st pf. | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 270 | Louis. & Nash. | 105⅛ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 80 | Manhattan | 119⅝ | 119⅞ | 119⅝ | 119⅞ |
| 40 | Mexican Central | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26½ |
| 270 | Mex. National | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ |
| 10 | M., K. & T. pf. | 56⅞ | 56⅞ | 56⅞ | 56⅞ |
| 4,070 | Mo. Pacific | 106⅝ | 108 | 106½ | 107½ |
| 1,200 | N. Y., O. & W. | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36 | 36 |
| 20 | Norf. & West. | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ |
| 80 | People's Gas | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 2,630 | Reading | 44⅜ | 45¼ | 44⅜ | 44⅞ |
| 180 | Reading 1st pf. | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77 | 77¼ |
| 120 | Rep. Steel | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19 | 19⅛ |
| 50 | St. L. & Adir. | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| 3,190 | Southern Pac. | 60⅛ | 60⅝ | 59⅝ | 60 |
| 1,010 | Southern Ry. | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| 30 | Stand. R. & T. | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 90 | Tenn. C. & I. | 65¾ | 66¼ | 65¾ | 66 |
| 190 | Texas Pac. | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅝ |
| 8,990 | Union Pac. | 102⅝ | 102⅞ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 890 | U. S. Leather | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14 | 14 |
| 50 | U. S. Leather pf. | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ |
| 3,470 | U. S. Steel | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45 | 45⅝ |
| 200 | U. S. Steel pf. | 94⅝ | 94⅞ | 94⅝ | 94⅞ |
| 340 | Wabash | 23 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| 1,610 | Wabash pf. | 41½ | 41⅞ | 41½ | 41⅝ |

50,360

### Bonds.

| Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Mex. C. 1st inc. | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 7,000 | Wabash deb. B. | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 64⅞ |

$12,000

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1901. | 1900. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MINN., ST. P. & S. S. MARIE— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,355 | 1,278 | 1,278 |
| 3d week Aug | $107,129 | $80,529 | $82,964 |
| NORTHERN PACIFIC— | | | |
| Mileage | 5,220 | 5,218 | 4,962 |
| 3d week Aug | 786,579 | 645,470 | 577,756 |
| From July 1 | 5,432,224 | 4,649,038 | 4,119,910 |
| ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for July— | | | |
| Mileage | 309 | 309 | ...... |
| Gross earnings | 181,875 | 149,685 | 157,066 |
| Ex. and taxes | 135,254 | 114,364 | 104,987 |
| Net earnings | 46,621 | 35,321 | 52,079 |
| CANADIAN PACIFIC for July— | | | |
| Mileage | 7,553 | 7,438 | 6,952 |
| Gross earnings | 2,851,455 | 2,471,170 | 2,385,625 |
| Operating ex | 1,755,588 | 1,586,796 | 1,412,663 |
| Net earnings | 1,095,867 | 884,374 | 972,962 |
| Prop. ex. to gross | 61½ | 64 1-5 | 59¼ |
| For seven months— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 17,421,615 | 16,638,968 | 15,073,987 |
| Net earnings | 6,625,604 | 6,162,321 | 5,995,215 |
| CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for July— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 3,582,040 | 3,220,327 | 3,384,476 |
| Operating ex | 2,224,753 | 2,059,236 | 2,244,418 |
| Net earnings | 1,357,287 | 1,161,091 | 1,140,058 |
| Prop. ex. to gross | 62 | 64 | ...... |
| GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for July— | 1901. | 1900. | Increase. |
| Gross earnings | 104,161 | 99,002 | 5,159 |
| Op. ex. and taxes | 74,049 | 70,294 | 3,755 |
| Net earnings | 30,112 | 28,708 | 1,404 |
| ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for July— | 1901. | 1900. | 1899. |
| Gross earnings | 1,006,350 | 712,433 | 561,945 |
| Operating ex | 542,728 | 417,801 | 368,147 |
| Net earnings | 462,622 | 294,632 | 193,798 |
| Prop. ex. to gross | 54 | 58½ | 65½ |
| ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for July— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 507,855 | 467,835 | 428,143 |
| Operating ex | 396,207 | 306,713 | 326,632 |
| Net earnings | 111,648 | 161,122 | 101,901 |
| Improvements | 25,682 | 30,684 | 25,803 |
| Surplus | 85,966 | 130,438 | 76,108 |
| SOUTHERN RAILWAY for July— | | | |
| Mileage | 6,737 | 6,811 | ...... |
| Gross earnings | 2,898,424 | 2,675,861 | 2,279,165 |
| Ex. and taxes | 2,176,398 | 2,014,291 | 1,719,637 |
| Net earnings | 722,026 | 661,571 | 659,528 |
| Prop. ex. to gross | 75 | 75¼ | 74¾ |
| UNION PACIFIC System for July— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 3,948,692 | 3,593,102 | 1,850,000 |
| Ex. and taxes | 2,050,974 | 1,997,509 | 1,062,057 |
| Net earnings | 1,897,718 | 1,595,593 | 788,166 |

### Weather on North Atlantic Ocean.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Naval Hydrographic Office has issued the following forecast for the weather on the North Atlantic Ocean during September:

Fair or moderate weather generally over the North Atlantic. Occasional gales north of 35 degrees north, chiefly from the western quadrants, most frequent east of the fiftieth meridian and north of the forty-fifth parallel; gales increasing in force and frequency over August. Tropical cyclones very probable. Fog much less frequent than in August; maximum banks occurring from the forty-seventh meridian westward to Newfoundland and northeast of Nantucket Island. Icebergs in the vicinity of Belle Isle and to the northeast of Newfoundland; some bergs south of 50 degrees north.

### George H. Phillips's New Company.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Incorporation papers for the new grain company headed by George H. Phillips, whose former concern recently suspended business, have been sent to the Secretary of State at Springfield. It will be capitalized at $500,000, of which the creditors of the defunct company will hold $200,000, as announced yesterday. Mr. Phillips says he expects to begin business within two weeks.

## INSULAR POSTAL SERVICE.

### Expenses in the Philippines Larger than the Receipts Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department to-day made public the annual report of Mr. C. M. Cotterman, Director General of Posts in the Philippine Islands. While the gross receipts from the postal service during the last fiscal year showed an increase over the preceding year, the expenses were increased to a considerably greater extent than the receipts.

This apparent deficiency is explained by a statement that large sums had to be expended during the year for mail transportation through foreign countries, the debt having held over from the preceding year.

The number of regular post offices in the archipelago was increased from 19 to 23. Mr. Cotterman urges the application of United States postage rates to the islands. He comments upon the irregularity of inter-island mail transportation, and recommends that authority be given to advertise for bids for a regular service to all important points in the islands, and that steamers awarded contracts be required by law to run on a set schedule.

### Transferrence of Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $400,000 in currency to Chicago.

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Sun rises...5:24 | Sun sets...6:36 | Moon rises...6:50 |

### High Water This Day.

| A. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Hook....7:37 | Gov. Isl'd...8:00 | H. Gate... 9:56 |
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| S. Hook....7:57 | Gov. Isl'd...8:18 | H. Gate...10:14 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 30.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville | ...... | 3:00 A. M. |
| City of Washington, Mexico, via Tampico | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Harry Luckenback, Brunswick, Ga. | ...... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Jefferson, Norfolk | ...... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Roraima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c. | 12:30 P. M.<br>*1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Syracusa, Brazil | 9:30 A. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Ydun, Santiago | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P. M. |

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany, Fortune Island, Tampico, &c. | 9:30 A. M.<br>*10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| British King, Antwerp | ...... | ...... |
| Comus, New Orleans | ...... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Ethiopia, Glasgow | 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Etruria, Liverpool | 3:30 A. M. | 7:00 A. M. |
| Hamilton, Norfolk | ...... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Hildur, Curacao and Venezuela | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Martello, Hull | ...... | ...... |
| Mesaba, London | ...... | 9:00 A. M. |
| Morro Castle, Havana | 10:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Patricia, Hamburg | ...... | 6:00 A. M. |
| Philadelphian, Liverpool. | ...... | ...... |
| Ponce, San Juan | 9:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |
| Rotterdam, Rotterdam | 7:30 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Sabine, Galveston | ...... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Suevic, Liverpool | ...... | 5:00 P. M. |
| Trave, Naples | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Trojan Prince, Azores | 5:30 A. M. | ...... |

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Princess Anne, Norfolk | ...... | 3:00 P. M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. §18 and up to Sept. §7, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. §7, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §7 and up to Sept. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. §15.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 2; Yokohama, Aug. 10, and Honolulu, Aug. 20, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, were dispatched east on Monday, and are due in this city to-morrow morning.

Also, that mails from China and Japan were dispatched east from Vancouver, B. C., on Aug. 28, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 2.

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 30.

Alamo, Galveston, Aug. 24.
El Monte, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
Hildur, Curacao, Aug. 19.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 29.
Memantic, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.
Yang Tsze, Hamburg, Aug. 8.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

Belarlo, Barbados, Aug. 25.
Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Canadian, Liverpool, Aug. 21.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 30.
St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 24.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 26.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 24.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 31.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 22.
Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 23.
Minneapolis, London, Aug. 24.
Patria, Lisbon, Aug. 19.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 28.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 22.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 24.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Allianca, Colon, Aug. 27.
City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 24.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Aug. 25.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Aug. 20.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 26.

### Arrived.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua Aug. 19, San Domingo 20th, Macoris 21st, Sanchez and Samana 22d, Puerto Plata 23d, Monte Cristy 24th, and Turk's Island 25th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 P. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans, five days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg Aug. 22, Southampton and Cherbourg 23d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Korff, Hamburg Aug. 18, Boulogne 19th, and Plymouth 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 A. M.

SS Saint Cuthbert, (Br.,) Lewis, Antwerp Aug. 17, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:29 A. M.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Brambeer, Genoa Aug. 2, Catania 7th, Girgenti 10th, and Naples 11th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Aug. 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Amsterdam Aug. 17, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Bouleuc, Marseilles Aug. 6 and Naples 10th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Ask, (Dan.,) Hansen, Banes Aug. 23, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Cametense, (Br.,) McKenzie, Manaos Aug. 13, Para 18th, and Barbados 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 28th.

### Sailed.

SS Georgetown, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Southampton.
SS Gera, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.
SS El Cid, for New Orleans.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Santiago, for Nassau, &c.
SS Strabo, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Daggry, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) for New Orleans.
SS Aldborough, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Queen Christina, (Br.,) for Shanghai, not as previously reported.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savanah.
SS Major Barrett, for Philadelphia.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

### By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 2:05 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Broomhead, from New York, via Cherbourg, for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton at 3 A. M., 30th, and proceeded.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York for Marseilles, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Tampican, (Br.,) Capt. Pickthall, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 6 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hanks, for New York, sld. from Palermo Aug. 27.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. McCallum, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Oranje Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Redhill, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 7 P. M. yesterday.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Garlick, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Capt. Coxon, from New York, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dressler, from New York, arr. at Flushing yesterday.

SS Buenos Ayres, (Span.,) Capt. Amezaga, for New York, sld. from Barcelona Aug. 26.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Capt. Hamer, for New York, sld. from Genoa Aug. 27.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Caspian, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, via Aden, arr. at Kilindini to-day.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Oortgiese, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, for Boulogne and New York, sld. from Rotterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 2:50 A. M., 30th.

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | .76⅝ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .60⅝ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .38½ |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | $3.85 |
| Cotton, middling | .08⅝ |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | .05⅝ |
| Sugar, granulated | 5.25 |
| Beef, family | 11.50 |
| Beef hams | 21.00 |
| Molasses, O. K., prime | .40 |
| Tallow, prime | .05 1-16 |
| Pork, mess | 16.00 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160 lb. | .08⅝ |
| Lard, prime | 9.15 |
| Butter, Western creamery | .20 |

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; wheat, No. 3 Spring, 67¼@68¼c; No. 2 red, 70½c; No. 2 corn, 54⅝@54¾c; No. 2 yellow, 54½@55¼c; No. 2 oats, 34@35c; No. 2 white, 36⅜@37¼c; No. 3 white, 36@37¼c; No. 2 rye, 54½@55c; fair to choice malting, 57@62c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.44; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.48; prime timothy seed, $5.45; mess pork, per bbl, $14.30@$14.35; lard, per 100 lb, $8.85@$8.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.20@$8.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.90@$9; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $9.75@$9.85.

**COTTON.**—Spot cotton closed steady with quotations ⅛c higher on the basis of 8⅝c for middling upland and 8⅞c for middling Gulf. Sales, 676 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet and firm, unchanged, at 8⅜c; Mobile, quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Savannah, quiet, unchanged, at 8⅜c; Charleston, firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Wilmington, dull, unchanged, at 8c; Norfolk, firm, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Galveston, firm, unchanged, at 8 15-16c; Augusta, firm, unchanged, at 8⅝c, (new, 8⅝c;) St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 8 9-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| August | 7.82 | 8.00 | 7.82 | 8.00@8.03 |
| September | 7.77 | 7.93 | 7.77 | 7.93@7.94 |
| October | 7.89 | 8.03 | 7.88 | 8.02@8.03 |
| November | 7.90 | 8.04 | 7.90 | 8.02@8.04 |
| December | 7.91 | 8.06 | 7.91 | 8.04@8.05 |
| January | 7.95 | 8.08 | 7.94 | 8.06@8.07 |
| February | 7.96 | 8.02 | 7.96 | 8.06@8.07 |
| March | 8.00 | 8.12 | 8.00 | 8.10@.... |
| April | 8.05 | 8.05 | 8.05 | 8.10@8.11 |
| May | .. | .. | .. | 8.11@8.13 |

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Cotton—Spot, fair demand; prices firmer; American middling fair, 5 9-16d; good middling, 5 5-16d; middnig, 5d; low middling, 4 25-32d; good ordinary, 4 17-32d; ordinary, 4 9-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 5,700 bales of American. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 800 bales of American. Futures opened quiet and closed strong; American middling, low middling clause, August, 4 57-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 53-64d, buyers; September, 3 53-64d, buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 36-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 31-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 27-64@4 28-63d, buyers; December and January, 4 27-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 27-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 27-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 27-64d, sellers.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—WHEAT—Governed for a time early in the session by a little foreign buying, evidences of large seaboard clearances again, and strength of corn, the wheat market displayed moderate firmness, rising at one time ¼@⅜c above the opening prices. But subsequent unloading, together with more or less disappointment over export transactions and large receipts, prompted a reaction that left the market finally easy at ¼@⅜c net decline. Western elevator people again sold wheat against their Northwest acceptances, while in all markets of the country liquidation in anticipation of the holidays formed a weak and impressing feature. At all seaboard ports 35 loads were taken by exporters, or about half the previous day's total. The cables presented a weak average, Liverpool closing ¼@⅜d net lower, Paris partly 10 points off, and Berlin ½@¾ mark net lower. An advance of 2 points at Budapest was the strongest factor in foreign markets. Primary receipts amounted to 1,242,000 bushels, against 1,013,000 bushels last year, and seaboard clearances of wheat and flour to 899,000 bushels. Except for the European demand at the start, trade here was chiefly for local account all day and of little importance. The Price Current report claimed an increased acreage of Fall-sown Winter wheat. Northwest weather was favorable for harvesting in the few sections where it has not been completed. Quotations cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, follow: No. 1 Northern, New York, 77¼c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 77¼c, prompt; new No. 2 red, New York, 77c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 77⅛c, prompt.

CORN.—A recovery from Wednesday's late heaviness occupied most of the forenoon and sent December locally up to 61⅛c, but later unloading brought about by small clearances and export demand destroyed the advance and left our market rather weak at ½@⅝c net decline. St. Louis was about the only exception, that market rallying half a cent in the last half hour and closing rather firm on a demand from shorts. Crop accounts and estimates, as usual, were conflicting. The Price Current reported improvement, while some of the private messages from Chicago intimated that Snow's next report would be very bullish. Country offerings have improved a little and estimates for to-day's arrivals at Chicago were 445 cars. The Liverpool market closed ¼@⅜d net lower. Only about 6 loads were reported taken at seaboard points. No. 2 corn closed 61⅛c, prompt; No. 2 corn, white, 63⅝c, prompt, and No. 2 corn, yellow, 61⅞c, prompt.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—Wheat—Cash, 67⅞c; September, 67⅛c; December, 68⅛c. On track: No. 1 hard, 69⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 67⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅝c. Flour steady; first patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first clears, $2.80@$2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran, in bulk, $14@$14.50.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 69¼c; September, 69¼c; December, 71⅛c; May, 75¼c; No. 2 hard, 68@69¼c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 54⅜c; September, 54⅜c; December, 56⅞c; May, 59¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 37c; September, 35⅛c; December, 37¼c; May, 38⅝c; No. 2 white, 38½@39c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—Close: No. 1 Northern, 70@71c; No. 2 Northern, 68½@69½c; September, 68⅜c; December, 71⅛c. Corn—September, 53½c; December, 56c. Rye—No. 1, 53½c. Barley dull; No. 2, 61c; sample, 45@60c.

DULUTH, Aug. 29.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, 69c; No. 3 Northern, 66c; No. 3 Spring, 64c; September, 68¾c; October, 69c; December, 69¼c; May, 73c. Corn, 52¾c. Oats, 34⅞@34⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.60; no grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Quiet; fair to good, $2.85@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Steady; kiln dried, $3.25@$3.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Dull; fine white and yellow, $1.35@$1.60; coarse, $1.20@$1.25. FEED—Easy; Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks to arrive. 200 lb, $18@$18.25; Spring bran, bulk, $17.50; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $30.50.

### FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| September | 75¼ | 75 7-16 | 75 | 75 |
| October | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ |
| December | 77 | 77 3-16 | 16 13-16 | 76⅞ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| September | 60 | 60⅝ | 59⅝ | 59⅝ |
| December | 60⅝ | 61⅛ | 60¼ | 60⅜ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| August | .. | .. | .. | $9.15 |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| September | 69⅛ | 69¼ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ |
| October | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ |
| December | 71½ | 71¾ | 71 1-16 | 71¼ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| September | 53⅝ | 54½ | 53¼ | 53⅜ |
| October | 54 | 54½ | 54 | 54⅛ |
| December | 56½ | 57⅛ | 55⅝ | 56⅛ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| September | 33⅝ | 33½ | 33 | 33⅛ |
| October | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 33¾ | 33⅞ |
| May | 37¼ | 37⅜ | 37⅛ | 37⅜ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| October | $8.90 | $8.95 | $8.90 | $8.92½ |
| January | 8.75 | 8.85 | 8.75 | 8.77½ |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| October | 8.40 | 8.45 | 8.37½ | 8.40 |
| January | 7.85 | 7.92½ | 7.85 | 7.87½ |
| Pork— | | | | |
| October | 14.25 | 14.40 | 14.25 | 14.40 |
| January | 15.35 | 15.50 | 15.35 | 15.37½ |

**PROVISIONS.**—PORK—Quiet; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.25@$17; short clear, $16.25@$18. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Strong; bacons, 8c; 180-lb, 8c; 160-lb, 8⅜c; 140-lb, 8½c; pigs, 8¾@8⅞c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies weak; smoking, 10½c; 10-lb, 9½c; 12-lb, 9c; 14-lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders quiet, 7@7¼c; pickled hams easy, 10¾@11c. TALLOW—Very firm; city, 5@5⅛c; country, 5⅛@5⅜c. LARD—Steady, $9.15; city lard steady, $8.50; refined lard steady; South America, $10; Continent, $9.30; Brazil, kegs, $11.15; compound firm, 7⅛@7⅝c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 10c asked; city lard, stearine, 10⅜@10½c.

**COFFEE.**—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| August | .. | .. | .. | 4.65@4.70 |
| September | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.70 | 4.65@4.70 |
| October | 4.85 | 4.85 | 4.80 | 4.75@4.80 |
| November | .. | .. | .. | 4.85@4.90 |
| December | 5.10 | 5.10 | 5.05 | 5.00@5.05 |
| January | 5.15 | 5.15 | 5.10 | 5.05@5.10 |
| February | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.15@5.20 |
| March | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.25@5.30 |
| April | .. | .. | .. | 5.30@5.35 |
| May | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.45 | 5.40@5.45 |
| June | .. | .. | .. | 5.45@5.50 |
| July | 5.60 | 5.60 | 5.60 | 5.55@5.60 |

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4$600; receipts, 69,000 bags; stock, 972,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfg higher; sales, 29,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, unchanged; at 12 M. advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M. unchanged; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 39,000 bags; January, 35.25; February, 35.50; March, 35.75; April, 36; May, 36.25; June, 36.50; July, 36.50; August, 34; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 4$825; exchange, 10⅝d; receipts, 17,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 15,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 443,000 bags.

**OILS.**—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; refined, cases, New York, $8.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 40@40½c; off Summer yellow, 37½@38c; prime white, 44c; prime Winter yellow 44c; linseed oil, American, raw, 55c; do, American, boiled, 57c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 69@70c.

**METALS.**—The information received from London on tin yesterday morning was of a very bullish average, indicating an advance of £1 15s, with a firm tone, so that spot closed at £117 17s 6d, and futures at £114 10s. Locally, a sympathetic rise occurred without stimulating demand of any account. The close, however, was firm at $25.90@$26 for spot. Copper continues nominally unchanged at 16½@17c for Lake Superior, and 16⅛@16⅝c for casting and electrolytic. In London values were unchanged, with spot quoted at £66 10s, and futures at £66 18s 9d. Lead was dull at $4.37½. London prices advanced 1s 3d, to £11 15s. Spelter was quiet and unchanged at home and abroad, closing at $4 and £17, respectively. Domestic iron markets ruled featureless and nominally unchanged. Pig iron warrants, $9@$10; No. 1 foundry, Northern, $15@$15.50; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.75@$15.25; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.75@$15.25. Glasgow warrants closed at 53s 3d, and Middlesborough closed at 44s 10½d.

**SUGAR.**—Cable advices were rather unsatisfactory again yesterday, inasmuch as beet sugar in London declined ¾d on both positions, to 8s 2¼d. The local market was an unsettled and irregular one. Sales were made late Wednesday night of Peruvian sugar at 3 13-16c for centrifugal, spot, duty paid, and a lot of molasses sugar at 3 1-16c, duty paid; the total amounts in each case were 5,000 and 400 bags, respectively. This was rather a forced sale, however, on arrival, and holders would not part with other sugars at that basis, but there were ready buyers. Taking the market as a whole, it was a pretty weak one. Prices at the close were nominally quoted at 3 13-16@3⅞c for centrifugal, 3 5-16@3⅜c for muscovado, and 3 1-16@3⅛c for molasses sugar.

**NAVAL STORES.**—Tar, regulars, $2.24; do, oil bbls, $4.25; spirits of turpentine, 36¼@36¾c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; D, $1.55; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.80; H, $1.85; I, $1.95; K, $2.20; M, $2.65; N, $3; WG, $3.35; WW, $3.70.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 29.—Spirits of turpentine—Firm, 33½c; receipts, 1,356 casks; sales, 1,228 casks; exports, 240 casks. Resin—Firm; receipts, 4,161 barrels; sales, 7,564 barrels; exports, 1,095 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, 95c; D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.15; H, $1.20; I, $1.40; K, $1.65; M, $2.10; N, $2.75; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 29.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 70 casks. Resin—Firm, 95c@$1; receipts, 712 barrels. Crude turpentine—Quiet at $1@$1.80, and steady at $1@$1.90; receipts, 107 casks. Tar—Steady, $1.35; receipts, 196 barrels.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 29.—Turpentine—Market nothing doing. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Beeves entirely nominal; feeling firm. Dressed beef in fair demand and steady. Calves quiet at Wednesday's closing prices. Veals, $5.50@$8; grassers, $3.40@$3.50; fed calves, $4@$4.50; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb; fancy carcasses, 12½c; country-dressed, 7@10½c; dressed grassers and buttermilks, 5@8c. Sheep steady; lambs strong to 25c higher; sheep, $2.50@$3.65; culls, $1.50@$2; lambs, $4.50@$6.15; culls, $2.50@$3.50; dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 6½@10½c. Hogs higher; State hogs, $6.80; Western, do, $6.50; country-dressed hogs steady.

## STATE COURTS.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—German Savings B'k vs. Schiff.
2—Cresent Mfg. Co. vs. Manhattan Bath Tub Co.
3—Asbyll vs. Halms.
4—Kohn vs. Broadway Building Co.
5—Adler vs. Gildersleeve.
6—Patterson Brewing Co. vs. Connelly.
7—Levy vs. Coler.
8—Paillard vs. Paillard.
9—Goldstein vs. Egg Candler Co.
10—In re Byrne.
11—Creighton vs. Creighton.
12—Messengisser vs. Gottlieb.
13—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Conover.
14—Moskowitz vs. Moskowitz.
15—Livingston vs. Livingston.
16—Optsbaum vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
17—Guggenheimer vs. Mason.
18—In re Huerstel.
19—Hall vs. Stolz.
20—Van Winkle vs. Van Winkle.
21—Smaling vs. Flannigan.
22—Schepp vs. Naughton.
23—Jacob vs. Jacob.
24—Kessler vs. Kessler.
25—Woods vs. Garcewich.
26—Hall vs. Stolz.
27—People, &c., vs. Bulifant.
28—People, &c., vs. Strait.
29—Barasch vs. Grell.
30—In re Schaefer.
31—Goldstein vs. Egg Candler Co.
32—Mathews vs. Rose.
33—Oakes vs. Oakes.
34—Fuld vs. Mothner.
35—Hassett vs. Voorhis.
36—Willard vs. De Rees Bush Co.
37—Ross vs. Ingersoll.
38—Cattalano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
39—Fine vs. same.
40—In re Willcox.
41—Katz vs. Katz.
42—In re Newcomb.
43—Hoag vs. Coler.
44—May vs. Coler.
45—Asbilll vs. Haines.
46—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Hard.
47—People, &c., vs. Bohrer.
48—Julian vs. Julian.
49—May vs. Mackinson.
50—Woods vs. Garcewich.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(Extraordinary Trial Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Magdalena Habel,
Sophia Witte,
Charles A. Fox,
Sara Obrieght,
Minnie Dyer,
Anna K. Riesz.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Patrick Skelly.
2—Barney Posimansky.
3—Maurice H. Martenbrand.
4—Alexander Gray.
5—Maurice Bernardin.
6—Charles Hunter.
7—Louisa Woods, George Barnes.
8—Alice Wynn.
9—Gaetano De Lucio.
10—Patrick Kelly.
11—Frank Burnett.
12—Oscar Robinson.
13—Berthold Hanschild.

Pleadings.

1—Charles Williams, William Brown.
2—Oscar Chrystian.
3—Samuel Keller.
4—James Fennelli.
5—Samuel Rosenthal.
6—George Hansen.
7—Max Friedman.
8—Antonio Lorenzo.
9—Alexander T. Segura.
10—William Rosenthal.
11—Henry Williams.
12—James Mansfield, alias James Manderfield.
13—Samuel Goldrich.
14—John Dwyer.
15—Edward G. Glennon.
16—John H. Shells.
17—Thomas J. Diamond.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

### Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Philip Braender vs. Francis J. Schnugg et al.—Edward D. Newman. Jenny Cohen vs. Henrietta Levinson et al.—James F. Seagraves.

### Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—In re Miyamote, (two cases)—Clifford W. Hartridge. Walton vs. Shewell—Lewis H. Freedman. Larned vs. Bjorkegreu—Charles G. F. Wahle. McAvoy vs. McLaughlin—Bela D. Eisler. Fuller vs. Searles—L. A. Gould. Barth vs. Kreig—Arthur D. Truax.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—In re Barrington Apartment Association—Louis B. Van Gaasbeek.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### New Store Building at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for P. H. McCaffrey to the Arcade Realty Company, for about $50,000, the three-story dwelling 139 East Fifty-ninth Street. The purchasers recently took title to 751 Lexington Avenue, which connects with the foregoing parcel at the rear, forming an "L" around the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Goldsticker would not say yesterday what plans the purchasers of these parcels have in view beyond that a new building of the arcade type will cover the entire plot. It may be stated, however, that the incorporators of the Arcade Realty Company are closely identified with the firm of Bloomingdale Brothers, whose store adjoins the "L"-shaped property on the east. The new building will probably be in the nature of an addition to that store, and will have the further advantage of affording an entrance from Lexington Avenue.

Irving I. Kempner has bought from the estate of Edward D. Connelly the two five-story double tenements 1,842 and 1,846 Second Avenue, each 25 by 100; also, for the Jackson estate, the four-story brownstone-front single flat 104 East Fifty-second Street.

George W. Burcham has sold to an investor the apartment house known as The Thistle, 219 and 221 West Forty-third Street, 40 by 100.5.

John P. Kirwan, in conjunction with De Blois & Eldridge, has sold for Catherine R. Roe the four-story dwelling 139 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5. The buyers are the Edwin Forrest Lodge, No. 2, Actors' Order of Friendship, who will make the building its headquarters after extensive alterations have been completed.

Emma G. Gray has sold to I. M. Thomas, for about $27,000, the five-story flat 163 St. Nicholas Avenue, 31.8 by 102 by 27 by 85.8.

M. Schiller has bought from E. Schaefer the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 140 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The eight-story building running through from Forty-second to Forty-first Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, has been mortgaged by the James McCreery Realty Corporation to the Seamen's Bank for Savings for $450,000. The loan is made for a period of five years and bears 4 per cent. interest.

Millard Veit has sold for Mrs. Mary A. Rexford to Lowenfeld & Prager the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100, on private terms.

### Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

486 St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 101.3 by 37.11 by 99.11 by 21.1, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Charles H. Mead and Thomas Taft....$42,761

### To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Murphy, referee, Columbus Avenue, Van Nest, northeast corner of Hancock Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,147.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence E. Brown, referee, 60 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 144 feet east of Madison Avenue, 22 by 100.5; four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,717.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Avenue D, Unionport, for a one-story frame church, 25 by 55; St. Paul's Evangelical Church, premises, owner; Paul C. Hunter of 1,148 Stebbins Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Katonah Avenue, for a two-story frame shed, 17.6 by 13; B. H. Irving, Woodlawn, owner; V. S. Austin, architect; cost, $50.

### Alterations.

No. 1,241 Ogden Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; Edgar Ketchum of 871 Brook Avenue, owner; Henry Gallagher of 871 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

No. 80 Washington Square East, and 41 West Fourth Street, to a six-story brick apartment house; Sonn Brothers of 441 Washington Street, owners; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $600.

Villa Avenue, east side, 246 feet south of Van Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Lucy R. Biegel, premises, owner; F. D. Miller of 736 East Two Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $900.

No. 17 Stanton Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Henry Riffel, Sixth Street and Second Avenue, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $350.

No. 203 Chrystie Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Henry Riffel, Sixth Street and Second Avenue, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $500.

No. 16 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with stores; Charles Weinberg of 31 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Richard Rohl of 48 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $750.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Aug. 29.

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|---|---|
| **BOSTON ROAD**, s e corner of 181st St, runs e 122.1 to w s Bronx St x s 121.1x s 87.3x w 132.1 to e s road x n 205.11; David Lydig to the Subway Realty Company, (R S $23.75)................ | $50,000 |
| **DECATUR AV**, 2,764, e s, 26.4x100.7; Henry Trudeau and wife to John Miles, (mtg $4,100) | 7,000 |
| **GERARD AV**, w s, 339.7 ft n of 167th St, present lines, 25x100; Eugene M. Bowman to Ira G. Bowman, all liens, (R S $1, rerecorded) | 1 |
| **GERARD AV**, w s, 339.8 ft n of 167th St, new line, 25x100; Bradley L. Eaton and another to Edith E. Bowman, (R S $2.50) | 1 |
| **GERARD AV**, w s, 339.8 ft n of 167th St, new line, 25x100; William C. Davis, referee, to Bradley L. Eaton, (R S $2.25,) all liens.................. | 7,000 |
| **LOTS** 177 and 178, map of Prospect Hill estate, with awards; James Kearney, referee, to Horace Anderson, all title... | 300 |
| **MONROE ST**, 165, n s, 26.6x100; Maurice Cohen to Louis Breslauer, (mtge $32,000, R S $4) | 1 |
| **MOTT ST**, 200, e s, 25x94; Louis Oshinsky to Francesco Urgo and another, (R S $7.75, mtge $32,000)............ | 1 |
| **OLD WHITE PLAINS ROAD**, e s, at n w corner of land of William A. Birchall, 89.2x104.5x irregular; Thomas Booth and wife to Georges De St. Mart, (R S $37). | 1 |
| **ROOSEVELT ST**, e s, at s w s of Chambers St, 30.3x20.8x22.3; William H. Ziegler to Isabel A. Foley, quit claim........ | 100 |
| **SULLIVAN ST**, 87, e s, 25x75; Anna Brooks to James Winterbottom, (mtge $7,000, R S $2) | 1 |
| **TIEBOUT AV**, w s, 116.8 ft n of 180th St, 16.8x90; Charles H. Thornton and another to John Barry, (mtge $2,500, rerecorded, R S $4) | 1 |
| **TINTON AV**, 1,054, e s, 25.6x100; Albert J. Gaiser to George Eisner, (R S $1, mtg $4,000) | 1 |
| **WASHINGTON AV**, e s, new line, 168.6 ft n of 165th St, 25x200; John E. Duffy, referee, to Charles Forster, (R S 75 cents) | 4,000 |
| **4TH AV**, n e corner of 124th St, 25x90; Aaron J. Bach to James Everard, (R S $17.50) | 37,000 |
| **6TH ST**, 719 East, 25.4x90.10; Samuel Pfeiffer to Rosa Goldberger and another, (mtg $21,000, R S $3)............ | 1 |
| **11TH ST**, n s, 25 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100, Wakefield; William Menshausen to Rosa B. Christian, (mtge $1,000)........ | 2,000 |
| **24TH ST**, s s, 131.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolson to David Frankfort, (mtge $20,000)........ | 1 |
| **43D ST**, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Carrie Frank to Max Frank, (mtge $6,700) | 1 |
| **46TH ST**, 130 West, 15x100.4; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Dora W. Johnston, (R S $7.50) | 1 |
| **64TH ST**, n s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.5; the New York Realty Savings Company to Edward G. Bailey and another, (mtge $94,500)........ | 1 |
| **82D ST**, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Marcella Nugent to Herman C. Milleg, (R S $5)............ | 1 |
| **83D ST**, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Charles Hornung, executor, to Adam Seitz, (mtg $10,000, R S $2.75)......... | 18,000 |
| **83D ST**, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Karl Hornung to Adam Seitz........ | 1 |
| **84TH ST**, n s, 117 ft e of West End Av, 16x102.2; Frederick P. Forster to Harriet A. Barrett, (mtg $10,000, rerecorded).... | 18,500 |
| **84TH ST**, n s, 117 ft e of West End Av, 16x102.2; Harriett A. Barrett to Amanda C. Hunt, (mtg $10,000)........ | 1 |
| **112TH ST**, 123 and 125 East, 49.9x100.11x irregular; David Seglin and another to Flora Glassman, (R S $1) | 1 |
| **112TH ST**, 123 and 125 East, 49.9x100.11x irregular; Theo M. Johnson to David Seglin and another, (R S $1, mtge $58,250) | 1 |
| **137TH ST**, 290 West, 15.6x99.11; Jane B. Duval to J. William Hill, (R S 50 cents, mtge $14,000) | 1 |
| **137TH ST**, 29 West, 15.6x99.11; J. William Hill to Joseph Harris, (R S 50 cents, mtge $16,000) | 1 |
| **145TH ST**, s s, 149.6 ft e of Convent Av, 16x99.11; Edwin H. Haines to Lillian F. Koppell, (R S $3.50) | 1 |
| **200TH ST**, s w s, at s e s of Marion Av, runs s e 57.8x s w 103.9x n w 39.10 to avenue x n e 113.10; John Miles to Augusta C. Kohl, (R S $6.50)............ | 15,500 |

### Recorded Leases.

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|---|---|
| **AMSTERDAM AV**, 407; Ferdinand Stabel to Charles Roth and another, 5 years... $1,104, | $1,200 |
| **GOERCK ST**, 30; Fanny Wallowitz to Bernard Jesgar, 3 years | 2,160 |
| **MORRIS AV**, 542; Matthew Sullivan to Diedrich Schnakenberg, 5 years...$780, | 840 |
| **PARK ROW**, 100, n w corner of Duane St; Union Trust Company, as trustee, to Frederick W. Kraatz and another, 4 9-12 years | 7,500 |
| **WEST ST**, 184, and Chambers St, 200; Francis H. Ruhe and others to John H. Fay, 4 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1898.. | 2,000 |
| **26TH ST**, 443 West; Mary E. MacFarlane to John R. Gartman, 5 years, re-recorded | 540 |
| **55TH ST**, s s, 350 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Richard H. Handley to James McLaughlin, 21 years | 700 |
| **63D ST**, n s, Lot 426, map of estates of William H. and Abraham K. Beekman, 25x ½ block; A. Beekman Cox to Conrad Oberlin, 10 years.............$250, | 300 |
| **63D ST**, n s, Lot 427, map of estates of William H. and Abraham K. Beekman, 25x ½ block; A. Beekman Cox to George Marjenhoff, 10 years..............$250, | 300 |

### Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

| | |
|---|---|
| **ALTIERI**, Jerry, to Leon Schiffman; 101st St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, prior mortgage $22,000, due Feb. 27, 1902, 6 per cent | $725 |
| **BARRY**, John, and wife to Sarah A. Wright; Tiebout Av, w s, 116.8 ft n of 180th St, due Jan. 1, 1905 | 2,500 |
| **BOGERT**, Seba, to Edmond F. Goslin; 139th St, n s, 151 ft w of 8th Av, prior mortgage $10,500, 1 year | 1,000 |
| **BOWMANN**, Edith E., to Nicholas Holzer; Gerard Av, w s, 339.7 ft n e of 167th St, new line, due July 1, 1906 | 6,000 |
| **BOWMANN**, Edith E., to Bradley L. Eaton; Gerard Av, w s, 339.7 ft n e of 167th St, new line, prior mortgage $6,000, due Aug. 29, 1902, 6 per cent | 1,678 |
| **BRESLAUER**, Louis, to Maurice Cohen; Monroe St, 165, n s, 5 years, 6 per cent | 5,000 |
| **BRYEZINSKY**, David, to Max Lichtenfeld; Central Park West, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, due Feb. 27, 1902, 6 per cent | 4,500 |
| **CHRISTIAN**, William, and wife to Knickerbocker Building-Loan Company; 11th St, n s, 25 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, installments, 6 per cent | 1,600 |
| **COOPER**, James W., to Catharine Whirtley; Madison St, w s, 100 ft n of Columbus Av, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent | 2,200 |
| **CHRISTIAN**, Rosa B., and another to William Meushausen; 11th St, n s, 25 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent | 800 |
| **DU BOIS**, James, to Henry E. Du Bois and another; Gansevoort St, 90 to 98, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent | 10,000 |
| **ECKSTEIN**, Carrie, to Sarah Sandberg; Park or Vanderbilt Av, w s, 395.6 ft s of 175th St, 3 years | 2,000 |
| **EISNER**, George, to Albert J. Gaiser; Tinton Av, 1,054, 3 years | 700 |
| **FOSTER**, Charles, to Katherine Elias, guardian; Washington Av, e s, new line, 168.6 ft n of 165th St, 1 year | 6,000 |
| **GARTMAN**, John R., to George Ehret; 26th St, 443 West, demand, 6 per cent | 700 |
| **GINSBURGER**, Jennie, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Taylor Av, s e corner of Columbia Av, 5 years | 3,000 |
| **JUNKER**, Herman C., to William C. Lutkins as trustee; 26th St, 211 East, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4 per cent, gold | 10,000 |
| **KEE**, Frank T., to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; 171st St, n e s, 170 ft e of Audubon Av, 1 year | 2,000 |
| **KLUBER**, John C., and others to the Gansevoort Bank; 13th St, n s, 302 ft w of 9th Av, demand | 10,000 |
| **KOHL**, Augusta C., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 200th St, s corner Marion Av, new line, 1 year, 4½ per cent | 6,000 |
| **KOLBACK**, Lena, to Mary F. Sidman; Webster Av, s e corner of 173d St, due Nov. 1, 1904 | 10,500 |
| **KOLBACK**, Lena, to John C. Heintz and another; Webster Av, s e corner of 173d St, 1 year | 1,500 |
| **LOUGHRAN**, Alice, widow, and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 141st St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year | 30,000 |
| **MESTANIZ**, Lubomir R., to Myer Hellman; 8th Av, n w corner of 150th St, demand, 6 per cent | 15,000 |
| **MILLEG**, Herman C., to American Mortgage Company; 82d St, 219 East, 1 year | 8,000 |
| **RUCK**, Clara A., to Marie V. Robert, executor and trustee; 131st St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years | 17,000 |
| **RUCK**, Clara A., and another to George J. Roll and others, executors and trustees; 131st St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent | 1,000 |
| **SCHNACKENBERG**, Diedrich, to George Ehret; Morris Av, 542, corner of 149th St, demand, 6 per cent | 2,500 |
| **SEGRAVE**, James S., to the Park Mortgage Company; Faraday Av, n s, 93.11 ft w of Fieldston Road; also Sylvan Av, e s, 204.3 ft n of 256th St, 1 year | 2,500 |
| **SIMONS**, Berry B., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Avenue D, 143 and 145, due Sept. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent | 20,000 |
| **SMITH**, Ormod G., and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 33d St, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, due Oct. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent | 55,000 |
| **THE JAMES McCREERY REALTY** Corporation to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 42d St, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent | 450,000 |
| **TWING**, Robert E., to Alfred Loweth; Lot 40, map of Van Nest Park, 5 years, 6 per cent | 2,200 |
| **WERNER**, Rebecca, widow, to Theresa Hirsh; Norfolk St, 111, w s, 5 years, 6 per cent | 5,000 |
| **URGO**, Francesco, to F. D. Weekes; Mulberry St, 247, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent | 6,000 |
| **URGO**, Francesco, to F. D. Weekes; Mott St, 200, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent | 4,000 |
| **WEUENDORFFER**, Charles, to William Mylues; 147th St, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent | 2,480 |
| **WINTERBOTTOM**, James, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Spring St, 194 and 196; Sullivan St, e s, 75 ft s of Spring St, 5 years, 4 per cent | 13,000 |

### Assignments of Mortgages.

| | |
|---|---|
| **BUNN**, Julia A., to Walter C. Bunn.... | Nominal |
| **CROMWELL**, Richard, to Sidney C. Cromwell | $22,500 |
| **GERHARDS**, Victor, to Charles A. Benkiser | 1,200 |
| **HOGENCAMP**, William, to Second National Bank of Jersey City, N. J. | 15,000 |
| **LEWIS**, Willard H., to Mary E. N. Bogart | Nominal |
| **NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST** Company to Abby I. Van Wart, as trustee | 30,367 |
| **TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY** to Hudson City Savings Institution | 15,000 |
| **WALLACH**, Samson, to Karl M. Wallach.. | Nominal |

### Mechanics' Liens.

| | |
|---|---|
| **CLINTON AV** and 175th St, s e corner, 30x165.2; Clinton Av, e s, 30 ft s of 175th St, 54x—; Clinton Av, e s, 84 ft s of 175th St, 27x—, and Clinton Av, e s, 111 ft s of 175th St, 27.6x—; Anchor Post Company against Leonardo Liggio, Alfred L. Brown, and Henry C. Carson, owners; Leonardo Liggio, contractor | 527 |
| **HESTER ST**, 19; Jeremiah Moses against Abraham Zubrinsky, owner and contractor | 203 |
| **LENOX AV**, 339; Duke, Kaplan & Co. against Jacob B. and Max S. Griffenhagen, owners; Ambrose A. Gavigan Company, contractors | 79 |
| **MADISON ST**, 229; Charles B. Meyers against Morris and Jacob Markowitz, owners and contractors | 480 |
| **NORFOLK ST**, 51; Morris Kitt against Anna Shapiro, owner and contractor; M. Schultz, contractor | 90 |
| **WEST ST**, 32; Isaac Rosenbloom against estate of Peter Schermerhorn, owner; Frank B. Wilson and M. J. Reynolds, contractors | 125 |
| **WILLIS AV**, 170 to 174; Nicola Pizzeni against John Heller, owner; Fred Damm, contractor | 388 |
| **4TH ST**, 374 to 378 East; B. L. Abrams against Harry Herz, owner; Max Hart, contractor | 120 |
| **8TH ST**, 385 to 389 East; Union Stone Works against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor | 390 |
| **8TH AV** and 142d St, n e corner, 25x100; Peter Keller against Charles Beekman, owner and contractor | 584 |
| **11TH ST**, 229 East; Crame Company against John Doe, owner; Samuel D. Tomback, contractor | 98 |
| **27TH ST**, 26 West; James Curran Manufacturing Company against Reba E. Weiher, owner; Lorenz F. Weiher, Jr., contractor | 400 |
| **45TH ST**, 24 West; George W. Jump & Co. against Samuel Emery, owner; Edgar Zielfan, contractor | 118 |
| **112TH ST AND LENOX AV**, s e corner, 100x100.11; Selma A. Wissman against the Teichman & Potter Company, owner and contractor | 387 |
| **158TH ST AND BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE**, n w corner, 58.1x73.8x irregular; Anthony Giudira against Emma C. Smith, owner; Haas & Fried, contractors | 470 |
| **162D ST**, n s, 163 ft e of Jerome Av, 34.4x77.7; August Rampfner against George H. Adler, owner; Horatio N. Power, contractor | 30 |

### Lis Pendens.

**BLEECKER ST**, 32 to 36; Josiah W. Wentworth and another, trustees, against Jennie Braun and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

**BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE**, 17; Isidor Freid against Emma C. Smith and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. J. Sire.

**CROTONA AV**, w s, 181.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, 18.6x100; John Bussing, Jr., and another against Clara H. Spotin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

**DECATUR AV**, w s, 325 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; Rachel A. Elting against Joseph H. Jones and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

**STANTON** and Cannon Sts, n e corner, 33.4x75; Julius A. Ellis against Philip Horowitz, (action to declare lien;) attorneys, Strausbourger, Weil, Eschwege & Schallek.

**WASHINGTON ST**, 265; Isidor W. Freid against Margaret C. Power and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. I. Sire.

**112TH ST**, 123 to 125 East; Marcus Braverman against Abraham Fox and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Greenbaum.

**3D AV**, 589; Maxwell Smith, administrator, against Thomas F. Mullen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Man & Man.

**3D AV**, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 25x125x irregular; Berg Bergqvist and another against Germano Fioravanti and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Lewinson, Kohler & Schattman.

**1ST ST**, 81 and 83 East; Ida Lakner against Adolph Jacobs and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. I. Sire.

**16TH ST**, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 175x100.11x irregular; American Mortgage Company against Patrick Flanagan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

**136TH ST**, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; United States Trust Company and another, executors, against Elizabeth Anderson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

**WILLIAM LYMAN.**—Transcript of a deficiency judgment for $8,344, obtained in Westchester County, was filed yesterday against William Lyman in favor of the Continental Insurance Company as assignee of George M. Hogan and others.

**MAX WEILER.**—A meeting of the creditors of Max Weiler, dealer in furniture, of 278 Sixth Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, 309 Broadway. Liabilities were stated to be $12,000; nominal assets, $9,000; actual assets, $4,100. A proposition of Mr. Weiler to settle his accounts at 30 cents on the dollar, payable in three, six, and nine months by indorsed notes, was accepted by the creditors present.

**LORENZO J. WEIHER, JR.**—A meeting of the creditors of Lorenzo J. Weiher, Jr., architect and builder, of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who failed recently with liabilities of $1,128,623, and assets of $167,500, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Ernest Hall, 64 William Street. Edwin B. Currier of Bradley & Currier, 119 West Twenty-third Street, was elected trustee, and gave a bond of $50,000. Sixteen claims, amounting to $29,000, were filed.

### PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

**SAMUEL NOVICK.**—Samuel Novick, a clerk, of 707 Broadway, residing at 39 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $11,939 and no assets. There are forty creditors, nearly all in Waco, Texas, where the petitioner was formerly in business.

**MICHAEL D. HOWARD.**—A petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed by Michael D. Howard, formerly a liquor dealer at 542 Morris Avenue, showing liabilities of $5,579 and no assets. The largest creditors are Bernheimer & Schmid, $1,750, and Engs & Sons, $545. There are thirty-three creditors.

**A. POPKIN & CO.**—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against A. Popkin & Co., cloak merchants, 1 East Fourteenth Street, by Meyer Zucker, doing business as the Imperial Embroidery and Beading Company, $290; Joseph Zucker, $443, and William Jones & Co., $42. The petitioners claim that A. Popkin & Co. have committed an act of bankruptcy in suffering a creditor to obtain preference through legal proceedings by recovering and entering a judgment against them. This is the third petition in bankruptcy which has been filed against this firm. The first was on Nov. 15, 1899, filed by Joseph Steiner & Brothers and others; the second on Aug. 16, 1901, filed by the American Woolen Company and others. Each of the two members of the firm, Abraham Popkin and his son Michael, is now out on $2,000 bail on a charge of attempting to bribe Customs Inspector Scully in July last.

### Against Sylvania Lumber Company.

An attachment for $312 was yesterday issued against the property in this city of the Sylvania Lumber Company of Philadelphia in favor of Theodore M. Ripsom for goods sold and delivered. The attachment was served at the branch office of the company in the Washington Building.

### Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

| | |
|---|---|
| AINLEY, Arthur—E. Tucker | 163 |
| ADLER, Isaac, and Kate Herman—H. B. Claflin Company | 294 |
| BERLACH, George—H. M. Elias and others | 44 |
| BRANDENBERG, Daniel—William P. Baker & Co | 73 |
| BOUCHER, Arthur L.—H. B. Smith | 88 |
| CAMPION, Michael J.—R. A. Holmes | 142 |
| CORKRAN, Charles E.—Merchants' Exchange National Bank | 1,163 |
| HARVEY, Reginald—C. A. Schott and others | 628 |
| HUNTLEY, Robert—H. G. Silleck, Jr | 122 |
| HOPPER, Raymond G.—R. Cadmus | 110 |
| INTERNATIONAL ARITHMACHINE Company—W. J. Foster and others | 520 |
| KELLY, Barney—J. Margolis | 40 |
| KRAJACEK, Johanna—D. Rothschild | 85 |
| LANGLEY, John—M. E. Gregory | 195 |
| LYMAN, William—Continental Insurance Company of the City of New York as assignee, &c | 8,344 |
| MANN, Isaac—Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company | 580 |
| McTURCK, Robert—E. Eising and others | 492 |
| MACKINNON, John A.—J. M. Chapin | 223 |
| MALBERG, William—M. Weiss | 33 |
| NOBLE, William and John W., Jr.—W. M. Ritter | 1,690 |
| NAUGHTON, Michael J.—M. Rahn | 51 |
| NICHOLS, George A.—F. W. Baldwin and others | 34 |
| OLIVER, Albert—C. C. Curry | 155 |
| PULASKI, Abraham—A. F. Sinnott | 102 |
| PEARSON, Annie, administratrix—The Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company | 980 |
| POPKIN, Charles—William P. Baker & Co | 26 |
| UNION ADVERTISING COMPANY—J. P. Everett | 582 |
| WACHTEL, Sigmund—C. W. Loney | 239 |
| WALTER, Max—C. F. Zentgraf and others | 88 |

### Summonses.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against JENNIE F. WILLSON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Jennie Willson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against ANDREW R. FOULDS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Andrew R. Foulds:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against VICTORIA F. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Victoria F. McIntyre:

The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-1aw6wF

Excursions.

**Amusement and Education Combined.**

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners á la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE. Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.20 A. M. 12.20, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

**PATTEN LINE.**
Long Branch and Back, 50c.
Asbury Park and Back, 80c.
**INSIDE ROUTE.**
LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK
AND
All New Jersey Seashore Resorts.

WEEK DAYS.
Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

**SUNDAY at SHELTER ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT or SAG HARBOR,**
By the Elegant Sound Steamer
**SHINNECOCK.**
The Most Delightful Saturday Afternoon Trip Out of New York.
Leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., SATURDAYS, 1:00 P. M., reaching above points same evening. Returning arrive in New York 7:00 A. M. Monday.
EXCURSION TICKETS $2.50.
On MONDAYS the steamer Shinnecock, for above landings, leaves Pier 13 E. R. at 8:00 A. M.; returns same evening, arriving in New York 7:00 A M Tuesday; for this trip,
EXCURSION TICKETS $2.00.

**EXCURSION LABOR DAY**
TO
**MAUCH CHUNK**
Via
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
ROUND TRIP $2.00; CHILDREN $1.50.
Special train from Liberty Street station 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry 8:25 A. M.

**LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS**
To West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.
STR. "BALDWIN" from FRANKLIN ST. 8:00 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 8:30 A. M., for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, and Rondout.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M., for West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Newburgh.
Returning, arrive in N. Y. at 10:30 P. M.
Round Trip—To Newburgh, 75 cts.; Poughkeepsie, $1.00; Kingston P. and Rondout, $1.25.

**EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND**
TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE AND GLENWOOD.
The steamer "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13, 1.30 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Due at Sea Cliff 3:25. Returning leave Glenwood at 7:00, Sea Cliff 7:20, Great Neck 8:00 P. M., arriving at New York, 31st St., 9:10, Pier 13, E. R., 9:25 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50C.

**LABOR DAY TRIPS,**
Including Railroad Tickets, Hotels, &c.
Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls, from.......... $13.50
Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, and Lakes.......... $30.00
Independent Tickets Everywhere.
Particulars from
**THOS. COOK & SON,**
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

**WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.**
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

**NEWPORT** $1.50 EXCURSION.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 1ST.
Long Island R. R. and Steamer City of Worcester. Special express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20 A. M.; Brooklyn 8:23 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

### Summonses

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VICTORIA A. ROMAINE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. GILMARTIN, Louis A. Jaffer, Fanny Jaffer, his wife; Mamie E. Wagner, Bryan L. Kennelly, Philip Babinsky, and Hyman Lewis, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 30, 1901.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendant Fanny Jaffer:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1901, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of August, 1901, the original amended complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's office on the 31st day of July, 1901.

Dated N. Y., August 30th, 1901.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au30-1aw6wF

### Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Excursions.

**Iron Steamboat Co.**
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

**Ocean Route**
to
**LONG BRANCH.**
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
**"COLUMBIA."**
Time Table for To-day:

| Leave Foot 22d St., North River. | Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. | Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch. |
|---|---|---|
| 9:30 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. | 12:30 P. M. |
| 1:00 P. M.* | 1:30 P. M.* | 3:45 P. M.* |
| 8:30 P. M. | 4:00 P. M. | 6:30 P. M. |

*Iron Steamboat "Tarus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

**BY RAIL TO THE SEA.**
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12 (12:40 Race Days C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

**A Charming Saturday** **$1.50**
Half Holiday Trip by Boat & Rail.
A rare combination of travel. The sail through Long Island Sound is a most delightful trip, abounding in fascinating features. Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN for New Haven from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 3:00 P. M. (Stops Saturdays foot E. 21st St. 3:15 P. M.) Return by express train due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Ask for Saturday Half Holiday tickets.

**ON SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.**
The Elegant Steamer "Nantasket" will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall st., 9:30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9:45 a. m.; returning, leave Glenwood 4:00; Sea Cliff 4:20 p. m. Due in New York at 6:30 p. m.
On Labor Day the steamer will land at Great Neck
EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

**ROCKAWAY BEACH**
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. **50c.**
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M.; 2:05 P. M. **Round**
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. **Trip.**

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

**Hamburg-American.**
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM | F. Bism'k. Sep. 26, 7:30AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM | D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9AM
Columbia, Sept. 19, 10AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon | *Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30AM
*Bulgaria, Sept. 14, 6 AM | Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM
Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM | Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

**North German Lloyd.**
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiserin M. Th.. Sept. 10 | Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12N
*Lahn ............ Sept. 17 | Kaiserin M. Th... Oct. 8
Kaiser Wm. Gr.. Sept. 24 | Kaiser Wm. Gr... Oct. 22
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Barbarossa..... Sept. 12 | Gr. Kurfuerst.... Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19 | K'g'n Luise. Oct. 24, noon
Fr der Grosse.. Sept. 26 | St. Louis.. Oct. 24, noon
Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM | Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon | Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM | H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM
From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

**AMERICAN LINE.**
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis. Sept. 4, 10 AM | Haverf'd, Sep. 21, 10 AM
Phila... Sept. 11, 10 AM | St. Louis. Sept. 25, 10 AM
St. Paul. Sept. 18, 10 AM | Phila..... Oct. 2, 10 AM

**RED STAR LINE.**
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Southwark. Sept. 4, noon | Kens'gton, Sept. 18, noon
*Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon | *Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

**ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE**
NEW YORK—LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| MESABA........................ | Aug. 31, 9 A. M. |
| MINNEAPOLIS........................ | Sept. 7, 11 A. M. |
| MARQUETTE........................ | Sept. 14, 9 A. M. |
| MENOMINEE........................ | Sept. 21, 9 A. M. |
| MINNEHAHA........................ | Sept. 21, 10 A. M. |

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
*Suevic.. Aug. 31, 5 PM | Celtic... Sept. 17, 8 AM
Germanic.. Sept. 4, noon | Oceanic.. Sept. 18, 9 AM
Majestic.. Sept. 11, noon | Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon
*Suevic will carry Second Class passengers only and will not call at Queenstown.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE. Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

**CUNARD LINE.**
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria, Aug. 31, 7 AM | Umbria, Sept. 14, 7 AM
Servia, Sept. 3, 9 AM | Lucania, Sept. 21, 11 AM
Campania, Sept. 7, Noon | Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**ANCHOR LINE** U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia.. Aug. 31, noon | Astoria... Sept. 14, noon
C. of Rome, Sept. 7, noon | Anchoria.. Sept. 21, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

**FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"**
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Nord. America, Sept. 10 | Citta di Torino, Oct. 1
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

**CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC**
to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up. 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

**JAPAN-CHINA**
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Hong Kong Maru.. Sep. 4 | Doric.............. Sept. 20
China ............ Sept. 12 | Nippon Maru.. Sept. 27
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington B'dg. and 287 Broadway. N. Y. City.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
**JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**
EMPRESS OF CHINA.. Sept. 8, Dec. 1, Feb. 23
EMPRESS OF INDIA.. Oct. 6, Dec. 29, Mch. 23
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.. Nov. 3, Jan. 26, Apr. 23
Imperial Lim'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.
**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA**
MIOWERA......... Sept. 20 | AORANGI........ Oct. 18
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

**ROUND THE WORLD.**
There are a few vacancies in our third and last party this season, leaving San Francisco on Oct. 31 for a SIX MONTHS' TOUR OF THE WORLD. Principal countries visited are HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT. Limited to 12. Strictly first class; advantageous inclusive rates. Write at once for particulars to
**THOS. COOK & SON,**
261 & 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**OLD DOMINION LINE.**
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

**CENTRAL-HUDSON BOATS.**
SPECIAL TIME TABLE.
Sat., Aug. 31st. Sunday, Sept. 1st. Monday, Sept. 2d.
STR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Sat., Aug. 31st, and Monday, Sept. 2d, at 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sunday extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE and RONDOUT, leaving half hour earlier.
STR. "ROMER" FROM FRANKLIN ST. Sat., Aug. 31st, at 1 P. M. for NEWBURGH, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STR. "BALDWIN" FROM FRANKLIN ST. Monday, Sept. 2d, at 8:00 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 8:30 A. M., for NEWBURGH, PO'KEEPSIE, and RONDOUT.
STR. "NEWBURGH" FROM FRANKLIN ST. Sat., Aug. 31st, at 3:00 P. M. W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE.
On Monday, Sept. 2d, leaves Franklin St., 5:00 P. M., extending trip through to Rondout, making all landings between Cranstons and Rondout.

**Hudson River by Day Light.**
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.............8:40 "
" West 22d St......................9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

**TROY BOATS.**
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.
Special excursion rate to Saratoga for Floral Fete. Tickets good from Sept. 2d to 6th, inclusive.

**PEOPLE'S LINE**
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

**MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE,
connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin. Thos. Cook & Sons, 1185 Broadway; General office, New Pier 32, East River.

**CATSKILL EVENING LINE.**
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
LABOR DAY: Extra boat (the "Onteora") from Catskill at 10 P. M.

**SANDY HOOK ROUTE.**
To all New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
Steamers leave foot of Rector St. at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. (8:00 P. M. to Ocean Grove and intermediate points.) Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.
LABOR DAY leaves Desbrosses St. 2:15 P. M., West 22d St. 2:30 P. M.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

**HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.**
Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

**HARTFORD LINE**
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF Christopher St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

**BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD**
Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago, Pittsburg. | * 4:30 AM. | | |
| Chicago, Pittsburg. | *12:15 Nt. | *12:10 Nt. | Diner |
| Chicago, Columbus | * 1:30 PM. | * 1:25 PM. | Diner |
| Pittsburg, Cleve.. | * 1:30 PM. | * 1:25 PM. | Diner |
| Pittsburg Limited. | * 7:00 PM. | * 6:55 PM. | Buffet |
| Cincinnati, St. Louis | *12:15 Nt. | *12:10 Nt. | |
| Cincinnati, St. Louis | *10:00 AM. | * 9:55 AM. | Diner |
| Cincinnati, St. Louis | * 7:00 PM. | * 6:55 PM. | Buffet |
| Norfolk .......... | † 1:00 PM. | †12:55 PM. | Diner |
| ROYAL BLUE TRAINS. | | | |
| Washington, Balto. | * 8:00 AM. | † 7:55 AM. | Buffet |
| Washington, Balto. | *10:00 AM. | * 9:55 AM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | *11:30 AM. | *11:25 AM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | † 1:00 PM. | †12:55 PM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | * 1:30 PM. | * 1:25 PM. | Diner |
| "Royal Limited". | * 3:40 PM. | * 3:35 PM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | * 5:00 PM. | * 4:55 PM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | * 7:00 PM. | * 6:55 PM. | Buffet |
| Washington, Balto. | *12:15 Nt. | *12:10 Nt. | |

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

**LEHIGH VALLEY.**
Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts B.
* Daily. † Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25. d 12.45. e 7.45. s 7.25. t 6.10. x 6.15.

| | Lv. N. Y., A | Lv. N. Y., B |
|---|---|---|
| Easton Local.................. | *t6.25 AM | *6.30 AM |
| Buffalo and Western Express..... | *s7.40 AM | *e7.50 AM |
| Buffalo and Chicago Express.... | *9.55 AM | *10.00 AM |
| BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS......... | †11.55 AM | †12.00 N'N |
| Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local | *c12.40 PM | *d12.50 PM |
| Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.. | †3 55 PM | †4 10 PM |
| Easton Local.......... | †5.10 PM | †5.20 PM |
| Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp. | *5.55 PM | *x6.10 PM |
| EXPOSITION EXPRESS.......... | *7 55 PM | *8.00 PM |

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1354 Broadway, 152 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

**Atlantic City**
**Cape May,**
**Ocean City,**
VIA
**New Jersey Central**
Trains with Buffet Parlor Cars leave Liberty Street 9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Saturday Special, 1:00 P. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier. Returning, leave Atlantic City 8:30 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Sunday Special, 5:30 P. M.

**CHESAPEAKE & OHIO**
Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.
4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.
8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.
Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD**
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

**NEW YORK CENTRAL**
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

| Leave New York. | | Arrive New York. |
|---|---|---|
| *3:15 a. m. | ..Mail and Paper Train.. | *7:00 a. m. |
| †7:50 a. m. | ..Adir'dack & Montreal Spl. | †10:20 p. m. |
| *8:00 a. m. | ......Syracuse Local ...... | †6:25 p. m. |
| †8:30 a. m. | ..Empire State Express.. | †10:00 p. m. |
| *8:45 a. m. | ......Fast Mail ......... | *10:00 a. m. |
| *9:20 a. m. | ....Exposition Express.... | *9:30 a. m. |
| †9:40 a. m. | Saratoga & Montreal Spl. | †9:30 p. m. |
| †10:30 a. m. | ......Day Express ...... | †7:00 p. m. |
| †11:30 a. m. | .....Rutland Express .... | †7:00 p. m. |
| *1:00 p. m. | ..Southwestern Limited.. | *6:00 p. m. |
| ‖ 1:50 p. m. | ....Saratoga Limited .... | †10:40 a. m. |
| *2:00 p. m. | .N. Y. & Chicago Special.. | *1:30 p. m. |
| §3:20 p. m. | ....Saratoga Limited ..... | †10:40 a. m. |
| †3:30 p. m. | ........Albany Flier ....... | †11:10 a. m. |
| *3:35 p. m. | .....Albany Special ...... | †1:00 p. m. |
| *4:00 p. m. | .....Detroit Special...... | *10:00 a. m. |
| *5:30 p. m. | ..The Lake Shore Limited.. | *6:30 p. m. |
| *5:30 p. m. | .....St. Louis Limited..... | *2:55 p. m. |
| *6:00 p. m. | .....Western Express..... | *8:45 p. m. |
| *6:25 p. m. | .Adirondack & Montreal Ex. | *7:50 a. m. |
| *6:35 p. m. | .....Montreal Express...... | *7:20 a. m. |
| *7:30 p. m. | ...Pan-American Express.. | *7:27 a. m. |
| *9:20 p. m. | .Buffalo & S. W. Special. | *8:00 a. m. |
| *9:30 p. m. | .....Pacific Express...... | *5:30 a. m. |
| †12:10 a. m. | ....Midnight Express..... | *5:30 a. m. |

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. §Daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

**NEW YORK TO BOSTON.**
**SPRINGFIELD LINE.**
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

| Leave New York. | Arrive Springfield. | Arrive Boston. |
|---|---|---|
| †9:00 a. m. | ..........12:45 noon.......... | 3:30 p. m. |
| †12:00 noon | ..........3:18 p. m. | 5:40 p. m. |
| *4:00 p. m. | ..........7:27 p. m. | 10:00 p. m. |
| *11:00 p. m. | ..........3:11 a. m. | 6:15 a. m. |

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

**WEST SHORE RAILROAD.**
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N.R.:—
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
*9:40 A M—(1) Rip Van Winkle Flyer to Catskills
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Lake Mohonk, Minnewaska Express
†12:45 P M—(3) Catskill Mountain Express.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †9:15 A M; 2 at †10:45 A M; 3 at †12:10 P M; 4 at †3:00 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †9:45 A M; 2 at †11:20 A M; 3 at †12:50 P M; 4 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
P. S. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

**Central R. R. of New Jersey.**
Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

| | Week Days. | Sundays. |
|---|---|---|
| Easton Local.................. | 7:15 a. m. | ........ |
| Easton Local.................. | †5:45 p. m. | ........ |
| Scranton & Reading.... | 9:10 a. m. | ........ |
| Scranton & Reading.... | 1:20 p. m. | ........ |
| Mauch Chunk & Reading | | 1:00 p. m. |
| Mauch Chunk & Reading | 4:40 p. m. | ‡5:30 p. m. |
| ATLANTIC CITY.......... | 9:40 a. m. | ........ |
| ATLANTIC CITY SATURDAY SPECIAL.... | 1:00 p. m. | ........ |
| ATLANTIC CITY.......... | 3:40 p. m. | ........ |
| Lakewood & Barnegat.. | 9:40 a. m. | ‡9:15 a. m. |
| Lakewood & Barnegat.. | 4:30 p. m. | ........ |
| Lakewood & Bridgeton.. | 1:30 p. m. | ........ |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | 8:30 a. m. | ‡9:15 a. m. |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | 11:30 a. m. | ........ |
| N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Saturday Special | †1:10 p. m. | ........ |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | ‡2:45 p. m. | 1:30 p. m. |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | 3:30 p. m. | ........ |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | ‡3:53 p. m. | ‡4:00 p. m. |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | ‡4:45 p. m. | ........ |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | 5:30 p. m. | ........ |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | ‡6:23 p. m. | ........ |

**ROYAL BLUE LINE.**
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, §‡4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, ‡†9:25, p. m., *12.15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Through to Ocean Grove, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8.00 p. m.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

**NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.**
Lv. Franklin St. Lv. W. 42d St.
7:45 A.M.—Day Express to Oswego.. 8:00 A.M.
9:05 A.M.—Liberty Express.......... 9:15 A.M.
12:00 Noon*—Mount'n Exp. to Sidney. *9:15 P.M.
12:45 P.M.†—Saturdays to Rockland.. 11:00 P.M.
3 P.M.—Vestibule Ltd. to Rockland.. 3:15 P.M.
5:40 P.M.‡—Western Limited.......... ‡6:00 P.M.
9:05 A.M.§—Sun. Spl. to Midw'y Park §9:15 A.M.
*Str. Homer Ramsdell, from Pier 24, N. R., 9:30, W. 129th St. 10 A.M., connects at Cornwall.
†Saturdays only. ‡Daily. §Sundays only.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

## Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

# "NEW YORK'S MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."

**For a small payment down and**

# $35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

# GRANTWOOD

**On-the-Hudson**
**opposite Grant's Tomb.**
**270 feet above the River.**

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

*Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.*

**Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.**

## Real Estate.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

# To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

**The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,**

**37 Liberty Street, New York,**
**38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,**

**Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000**

Residence 183 Monticello Av., Jersey City.
W. KNIGHT CLYNES,
Engineer, Railway and General Contractor,
Plans and Estimates Furnished,
Railways, Bridges, Masonry Graduation, Sewers, Pavings, &c.
Also moving, raising, and shoring of buildings. Special attention to reclamation of lands and execution of work on private estates.
Office 256 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

Property owners desiring a manager or agent, kindly address Z., Box 200 Times.

## City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 80th St., Monhattan; ground 75x100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay in repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension. A1 repair. 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

Money for bond and mortgage in Manhattan or Bronx.—60% of appraisal at 4%; 65 to 75% at 4½% and 5%; $2,000,000 to loan. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

Easy terms; beautiful detached cottage, Westchester, Bronx Borough; $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

8th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 145th St.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

Houses, 7 to 18 rooms, $2,500 to $9,000; also houses with stables. Barnes, 599 East 162d St.

## New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.
Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevins, East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station.)

Palisades Park, Labor Day.—Cottages all prices; improvements; high ground. Photographs. Circulars. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

## Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42 Double for display.

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minutes' walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

Fine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Bargain for cash, 8-room house, 45 minutes from New York; near station; fruit, hennery, &c.; free and clear. Address Immediate, Times Office.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

## To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

# No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Attention! Large store, subdivided in booths, to suit tenants; strong attractions; crowds. Riggs, 138 East 14th St.

A four-story building, 42 Cliff St., with elevator, to let; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

## City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Rent.—Modern 3-story basement brown-brick private dwelling, 11 rooms; decorated; bath, laundry; open plumbing, furnace; third floor rented for $20; total rent, $50; entire house if desired. Apply 565 West 187th St., or Layton & Rogers, 1,054 Amsterdam Av., corner of 142d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

## Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

## Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

# EDGEMERE,

**LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.**
**Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.**
Directly on the Ocean.

All Improvements. We offer

**FOR SALE**

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

## Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

**Mamaroneck.**

**Mamaroneck Lots, $100. 50 cts. Weekly.** No interest or assessments; high elevation; fronting Boulevard; near depot and harbor. WARRANTY COMPANY, 115 Broadway.

## Queens Real Estate for Sale.

FLUSHING.
Are you looking around to see where to locate a home? Why not select Flushing, an all year round residential section, 17 minutes from 34th St. Ferry, commutation 7 cents? We have several desirable houses, first-class and new, ranging in price from $3,500 to $7,500, within five minutes' walk to station; houses have all improvements, including electric light and hot water heat, trimmed in hard woods; willing to accept a cash payment of $350 or more, balance on bond or mortgage; call and let us talk the matter over; it may be to your advantage. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station, L. I.

Eight-room residence, fine plot, Morris Park, $2,400; $600 cash. William Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

## Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Apartments, flats, and dwellings wanted for desirable, clear country places and cash. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send me particulars what you have; quick deals. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av.

A corner lot in Bronx, only $1,000 mortgage, to exchange for flat. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

## Real Estate Wanted.

City and country properties; owners only send full particulars; no fictitious values wanted; quick sales and exchanges effected. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

Want to rent and purchase, for clients, houses east of Fifth Avenue.
JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE,
734 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Wanted—A 20 to 25 foot house below 59th St., between 6th and Park Avs.; near 5th Av. preferred; no brokers. B. T., Box 200 Times Office.

Flat apartments and stores wanted; applicants waiting. Joseph F. Feist, real estate office, 431 West 42d St.

## Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Rent commences Oct. 1st, immediate possession. For $60 per month. New three-story and basement brick dwelling, hardwood trim throughout, foyer hall, parquet floor, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath and up-to-date in every respect. Beautifully situated in Bedford section, 40 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

## Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

# BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.

# "The Greylock."

**Corner Suites, $35 to $45 Per Month.**

5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.

Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to

**FRANK A. BARNABY,**
**195 Montague St., Brooklyn.**

**RENTS $30 to $45**—Opposite new Institute of Arts and Sciences, 820 to 840 Washington Ave., near Eastern Parkway; up to date; electric gas lighting, open plumbing, tiled baths, hot water supply; gas ranges; open daily, including Sunday. Apply on premises, or Ray L. Godfrey, agent, 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

**THE UNITED STATES,**
**CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.**
**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Choice Apartments.—Seven rooms; steam heat, bath; 611 Nostrand Av.; St. Mark's section; $28; a bargain. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton Av.

## Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—In Bedford section, furnished apartment, from October to April; must be first-class; two adults, two maids. Address Box Z, 199 New York Times.

## Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

# "THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

**David Rothschild,**
**Owner and Builder.**

**Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,**
**306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.**
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
**NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,**
**READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.**
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone
**SLAWSON & HOBBS,**
**284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.**
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

**THE GALATHEA,**
**51 WEST 106TH ST.,**
**N. W. corner Manhattan Ave.**
This house contains suites of five and six rooms and bath. It has Elevator, Electric Light and all the latest improvements.
**RENTS $40 AND $50.**
If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by leasing an apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.
Apply on Premises,
**PAUL MAYER, Agent,**
Tel. 297 Harlem. **211 West 116th St.**

**HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,**
**Manhattan Av., Bet. 117th & 118th Sts.**
**HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,**
**RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.**
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments; rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

**ORMISTON and LUCINDA**
**Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.**
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
**DUFF & CONGER, Agents,**
**Madison Ave. & 86th St.**

**CENTURY,**
**Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.**
**New Building.**
**READY FOR OCCUPANCY.**
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
**GEO. W. EGGERS,**
**Builder and Owner, on Premises.**

**THE HUNTINGTON,**
**218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.**
**NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.**
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments.
6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
**Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.**

**THE OSBORNE,**
172-174 WEST 79TH ST.
Choice, large, light apartments of eight rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat; all-night elevators, hall boys, &c.; rents, $1,100 to $1,400. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

| | |
|---|---|
| 169th, 514 W.—5 rooms and bath | $17.00 |
| 166th, 465 W.—6 rooms and bath | 18.00 |
| 167th, 500 W.—Corner, 6 rooms—bath | 18.00 |

Many other flats, all improvements, from $13.00 up.
FERD NAGEL,
168th St. and Amsterdam Av.

**167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.**
7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises or F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

5th Av., 1,048, corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

## Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

## Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Old judgments, notes, claims, collected on percentage; advice gratis by mail. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

## Auction Sales.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, sells to-day at 9 o'clock, corner of 108th Street and Columbus Avenue, fixtures of a saloon. By order of attorneys for mortgagees.

## City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

**Beautiful Columbia Heights.**
417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

54-56 WEST 105TH STREET.
Seven large light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-540 yearly.

NORTHWEST COR. 131ST ST. & 5TH AV.
4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; open plumbing; rents, $18 to $30. E. CABLE, 2,142 5th Av.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

17th St., 300 West, Corner 8th Av.—Elegant flats; latest improvements; elevator service. Inquire of janitor.

## Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

**Bloomingdales**
**3d Ave. & 59th St.**

**FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.**

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

**WILSON PIANOS**
**At $155.00**

**$1.00 Per Week.**
Pianos Delivered on
Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

# WISSNER PIANOS

**Used by Eminent Artists.**

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

**PIANOS TO RENT**
for city or country at reasonable rates.
**WISSNER** Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 8 square pianos, special sale, $25 upward.
**CHANDLER,** 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

## For Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

**FURNITURE.**
**$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,**
**$1 WEEKLY.**
**LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.**
**267 WEST 125TH ST.**

**SAFES**—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

**TYPEWRITERS RENTED.**
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE.
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

## Watches and Jewelry.

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On September 1st Rev. Robert Maurice Luther, D. D., of South Orange, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening sermon by special request: "I Shall Be Satisfied When I Awake with Thy Likeness." Psalm xvii., 15.

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## Surrogate Notices.

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.
THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.
MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.
jy26-1aw6mF.

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1901.—JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA L. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy5-1aw6mF.

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Chamberwork or Housework.—Colored girl wants chamberwork, boarding house, or general housework. Kaiser, 858 9th Av.

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Cook, &c.—By a colored woman as thoroughly competent cook and laundress; excellent references; industrious, painstaking. Dutton, 510 West 55th St.

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Washing.—Respectable woman would like washing home or out by day. Inquire janitor, Maloney, 442 West 56th St.

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Addresser desires work home; 75 cents per 1,000. Miss B., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

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Matron institution, old people, children's home; exceptional references; experienced nurse. Matron, care Dr. Riley, 1,730 Broadway.

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Bookkeeper or Assistant.—By young man; 29; nine years' experience; familiar with Wall St. accounts. A. A. F., 227 52d St., Brooklyn.

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Coachman.—Single; Englishman; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate, industrious, painstaking, trustworthy; moderate expectations; anywhere. Harris, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Single; forties; thoroughly competent; active, sober, handy, industrious, steady; excellent references; $30. Useful, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Useful, single, medium height; highest personal references; skillful horseman; temperate, obliging, trustworthy. Ludwig, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married; no incumbrance; best city reference from last employer. Martin, 882 Lexington Av., first floor.

Coachman.—35, with long personal city references; careful, sober. J. D., care Smith, 76 West 50th St.

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Laundress.—By first-class laundress in private family; best references; wages, $25. 334 West 49th St.

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An Englishman, 22, recently landed, desires position, clerical or otherwise. Picker, 26 3d St., Weehawken, N. J.

Barkeeper.—A1 mixer; American; 27; six years' experience; first-class references. Corey, 407 West 47th St.

Boy, age 15, desires a position in banker or broker's office; just from school; resides with his parents; best of references. X., Box 201 Times.

Boy.—Respectable boy, with broker or mercantile house; good reference. 507 West 43d St., fancy store.

Carpenter.—First-class workman; jobbing or new work; wages $3 a day. Carpenter, 437 West 46th St.

Clerk. — Nineteen; expert mathematician; good penman; experienced with books; office work; references; $6.50. Advancement, 1,620 Broadway.

Companion to old gentleman or invalid; thoroughly experienced; temperate, painstaking, trustworthy; moderate expectations. James, 1,620 Broadway.

Elevator Runner, messenger, or collector. P. O. reference, J. L., 50 East 131st St.

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Roofer.—Thoroughly experienced tin, felt, and gravel roofer; day or job; quick worker. John, 1,620 Broadway.

Salesman, &c.—As salesman or general agent of established line by thoroughly reliable man. L., Box 140 Times Office.

Young man wishes position anywhere; has talent for music. Call or address George Meier, 359 West [illegible] St.

# FOUR HURT IN CAR CRASH

## Wagon Hit at Full Speed and Smashed on Sixth Avenue.

### Many Terror-stricken Women Passengers Jump from the Car—Motorman and Driver Had Quarreled.

Running at full speed a north-bound Sixth Avenue car, crowded with shoppers and working girls, crashed into a delivery wagon belonging to Macy & Co., at the corner of Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, last evening. Four persons were so severely injured that they were taken to the New York Hospital.

The injured are:

DOLAN, MARK, twenty-five years old, the driver of the wagon, of 334 Sixth Avenue; lacerated scalp wound, contusions, and internal injuries.

KEICHLIN, CHARLES, twenty-nine years old, conductor, of 212 East Eighty-second Street; contusions of both legs and internal injuries.

HACKER, SIMON, thirteen years old, of 281 East Third Street; severe scalp wound, cut over forehead, and internal injuries.

STINNELL, MAURICE, sixteen years old, of 209 East Third Street, helper on delivery wagon; scalp wound, contusions, and abrasions about the body.

When the car and wagon crashed together every woman on the car became hysterical, and many fainted. There was a scramble to get off, and the terror-stricken women jumped over the guard rail to the street.

Policemen Barnes and Hynes of the West Thirtieth Street Station, standing at Seventeenth Street and Sixth Avenue, heard cries and screams and ran to the wrecked car. The wagon, which had been struck broadside, was thrown over on its side and lay in a mass of wreckage on the curb. Traffic was delayed for three-quarters of an hour and the blockade of cars extended down as far as Eighth Street.

According to the story told to the police by Michael Ferguson, thirty years old, the motorman of the car, who lives at 411 West Forty-eighth Street, a wordy war ensued between him and Dolan, the wagon driver, just previous to the collision. He said that Dolan drove his wagon on the tracks, going at a slow pace, and paid no heed to the motorman's bell. Throngs of shoppers were coming from the department stores, and Ferguson had to stop at nearly every crossing to take on passengers. When he would start the car again the wagon would be jogging along at the same slow speed. The motorman said that he called out to Dolan several times, but the driver gave no response to the demand until near Eighteenth Street. Then he answered that he would keep on the tracks as long as he wished. Instead of doing so he steered his horses to the right and let the car pass him.

At the south crossing at Nineteenth Street Ferguson brought his car to a stop to take on a load of passengers, mostly women and young girls. Every seat was occupied, and many were standing, holding to the backs of the seats. When the signal was given to go ahead Ferguson turned the lever and the car shot forward. He had put on all possible speed, as he had a clear road for about two blocks, and did not see the delivery wagon until too late, as it turned on the tracks, directly in front of the car, which knocked the wagon about fifteen feet to the curb.

Ferguson jumped and escaped uninjured. Dolan, who was on the seat with Stinnell, his helper, was thrown across the downtown tracks, where he landed on his back. He was picked up unconscious. Stinnell was thrown over the horses' heads, and narrowly escaped being trampled to death, as they attempted to run away. Policeman Hynes grabbed the bridles and cut them loose from the traces.

Simon Hacker was crossing the street. He was struck by the wagon as it toppled over, and was buried beneath the wreckage, from which he was extricated after considerable trouble. His condition is serious.

Charles Keichlin, the conductor, was standing on the running board collecting fares. He was hurled into the air about twelve feet, landing on the sidewalk, and was unconscious when he was picked up.

Hurry calls were sent in to the New York Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Chittenden responded and removed the injured.

Ferguson was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. Two physicians who happened to be on the scene attended the women who had fainted.

# PHYSICIAN INJURED IN RUNAWAY.

## Horse Dashes Into a Car and Is Shot by a Policeman.

A runaway horse, owned by Dr. David Randell of 141 East Fifty-sixth Street, collided with a north-bound Lexington Avenue electric car at Fifty-sixth Street, last night, breaking its neck and causing several women passengers to faint.

The animal was attached to a light runabout, the front wheel of which became detached from the axle, while the dentist was driving from Fifth Avenue into Fifty-sixth Street. The horse, upon feeling the jolt, started to run. Dr. Randell was thrown to the curb, receiving severe injuries to both ankles and contusions about the body.

Henry Crey, the motorman, of 115 East One Hundred and Second Street, saw the runaway, and, turning the current on full, he drove the car ahead. But the animal crashed into the rear dashboard of the car. Policeman Boyle of the East Fifty-first Street Station killed the horse.

The horse, which was known as Vestigie, had the record of 2:09¼ on the Speedway. Dr. Randell valued it at $2,000.

# KILLED IN COLLAPSE OF HOUSE.

## Hoboken Man Pauses to Warn Inmates and Loses His Life—Woman Badly Hurt.

Bernitt's Hall, a three-story brick building, at First and Bloomfield Streets, Hoboken, collapsed yesterday morning, killing one man and seriously injuring a woman. The dead man was George Koerner, fifty years old, employed in the place as a bartender. The woman is Mrs. Helene Bernitt, the owner, who was badly cut and bruised about the body. Her face and neck were also severely lacerated. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Mrs. Bernitt kept a saloon on the first floor and lived on the third floor. The second floor was used for lodge rooms by several societies.

Mrs. Bernitt, Koerner, Annie Gerval, and Emma Raisch, two servants, were the only persons in the building at the time of the accident. Mrs. Raisch received only a slight bruise on her arm, and Mrs. Gerval escaped unhurt. The cause of the accident is not known, but the building was one of those severely shaken by Saturday's storm.

The collapse came almost without warning. Koerner had opened the saloon at 6 o'clock, and was clearing up the place, assisted by the servants. When Koerner heard the first crash he shouted to the two women to make their escape, and they did so.

Koerner ran to a speaking tube leading to the top floor, and shouted to Mrs. Bernitt to hurry down, as the building was falling. As he turned to the door the front wall gave way and fell into the street. The two upper floors sagged, holding fast by the rear ends. Koerner was crushed by a falling beam, and was probably killed instantly.

Mrs. Bernitt, who had reached the lower hall, was buried in the débris.

An alarm of fire was turned in and the firemen and police were soon on the scene. Mrs. Bermitt was taken out of the ruins unconscious, but speedily revived, and Koerner's body was recovered shortly after.

Mrs. Bernitt estimates the loss on the building at $6,000. The house was built fifty-six years ago and was regarded as one of the landmarks of the city.

While the firemen and police were removing the débris a voice, apparently that of a child, was heard from under a pile of bricks and timbers crying "Mamma! Mamma!" The débris was quickly cleared away, and under it was found a battered bird cage in which was Mrs. Bernitt's pet parrot.

A carload of passengers had a narrow escape. One of the trolley cars of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Railroad Company was passing through the street. Just as it was nearing Bernitt's Hall a horse took fright at the crackling walls and ran on the tracks, compelling the motorman to stop the car. A mass of the bricks fell within ten feet of the car.

Your friends won't recognize you if you jump from a big, flaring Panama to a little, dinky Derby.

Too much of a change, anyhow, from a feathery straw to a hot, heavy felt.

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# POLITICAL COMMITTEE RIGHTS.

## Courts Hold that They Can Fill Vacancies in Their Ranks.

Though the primary law does not provide for the filling of vacancies which may occur in a general or other political committee, the Kings County Republican Committee, when one of its members resigned, filled his place by electing as a member George F. Elliott, who had been selected by the sitting delegates from the Assembly district where the vacancy occurred.

In a proceeding by Albert W. S. Proctor to review the action of the committee, the Second Appellate Division has affirmed an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, which dismissed the application. The vacancy was filled according to the rules of the Republican Party in Kings County, but the relator contended that such rules were void, in so far as they provided for the filling of vacancies otherwise than through the suffrages of the members of the party, exercised at the primary election on the annual primary day. Justice Sewell, for the court, says:

"If any doubt could be entertained in regard to the right of a board, association, or officer to fill a vacancy in an elective office by appointment until the next election, it would be removed by a reference to Section 5, Article X., of the Constitution, which, in express terms, empowers the Legislature to provide for filling vacancies, and provides that, in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than to the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

"No inference can properly be drawn from the fact that the primary election law does not in terms provide for filling a vacancy, that the rules and regulations of the Kings County Republican General Committee, prescribing the method of filling vacancies, are contrary to or inconsistent with any provision of that statute. All corporations and voluntary associations have a power, necessarily implied, of admitting members in the place of such as are removed by death or otherwise, and the same reason exists for assuming that under the common law a general committee of a political party has the same power, unless the statute has denied it."

# LEGAL NOTES.

**INSTALLMENT CONTRACTS.**—George W. Johnston and another, trading under the name of the Seed Filter Company, agreed with Joseph H. Seed to pay him $600 per annum, in monthly installments of $50, for the rest of his natural life, for advice and the use of his name in their business. It did not appear from the contract that Seed was ever in the employ of the Johnstons, as he was only "to give his advice and to lend his skill and knowledge," yet they discharged him on May 19, 1900. Mr. Seed brought an action in the Municipal Court to recover a monthly installment due. The pleadings were oral and judgment was given for the plaintiff for services rendered. When the next installment fell due, Seed sued for breach of contract, and the defendants pleaded the judgment already recovered as res adjudicata. A third action was brought in the same court for the third installment, and the evidence of the former trial was introduced, the defendants again pleading res adjudicata. On appeal the Second Appellate Division has rendered a decision, holding that a new cause of action arose at the end of every month. "It is a well-established proposition of law," says Justice Woodward for the court, "that if a contract provides for payment by installments, due at different times, the installments may, of course, be successively sued on as they become payable, but each action should include every installment due when it is commenced, unless a suit is at the time pending for the recovery thereof, or other special circumstances exist. But it is suggested that this question is res adjudicata as to the plaintiff, that the original recovery was for wages under the contract, that a second action was brought for damages for breach of the contract, and that the third action, being for a breach of the same contract, is barred by the former judgment. While it is not to be questioned that a former adjudication of the same question between the same parties for the same cause of action would constitute a bar to the present action, this rule, although a salutary one, is of a technical character, and a case must be brought strictly within it to give it effect." The judgment in one action, Justice Woodward holds, was not a bar to a subsequent action for the same amount for another period, in the absence of any record showing that all of the issues which might have been tried had been disposed of.

# GRAFF & CO. ACCUSED.

## A Creditor Charges False Statements—Applies for Subpoenas for Messrs. Shevlin, McCarty, and Nevins.

Steps looking to criminal proceedings in the case of the bankrupt brokerage firm of G. Edward Graff & Co. were taken by Dionisio Hevia, a creditor, before Magistrate Furlong, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Through A. J. Koehler, his attorney, he made application for subpoenas directing Messrs. James Shevlin, John McCarty, G. Edward Graff, and Thomas F. Nevins to appear and tell what they know about the stock transactions of the firm. The Magistrate reserved decision.

In two affidavits Mr. Hevia claims that three sums of money were given to Graff & Co. to purchase stock. Later these stocks were reported to have been bought and sold. According to the creditor, no actual transaction occurred, and false statements were made to him, he asserts, about the purchase and sale of the stocks, and that all concerned knew that they were false. He also affirms that he believes that the witnesses are unwilling to testify in the matter, and for that reason he asks for the subpoenas.

Mr. Hevia also declares that on various occasions he delivered money to the firm for the purchase of stock, and that they failed to purchase and deliver such stock.

# BENEDUCCIO WAS ACQUITTED.

After being on trial for three days, John Beneduccio was yesterday acquitted of the murder of Antonio del Blaze in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Gildersleeve. He shot the man to death in front of 15 Roosevelt Street on Feb. 6 last. Del Blaze had married Rose Andriola, who was formerly Beneduccio's wife.

It took the jury five hours to reach their verdict. Justice Gildersleeve declined to discharge Felice Meneglino, jointly indicted with Beneduccio, leaving his case to go before Justice Fursman on Tuesday.

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# CAPT. DIAMOND MUST PLEAD TO INDICTMENT

## Justice Giegerich Modifies the Stay of Justice Dykman.

### Captain's Counsel's Fight for Further Delay—The Pleading Will Be Before the Recorder.

An extraordinary legal fencing match took place before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. This display of all the legal strategy known to members of the bar was used in an effort to prevent Police Captain Diamond from being arraigned before Recorder Goff for pleading to the indictments against him.

At the conclusion of the argument of two hours and a half, no person in the courtroom outside of the Justice and the lawyers knew just where the case stood. Even they had divided opinions. The District Attorney's office was positive that the Captain would be arraigned at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The Captain's counsel declared that the arraignment could not possibly take place before next Tuesday, while the Justice was inclined to believe that it could take place at any time after certain legal formalities had been complied with, and this would be at some time after 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Recorder Goff retires from Part I., General Sessions, this afternoon, and when the court opens for the September term on Tuesday next, Judge Foster will sit in that part of the court.

The argument before Justice Giegerich was to have been confined to the motions to transfer the case from General Sessions to the Supreme Court and for a change of venue, but this motion was merely incidental to the entire proceedings.

Almost as soon as Justice Giegerich went on the bench, ex-Judge J. Rider Cady, who, with House, Grossman & Vorhaus, represented Capt. Diamond, took up the discussion of the order of Justice Dykman, which granted a stay of all proceedings pending the argument and decision in the transfer of the case and change of venue.

District Attorney Philbin, with his assistant, Mr. Gans, opposed the continuance of this stay. The words, "all other proceedings," had been in the way of bringing the Captain before the Recorder for the usual preliminary motions and pleadings before trial. The District Attorney repeatedly declared that he was willing to have a stay granted as to the trial, but that he wanted to get through with the preliminary proceedings. But this the defendant's counsel refused to accept.

Judge Cady, in beginning his argument, said that at other hearings the District Attorney had said things reflecting on Gen. H. C. Henderson, who had procured the stay from Justice Dykman, and he, Judge Cady, wanted to explain that the reason Gen. Henderson was not in court was that he had professional engagements elsewhere, and that he was still of counsel for Capt. Diamond and would appear at the trial if one ever took place. Judge Cady then launched into further argument on the question of the stay.

Justice Giegerich interrupted him with the suggestion that it was understood on Wednesday that counsel were to hand up memoranda on that point, and were not to argue it further.

"I am ready to decide the question of the stay now," said the Justice.

After looking at the clock and seeing that it was only a little after 2 P. M., counsel for Capt. Diamond said that their memoranda were not quite ready on that point, but would be prepared in a short time.

Judge Cady made some further remarks on this point and then he took up the motion for a change of venue and a transfer of the case. He presented an affidavit of Capt. Diamond in which the Captain said that many intricate legal points would come up in the case, some of which had never been passed upon before, and that therefore, he wanted the case heard in the Supreme Court and not in General Sessions. Among the main points cited by the Captain were that illegal and incompetent evidence had been used against him before the Grand Jury; and, further, that his own testimony in the Bissert case had been used to indict him.

On the change of venue, Capt. Diamond referred to the newspaper criticisms of himself and others, and alleged that public opinion had been warped, and that he could not get a fair trial in New York County.

After reading the affidavit, Judge Cady made numerous criticisms of District Attorney Philbin, declaring that he was prejudiced against Capt. Diamond. To substantiate this he read a portion of the District Attorney's speech before Justice Hooker in the Bissert case, in which Mr. Philbin told about police corruption in New York City.

"Will you please read what follows?" said Mr. Philbin.

"Certainly," said Judge Cady, and he read: "'So far as Commissioner Murphy is concerned, he has performed his duty well and faithfully.'"

"Commendation from the lips anointed by Gov. Roosevelt," commented Judge Cady, "must have indeed been sweet to the respected Commissioner."

Once more the discussion turned back to the stay, and Justice Giegerich again announced that he was ready to make his decision as soon as he had all the memoranda.

Capt. Diamond's counsel again looked at the clock and pleaded for more time, which was granted.

District Attorney Philbin then answered the affidavit of Capt. Diamond by declaring that there were no reasons why the case should be transferred. He said that the Captain would have a fair trial here. Mr. Philbin also asked the court to excuse him, as he had another engagement. Justice Giegerich insisted on his remaining until the question of the stay was decided. It was now nearly 4 o'clock, and Mr. Vorhaus, of Capt. Diamond's counsel, said he was ready to present his memoranda on the question. He read it at some length, and Mr. Philbin replied.

From the bench Justice Giegerich gave his decision, which was in brief that the words "and all other proceedings" should be stricken out of the stay and that it should so stand that all preliminary work up to the actual trial could be carried on pending his decision on the motion for transfer and change of venue.

District Attorney Philbin left the courtroom and Mr. Gans took charge of the argument at this point.

"Your Honor will allow the usual notice of settlement of the order?" asked Mr. Vorhaus.

"I think my decision settles the order," replied the Justice.

All sides then began talking at once and raising all sorts of legal questions, the idea of Capt. Diamond's counsel being that twenty-four hours' notice of settlement of the order must be given before the original stay would be vacated. If this was done it would prevent Capt. Diamond coming before Recorder Goff.

Mr. Gans protested most vigorously. He insisted that the filing of the papers with Justice Giegerich's opinion indorsed on them, settled the whole matter.

Finally, after a long argument, the Justice decided that in order to put the defendant in a position to appeal it would be better to have an order settled on twenty-four hours' notice; in the meantime he would send the other papers with his opinion to the Clerk of General Sessions.

Mr. Gans announced that although the Clerk's office usually closed at 4 o'clock, he had sent word to him to keep it open later. This brought forth indignant protests from Capt. Diamond's counsel, who charged the District Attorney's office with being vindictive.

"You seem anxious to enter a demurrer to the District Attorney's office and not to the indictment," was Mr. Gans's comment.

This ended the argument, and Justice Giegerich announced that he would reserve his decision on the transfer and change of venue.

After the argument was over, Mr. Gans served a formal notice on House, Grossman & Vorhaus that Capt. Diamond would be called before Recorder Goff at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and that all the preliminary proceedings would be taken up.

It is understood that the motions to inspect the Grand Jury minutes, to quash the indictment and the demurrers to the indictment will be immediately disposed of by the Recorder, and that Capt. Diamond will be called upon to plead regardless of the conflict of opinion as to when the elimination of "and all other proceedings" in the stay takes effect.

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ORDER TO-DAY

# TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

## Talk of Criminal Proceedings—Reorganization May Not Be Necessary.

The Board of Directors of the Tripler Liquid Air Company failed to meet yesterday to investigate the charges made against Senator John P. Jones and Stephen W. Dorsey by Israel Goldberg.

Paul H. Sheldon of the law firm of Sheldon & Gwynn, counsel for the company, announced that, owing to the fact that there were so many of the Directors out of the city, the meeting would be postponed until some time next week.

"We propose to make a thorough investigation of the charges," said Mr. Sheldon. "We do not know what will come out of them, but if criminal proceedings are necessary we will act."

Mr. Sheldon, Charles E. Tripler, and Gerard M. Fennell, the financial agent of the company, held a long consultation in Mr. Sheldon's office, after which the following statement as to the ten-million-dollar Liquid Air Company's affairs was given out by Mr. Sheldon:

"It is by no means certain that any reorganization will be necessary. We cannot tell what will be necessary until after a careful examination of the books, some of which have not been written up to date. One thing is certain, and that is that the Tripler Liquid Air Company is going right on."

"Is it true that certain Directors began to unload their private holdings after the company's agent created a market for the stock by spending $100,000 in advertising?" he was asked.

"That is one of the matters to be investigated also," he replied.

Samuel M. Gardenhire, counsel for Senator Jones and Mr. Dorsey, said that his clients had a perfect right to sell their stock and there was no agreement to the contrary. He added that his clients would be here some time this Fall and meet with the Board of Directors.

# REV. MORGAN DIX NOT TO SERVE.

## Notifies Bishop Potter that He Cannot Go to Episcopal Convention.

It was announced yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, had formally notified Bishop Potter of his inability to attend the coming General Convention of the Episcopal Church in San Francisco, to which he is a delegate in the House of Deputies.

Bishop Potter has designated the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, from the list of provisional deputies, to take Dr. Dix's place, and Dr. Parks has accepted the appointment.

Amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ........ Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON & Co. of 100. | Last 2 Nights in Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers."
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NEXT MONDAY EVE—SEAT SELLING—
KLAW & ERLANGER Comedy Company with Max & Gus Rogers } ROGERS BROS. IN Washington

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
OPENS NEXT MONDAY EVENING.
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
JOHN DREW | The 2d in Command.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway.
MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY.
XTRA MATINEE MONDAY. | Evs. 8:30. Matinees 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON?

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St.
EVENINGS 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
3:30 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
Concert Entirely of Sousa Compositions.
AT 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS
To-morrow EVE. Pain's Gems OF THE Carnival
Evenings at 9 Matinee Sat. at 4. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS | A ROYAL ROGUE
EXTRA MAT. & EVG. LABOR DAY.
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 3,
REFINED VAUDEVILLE
At Popular Prices. 2 Performances Daily.

PROCTOR'S Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock Laughing Shows—Low Prices.
23rd St. { "INCOG" and "MEADOW SWEET." Great Comedy and Vaudeville.
5th Ave. { CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 10:30. "WIDOW BEDOTT." Variety Stars
125th St. { "YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP," by Bronson Howard—Big Vaudeville Hits.
Reopening 58th St., To-morrow Aft. "A FAIR REBEL" and VAUDEVILLE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. | OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT.
ANDREW MACK IN HIS NEW PLAY TOM MOORE. Spe. Mat. Mond'y

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Auction Sale of Seats This Afternoon at 2.

THE DEWEY E.14th St | MATINEE TO-DAY. City Club Burlesquers 2 Burlesques—Grand Vaudeville.

WALLACK'S Tues. Evg., SEPT. 3, Victor Mape's New Play,
James K. Hackett IN Don Caesar's Return.
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theo. Roberts.

CASINO Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Also Labor Day, 2:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE LABOR DAY.
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Next week Theodora.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | 30—BIG ACTS—30 CONTINUOUS SHOW. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 25c. & 50c. No higher.
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EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Special Attractions To-day.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Com. to-morrow, Mat. 25c
Extra Mat. Labor Day.—UNDER TWO FLAGS

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CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
Sheepshead Bay, Autumn Meeting, 1901
Every Week Day, Aug. 31 to Sept. 14.
First Race at 2:30 P. M. (rain or shine.)
To-morrow, Saturday, Aug. 31.
"FUTURITY"
Fall Handicap Inaugural Steeplechase and 3 other races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

## Sues Lawyer for False Imprisonment.

Benjamin Parr, the flour merchant, who lives at Yonkers, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Lawyer Noah Loder, Jr., for false imprisonment. Mr. Parr was arrested some time ago upon the complaint of Lawyer Loder, who accused him of having illegally held certain papers relating to a land deal in Tennessee. He was arraigned before City Judge Kellogg of Yonkers several times, only to be finally exonerated, the Judge stating that the merchant's action was only what any prudent and judicious man would have done.

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| Imported Alhambra and all Silk French Stripes—value 2.00 | .98 |
| Magnificent Silk Brocade Reps—Rose, Nile, Terra Cotta, Cerise and Steel Blue—worth 3.00 | 1.49 |
| High class Neapolitans—3 tints—raised figures—worth 3.00 | 1.49 |
| Mercerized Gobelin Tapestries—3 colors—were 1.98 | 1.29 |
| Tinselled Moorish Tapestries and all wool Damasks—value 1.50 | .98 |
| Clearing Sale of short lengths of Fine Tapestries and Draperies ¾ to 1½ yards each | .49 to .98 |

Worth three times the price.

Last Day Prices for
Odd Heavy Curtains

For single doors and couch covers—Tapestry, Armure, Corduroy, Mercerized Damasks, also Bagdad Stripes—plain and fringed—.. .98.. 1.49.. 1.98.. 2.49
Pair prices were $3.50 to $9.98.

Last Day Prices for
Richest Velour Portieres

| | |
|---|---|
| Odd pairs—elegant colorings, in high class designs—reversible patterns—were $35.00 and $40.00 | 24.98 |

Last Day Prices for
Irish Point Lace Curtains

2 to 6 pair lots—white and ivory—

| | |
|---|---|
| 5.98 Curtains........to close | 3.98 |
| 7.98 Curtains........to close | 5.98 |
| 9.98 Curtains........to close | 6.98 |
| 15.98 Curtains........to close | 9.98 |
| 17.98 Curtains........to close | 11.98 |

Values are just as stated.
They are THE bargains of the season.

Last Day Prices for
Ruffled Swiss Curtains

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 yards long—5-inch fluting—value 69 cents a pair—Friday | .48 |

Last Day Prices for
Rich Fancy Rugs

Heavy Figured Plush and Shaded Wiltons—High art colors—

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 feet long—were 6.98 | 3.98 |
| 6 feet long—were 9.98 | 5.98 |

Last Day Prices for
Hammocks

| | |
|---|---|
| Those that sold at 1.19—now | .79 |
| Those that sold at 3.49—now | 1.79 |
| Those that sold at 4.98—now | 2.98 |

Last Day Prices for
Embroideries and Allovers

**Fresh new goods, a recent purchase far below their worth—not sold in strips, but any quantity you wish—hundreds of styles.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 pieces Edgings and Insertings—fine and showy—widths to 5 inch—value .12½ | 7 |
| Fine Grade Embroideries Nainsook and Cambric—widths to 9 inches—value .19 | .12 |

The narrow are the finest of the fine—exquisite for children's and infants' wear.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine and Showy Edgings and Insertings—elsewhere 7 to 12 cents | 5 |
| Fine Children's Skirtings—Emb'd Hemstitch or Scallop—worth 59 to 79 cents | .39 |
| 20 designs in Allovers—Insertings and Figured Effects—also Tucked and Lace Inserting allovers—white and ecru—were .98 to 1.98 | .69 |

These reductions are only on account of stock taking—no fault in the goods.

Last Day Prices in
Muslin Department

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 ct. Bleached Muslins—yd. wide | 4¾ |
| 13 ct. Bleached Muslins—50 inch | 9¾ |
| 8 ct. Colored Cheese Cloths | 4¾ |
| 19 ct. Feather Proof Tickings | .15 |

Last Day Prices in
White Goods

| | |
|---|---|
| 10¾ ct. Lonsdale Cambrics | 7¾ |
| 9 ct. Dimities | 4¾ |
| 9 ct. India Linons | 4¾ |
| 9 ct. Cambrics—yard wide | 4¾ |
| 12½ ct. Victoria Lawns—40 inch | 8¾ |
| 12½ ct. Dotted Swisses | 9¾ |

Last Day Prices in
Linen Department

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.29 German Linen Table Cloths | .89 |
| 1.49 German Linen Napkins—doz | .98 |
| 59 ct. All Linen Damasks—64 inch | .39 |
| 19 ct. Bleached Turkish Towels | .12½ |
| 12½ ct. All Linen Towellings | 8¾ |
| 12½ ct. Russia Crash | 9¾ |

Last Day Prices in
Dress Goods

| | |
|---|---|
| 39 ct. Mohair Brilliantines | .24 |
| 69 ct. Black Cheviots | .49 |
| 29 ct. Mottled Canvas Suitings | .15 |
| 59 ct. All-Wool Plaids | .39 |
| 75 ct. Tailor Cloths | .59 |
| 1.29 Golf Suitings | .98 |

Last Day Prices for
Wash Dress Fabrics

| | |
|---|---|
| 39 ct. Foreign Gingham Novelties | .12½ |
| 19 ct. Grenadine Striped Batistes | 8¾ |
| 12½ ct. Percales—yd. wide | 6¾ |
| 8 ct. Dress and Shirting Cambrics | 3¾ |
| 12½ ct. Corded Zephyr Ginghams | 8¾ |
| 12½ ct. Duck Suitings—the best | 6¾ |
| 12½ ct. Quilting Chintzes | 6½ |
| 18 ct. Linen Crashes | 12½ |
| 14 ct. Zephyr Crepons | 5¾ |

and dozens more, equally reduced.
ALSO
THOUSANDS OF SHORT LENGTHS, all kinds and qualities, at Prices that will positively clear them out in a day.

Last Day Prices for
Horse Requisites

| | |
|---|---|
| Green Cloth Lap Robes—Also Boss Fly Nets—were .75 and 1.00 | .39 |
| 20 and 30 ct. Surcingles | 5 and .10 |

Last Day Prices for
Boys' Shirts and Waists

| | |
|---|---|
| 49 ct. Juvenile Shirts | .12½ |
| 69 ct. "Mothers' Friend" Waists | .29 |
| 29 ct. Percale Waists | .12½ |
| 35 ct. Cheviot Waists | .19 |
| 39 ct. Laundered Collar Blouses | .19 |
| 49 ct. Shirt Collar Blouses | .29 |
| 49 ct. Percale Waists | .19 |
| 49 ct. Sailor Collar Blouses | .19 |
| 49 ct. Negligee and Bosom Shirts | .29 |
| 1.25 Russian Blouses | .49 |
| 49 ct. Underwaists—side elastics | .29 |

Just the things Boys will need for school and other wear.

Last Day Prices in
Boys' Suits, etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.98 D'ble Breast Suits—14 to 16 yrs | .98 |
| 3.98 D'ble Breast Suits | 1.98 |
| 5.98 D'ble Breast Suits | 2.98 |
| 3.98 Sailor Suits—3 to 6 yrs | 1.98 |
| 2.98 Sailor Suits—3 and 4 yrs | .98 |
| 5.98 Sailor Suits | 2.98 |
| 5.98 Russian Blouse Suits | 1.98 |
| 2.98 Russian Blouse Suits | .98 |
| 1.50 Sweaters | .49 |
| .98 Sweaters | .29 |

Last Day Prices in
Misses' Wear

| | |
|---|---|
| 7.98 Black Kersey Jackets | 2.98 |
| 4.98 to 6.98 Girls' Wool Dresses | 2.98 |

Last Day Prices in
Ladies' Suit Dept

| | |
|---|---|
| 10.98 Tailor-Made Suits | 5.98 |
| 16.98 Cloth and Serge Suits | 9.98 |
| 5.98 Silk Waists | 2.98 |
| 1.49 Black Sateen Waists | .79 |
| 1.98 Black Sateen Waists | 1.24 |
| 1.98 Washable Dress Skirts | .98 |
| .98 Lawn and Bercale Wrappers | .39 |
| 1.25 Lawn and Percale Wrappers | .79 |
| 7.98 Cashmere Kimonas | 3.98 |
| 11.98 Cashmere Teagowns | 6.98 |
| 1.24 Shawls—red or black | .79 |
| 2.98 Brilliantine Bloomers | 1.49 |

Last Day Prices in
Ladies' Underwear

| | |
|---|---|
| 3.69 Cambric Night Dresses | 1.98 |
| 3.89 Nainsook Night Dresses | 2.69 |
| 5.98 Nainsook Night Dresses | 3.49 |
| .69 Muslin and Cambric Drawers | .49 |
| 1.25 Fine Cambric Drawers | .79 |
| 1.98 Fine Nainsook Drawers | 1.39 |
| .69 Muslin and Cambric Drawers | .49 |
| 1.49 Cambric and Lawn Chemises | .98 |
| 1.98 Cambric and Lawn Chemises | 1.25 |
| .69 Cambric Corset Covers | .49 |
| 1.69 Cambric and Nainsook Chemises | 1.25 |

Also,
BRIDAL SETS—5 pcs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Cambric—fancy trim—value $10.00 | 6.98 |

Last Day Prices in
Ladies' White Waists and Dressing Sacques

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.69 Waists | .98 | 1.98 Sacques | .79 |
| 2.69 Waists | 1.49 | 2.69 Sacques | 1.25 |
| 3.25 Waists | 1.98 | 3.49 Sacques | 1.98 |
| 4.49 Waists | 2.49 | 5.69 Sacques | 2.98 |
| 5.69 Waists | 3.49 | 6.49 Sacques | 3.49 |
| 6.49 Waists | 4.49 | 6.98 Sacques | 3.98 |

(White and col'd).

Last Day Prices in
Corset Department

| | |
|---|---|
| 39 ct. Summer Net Corsets | .19 |
| 59 ct. Batiste and Summer Net | .29 |
| 1.25 Summer Net and Batiste | .69 |
| 2.25 Summer Coutille Corsets | .98 |
| 98 ct. Extra Size Corsets | .35 |
| 98 ct. Ladies' Corset Waists | .29 |
| 39 ct. Children's Corset Waists | .19 |
| 25 ct. Children's Cambric Waists | 9 |

Last Day Prices in
Children's Underwear Dept

| | |
|---|---|
| 69 ct. Skirts—1 to 16 yrs | .49 |
| 1.49 Skirts—fine cambric | .98 |
| 15 ct. Drawers—1 to 8 yrs | 9 |
| 69 ct. Drawers—2 to 16 yrs | .37 |

Last Day Prices for
Ladies' Neckwear

| | |
|---|---|
| Grass Linen, Lawn, and Organdy collars, with or without revers—round and square—tucks, Lace, and Emb'y—were .98 and 1.25 | .49 |
| 25-cent White and Col'd Lawn combination stocks and ties | .12½ |
| 39-cent Lawn Collars with revers | .19 |

Last Day Prices in
Men's Negligee Shirts, etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| Soft finish Madras—sep. cuffs. Were 50 to 75 cents. | .39 |
| 3.98 Turkish Bath Robes | 1.98 |
| .98 Bathing Suits—sizes 40, 42, 44 | .19 |
| 1.98 Bathing Suits | .49 |

Last Day Prices for
Notions and Stamped Goods

| | |
|---|---|
| Renaissance Patterns—were 5 to .24 | 2 to .15 |
| Trim'g Braids—White and Linen—were 4 cents, yard | 1 |
| White Pique Braids—6-yd. pc.—were .24 | .12 |
| Velveteen Brush and Cord Edge Bindings—Black only—were 9, yard | .5 |
| Collar Stiffenings—were 5, yard | 2 |
| Double Initials—3 dozen for | 4 |

Buy To-day
OUR STORES WILL BE CLOSED
ALL DAY
SATURDAY AND MONDAY
To Give Our Clerks
THREE DAYS HOLIDAY,
Supply your wants To-day!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,115. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Showers; cooler; southerly winds, shifting to northerly.

## URGES IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT SHAFFER

### The Labor World Denounces Amalgamated Leader.

### STRIKE CRISIS IS NEARING

### Bayview Committee Consults with Pittsburg Officials—Injunction at Canal Dover, Ohio, Effective.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—The Pittsburg Labor World in an editorial to-day demands the impeachment of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association.

The significance of the editorial may be appreciated when it is known that the members of the Board of Control of The Labor World are George Powell, President of the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America; L. R. Thomas, President of the Pattern Makers' National League, and Patrick Dolan, President of District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers of America.

While there is no actual change in the strike situation, much transpired to-day calculated to produce results in the near future. The conference between the Bayview committee and the Amalgamated officials; the continued efforts of President Burns of the Window Glass Workers' Association to bring about arbitration or conciliation; the scathing editorial in The Labor World, calling for the impeachment of President Shaffer; the march of the strikers of McKeesport to Duquesne, and the decided effect of the injunction proceedings at Canal Dover, Ohio, all indicate that the crisis is approaching.

The World editorial is entitled "Sacrifice Shaffer! Save the Amalgamated." It follows in part:

"Is the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers to be sent to slaughter in a lost fight and sacrificed on the altar of the mad and selfish ambition of this creature Shaffer? This is no time for sentiment. It is a time for facts and plain speaking. The fight against the Steel Trust is lost, but no order comes from Amalgamated headquarters, where Shaffer cowers, to spare the brave men at the front.

"Leaders of organized labor, forbid it in the name of the cause you hold dear, but which is menaced as long as Shaffer is allowed to live. Forbid it in the name of labor's honor and honesty which Shaffer's acts have impugned."

Then follows an intimation of an accusation of stock dealing that Mr. Shaffer has repeatedly denied. The editorial continues:

REASONS FOR IMPEACHMENT.

"Impeach him for plunging the Amalgamated into a strike that was unwarranted.

"Impeach him for calling out the men last month without giving the substitute lodges a chance to vote on the question of a strike.

"Impeach him for making demands that were so arbitrary and imperative that the trust could not with honor submit.

"Impeach him for calling a strike on demands that he afterward receded from.

"Impeach him for calling out the tin plate men in July and the National Steel and Federal Steel men this month after their scales had been signed!

"Impeach him for violating the Amalgamated constitution in revoking the charters of the South Chicago men without a trial!

"Impeach him for the blow he has given to organized labor, not only in teaching that union agreements are not contracts to be respected, but also in showing that constitutional safeguards are no guarantee to a unionist when a Shaffer is at the head of things!

"Impeach him for causing the manufacturers to say that labor unions must be incorporated; that their pledged word is of no value!

"Impeach him for making it impossible, by his breaches of contract and repudiation of agreements, for organized labor to lend practical support to the men he called out. Most of the prominent labor leaders of the country are on record against breach of contract. Shaffer has made it necessary for them to appear to be on the side of the trust in this strike.

"Impeach him for issuing his second strike call without consulting any one when he was framing it.

"Impeach Shaffer for making this his strike. He was going to get all the glory and the Amalgamated was going to get all the scars. On his own responsibility he signed that New York agreement and when he repudiated it the odium was incurred by the organization. Only Shaffer's name was signed to the second strike call.

"Impeach him for going into this strike without funds or the prospect of funds to support it. Strike benefits begin next week, and he has not enough money to last three weeks if every striker gets his due.

"Impeach him for not accepting the Hotel Lincoln propositions of the trust which gave him four more sheet plants than the Amalgamated had last year.

"Impeach him for his crazy advice to the working men of the country to draw money out of the savings banks.

"Impeach him for getting the Federation Tube Workers to strike and then leaving them up in the air.

"Impeach him for having no other weapon with which to fight the trust than the effect he expected the strike to have on the trust's stocks in Wall Street.

"Impeach him for holding out assurances that organized labor would support the strike when he had been informed by labor leaders that they would do little or nothing for the strike without jepardizing their own reputations and the good standing of their unions.

"Impeach him, finally, for having involved the Amalgamated in a tangle of broken contracts and repudiated agreements which will work it long injury, and tying up the organization in a hopeless, groundless strike, and for preferring to humiliate the Amalgamated rather than himself, now that he can find no other way out of the difficulty than surrender.

"Since Shaffer will not sacrifice himself, he must be sacrificed. The Amalgamated must be saved and Shafferism go. Sacrifice Shaffer and save the Amalgamated."

Late to-night, when pressed for some expression on The Labor World's impeachment editorial, President Shaffer said:

"The paper has no standing in the labor world, and is owned and edited by men bitterly opposed to me from the start. My course is above impeachment, and the only damage the inspired article can do is to create a bad impression temporarily, but will not influence thinking people."

The first break in the strike at McKeesport was made this evening, when about forty men went to work in the seamless tube department of the National Tube Works. The men returned on the same basis upon which they worked before the sympathetic strike was inaugurated. The men did not organize, although they met with Federation of Labor men a number of times.

It is thought that many more will report to-morrow morning. The men were not molested, as their return was a surprise to the strike leaders. The tube works officers are jubilant over the break at the seamless and the outcome of to-day's parade at Duquesne.

When shown the editorial to-night, President Shaffer said:

"Mr. Powell of the Tin Workers' Association was at headquarters to-day, and I have understood that the paper mentioned does not represent his association. The article is beneath my notice, and I shall not advertise the paper by commenting on it."

The details of the conference of the Bayview committee and the Amalgamated officials have not yet been divulged by either party, but the fact that the committee has been here at all would indicate that the Fairview strikers are uneasy. J. D. Hickey and J. F. Cooper of the committee have been here since Monday, but their presence has not been generally known.

The general belief is that the main object of the committee's visit was for the purpose of arranging some compromise by which the Bayview plant may resume. President Shaffer, on the contrary, says the two men did not come here as representatives of the Bayview lodge. They were simply here as individual members of the Amalgamated Association to explain in person the reason for their action in regard to the general strike order and the reversal of that decision after Tighe's visit to Milwaukee.

"The lodge did not send them, nor did it send to me any request to be allowed to go to work," said President Shaffer.

The two men left for home to-night, and it is said that a meeting of their lodge will be held upon their return to take action on their report. Notwithstanding the report from New York that no conference had been held or arranged for between C. M. Schwab and Simon Burns looking to arbitration, the latter has not relaxed his efforts in this direction, and seems determined to bring about some sort of a compromise.

"I am interested in this matter," said President Burns to-night, "as the big strike is affecting all lines of business, including the window glass trade. My purpose is to get the two sides together and start the mills. If President Schwab is still opposed to my plan of arbitration, I will request him to suggest whatever modifications he desires.

"Anything will be acceptable if the United States Steel Corporation can be induced to arbitrate and get the mills started. It is foolishness to say that there is nothing to arbitrate. I feel confident that something can be done to bring about a settlement that will not be dishonorable to either side, and result in the starting of the mills."

The march of the McKeesport strikers to Duquesne this afternoon was a disappointment to the strikers, partly because of a heavy rain during the parade and the meeting in an open lot, and partly because of a lack of enthusiasm. It was expected that at least 5,000 of the 12,000 strikers would participate in the march, but by actual count there were only 553 in line.

The rain came down in torrents from the time the parade started until the column returned to McKeesport. The men marched without any cheering or demonstration. It was expected a halt would be made at the Duquesne mill gate, but no stop was made. Several mill men came out of the plant with their dinner buckets on their arms, but were not interviewed.

The injunction granted the American Sheet Steel Company, at Canal Dover, Ohio, against the strikers, has had the effect of doing away with all picketing about the mill. The withdrawal of the pickets was on the advice of the local counsel, who advised this course until after the counsel of the association at Pittsburg should make known what course to pursue in the future. United States Marshals have served almost all of the 900 strikers with the order.

President Shaffer to-day sent circulars to all the lodges of the association reviewing the strike situation, which he says is in good shape. He cautions all members against the South Chicago men who refused to obey the strike order, denominates them non-union, and declares their cards void.

Great preparations have been made here for Labor Day, Monday next. A grand rally of allied trades and labor unions of Western Pennsylvania is to be held at Ross Grove, at which Shaffer, Dolan, Burns, and Churchill are advertised to tell the story of the strike.

The rally will be under the auspices of the Amalgamated Association, and is expected to be productive of much encouragement to the strikers. A parade of immense proportions is scheduled for this city on that day, the big majority of trades unions having arranged to participate.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c; cotton, middling, 8⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20c.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Religious.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Pan-Am. and Niagara Falls $9. Round-trip tickets sold by LACKAWANNA RAILROAD Saturday and Sunday good fivedays. —Adv.

### STRIKE INJUNCTION STANDS.

### Cincinnati Men Who Disobeyed It to be Heard in Contempt Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Judge Smith refused to dissolve his restraining order against the strikers, and the hearing of the contempt cases against the locked-out men was set for next Tuesday.

Judge Clark of the United States court to-day issued an injunction against 450 men, formerly employed in the steel mills at Ironton, Ohio. The injunction restrains the defendants, who are on strike, from picketing the plant or interfering in any way with the company.

### GOMPERS TRUE TO SHAFFER.

### Federation of Labor Journal Indorses Steel Strike.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The American Federationist, the official organ of the Federation of Labor, edited by Mr. Samuel Gompers, in its issue of to-day says:

"We shall stand by the Amalgamated Association in the present conflict to the full extent of our power, both morally and financially. We shall aid in every lawful way the men on strike, or who may come out on strike to maintain the workers in their right to organize and to extend their organization; so that the only power which stands for their protection and advancement against the avarice of concentrated wealth may be perfected and perpetuated.

"We shall not relax our efforts to aid the brave men who are striking to bring this contest to an honorable end, and we appeal to every fellow-wageworker and every sympathizer to exert every power and influence in the same direction."

### Man Fells a Tree and Is Killed by It.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Daniel Cole, an employe on Soloman Van Fleet's farm, was chopping a tree to-day when the trunk suddenly snapped off the stump, struck the woodman on the chest, knocked him down, and held him until extricated by a fellow-workman. His chest was badly crushed, and he died within an hour. He was a brother-in-law of John Westbrook, Prothonotary of Pike County, Penn., and belonged to a prominent family of that county.

### New Rabbi for Orange Synagogue.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Rev. H. S. Stollnitz was to-night formally installed as rabbi of the Congregation Sharey Terfilo of this city, to succeed the Rev. Henry Bergmann, resigned. The ceremony was largely attended.

### Gov. Shaw Would Like to be President.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Senator Dolliver of Iowa, who was in Chicago to-day, announced that Gov. Shaw of Iowa would be a candidate for the Presidency. The Senator also said that Iowa and a considerable portion of the Middle West would be "back of Iowa's favorite son."

### Americans Buying Peruvian Mines.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—"An American syndicate," says a dispatch to The Times from Lima, "has begun buying the Cerro de Pasco copper mines."

New Jersey Central Sea Shore Trains Labor Day.
Late train Labor Day via Sandy Hook Route from Point Pleasant 8:15 P. M.; Asbury Park and Ocean Grove 8:40 P. M.; Elberon 8:51 P. M.; West End 8:56 P. M.; East Long Branch 9:05 P. M.; Monmouth Beach 9:09 P. M.; Seabright 9:14 P. M.; arrive New York 10:40 P. M.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey. Luyties Brothers, N.Y. —Adv.

## REAL ESTATE AGENT ARRESTED FOR ARSON

### Herman Jonas Accused of Setting Fire to an Apartment House.

### Two Men Living in the Building Made the Charge—Was Nearly Lynched by an Angry Mob.

There was great excitement at a fire which started in the five-story apartment house, 16 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, at 10:30 o'clock last evening, terminating with an arrest on the charge of arson. The accused man is Herman Jonas, a real estate broker, who has an office at 111 Rivington Street. Jonas was roughly handled first by the tenants in the building, and narrowly missed a worse fate by a mob of several hundred persons who followed him to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, howling "Lynch him! Lynch him!" and apparently only restrained from carrying out their threats by the policemen who had Jonas in charge.

Jonas lives on the third floor of the East One Hundred and Ninth Street house. Frank Guler occupies the second floor, and George Kruger the ground floor. The janitor of the building is William Winkle, who lives in the adjoining house, No. 18 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

It was Kruger, the man living on the ground floor, who first discovered that there was fire in the house. He had already gone to bed, when he smelled smoke. He dressed and ran to the hallway.

Kruger noted that the smoke was coming from above, and ran up one flight. In the hallway above he met Guler, who was also coming out of his apartment about that time. Together they ran up another flight of stairs, for the blaze still seemed to be higher up, and almost stumbled over Jonas, who had just opened the door and stepped out.

"Where's the fire?" the two investigating men asked him.

Jonas mumbled something, which was neither explanatory nor satisfactory to Kruger and Guler. The two men therefore rushed into the Jonas apartments, from which the smoke poured out in big clouds. To the great surprise of Kruger and Guler they discovered, so they said afterward in the police station, fire in three different places—under two beds and under a sofa.

The two men did what they could to extinguish the flames, soon reinforced and assisted by a crowd of half-dressed tenants, who now began to pour into the rooms. By this time everybody in the building was excited. When the flames under beds and sofa had been extinguished Kruger and Guler sought for Jonas. They found him in one of the lower halls. In a minute Kruger and Jonas were engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight, Guler assisting where he could.

With the firemen who had been called several policemen arrived, and Jonas was handed over to them. The crowd, which had grown to large proportions, followed behind, yelling at the prisoner.

At the police station it was Guber who preferred the charges against Jonas. The latter presented his card to Sergt. Reifford, who was behind the desk, and said that he had just returned from work when the fire broke out, and was as much surprised as anybody to find his home on fire.

Mrs. Jonas and the rest of the accused man's family were in a park near by during the excitement at their home. They got to the police station about the time when Jonas was before the Sergeant, and protested against his arrest. The accused man has been living in the East One Hundred and Ninth Street house for about three months. He was insured for $1,000. The flames caused about $15 worth of damage.

## STILL ANOTHER VICTIM.

### This Makes the Tenth Body Recovered from Delaware River Wreck—Nineteen Missing Now.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Another body was recovered to-day from the Delaware River steamboat City of Trenton's wreck. It is supposed to be that of Harry Johnson, thirty-six years old, a grocer, of Hulmeville, Penn., who was on his way home from Philadelphia. He leaves a wife and five children.

This makes the tenth body recovered, of which eight have been identified. Two, those of a woman and a small girl, are still unclaimed. They are so badly charred and disfigured that they may never be identified positively. Nineteen are missing, and it is almost certain that all of these are dead. Of the eight persons remaining in the hospital, two are, the physicians say, sure to die. So the net result of the explosion will be about thirty deaths when the returns are all in.

## TAXES ON SURPLUS CAPITAL.

### Large Sums Received Yesterday at the State Treasurer's Office.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The State Treasurer to-day received $152,000 from trust companies as taxes on surplus capital and undivided earnings. Of this sum $52,171 came from the Trust Company of America, and was brought here in currency by two messengers. The reason for sending it by messengers, it is said, was because it is safer and cheaper. The sum was made up of fifty-one $1,000 bills, eleven $100 bills, and the remainder in smaller denominations.

Other large sums received to-day included $37,000 under collateral inheritance on the Dr. Evans estate, and $35,000 on the George T. Bliss estate.

## CHARGED WITH MURDER.

### Two Asbury Park Men Arrested for the Death of a Man on Aug. 12.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 30.—James Robotham and George Hopper are under arrest, charged with the murder of Edward Hulick, a motorman employed by the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company, whose dead body was found in a stall in a stable on the morning of Monday, Aug. 12.

The arrests are the result of a statement made yesterday by Mrs. Katherine Bates, who lives in a house overlooking the stable where Hulick's dead body was found. Mrs. Bates swore that just before midnight on Aug. 11 she saw Hulick struggling with three men in the stable yard and saw them carry his body into the stable. Two of the men, she said, were Robotham and Hopper. The third she did not recognize.

## UNEARTHED AN INDIAN PLOW.

### Farmers Near Brookdale Interested in the Aboriginal Farming Implement.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 30.—Harry Brown, a mason of Bloomfield, while working at Brookdale, near this place, yesterday, unearthed an Indian plow of stone.

Its peculiar shape immediately attracted the attention of Mr. Brown. It was but a short time before all Brookdale had heard of the curious find, and farmers and others went to look at it. They all agreed with Brown that the object was a plow.

The mold board of the plow now in use is on the right side, but on the stone implement it is on the left side. The top is flat and almost smooth. Instead of a double handle, such as is found in the modern plow, the Indian plow has a single one.

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

## THE CHU-CHOW MASSACRE.

### An Officer Executed, but the Two High Officials Primarily Responsible Only Lose Their Posts.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to The Times from Shanghai says:

"The Captain of the Guard on the occasion of the Chu-Chow massacre has been decapitated, and the Governor promises to punish twenty-four others concerned. Nevertheless, Yung-Ching, the Provincial Treasurer, and Pao, the Taotai, who were primarily responsible for the massacre, have been allowed to go to Sian-Foo undegraded except by loss of office."

It is because it has been impossible to obtain the punishment of those responsible for the Chu-Chow massacre that the British troops are still in Peking, when it was expected the city would be evacuated by all the allies except the legation guards some weeks ago.

## PETER M. SULLIVAN SUES.

### Nine Supreme Court Justices Among the Defendants in the Rochester Lawyer's Libel Suit.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Peter M. Sullivan of North Tonawanda, a disbarred lawyer, has brought a sensational action against twenty defendants, including four Supreme Court Justices of Erie County, five Appellate Division Justices of this city, and a United States District Judge and a number of attorneys, to recover $20,000 damages.

Sullivan at one time was one of the best-known attorneys of Niagara County. He was retained two years ago by a young woman to bring an action against a number of young men for damages for an assault alleged to have been committed upon her. Sullivan is alleged to have compromised the suits with the defendants, keeping the money.

As a result disbarment proceedings were brought against him by District Attorney Hopkins of Niagara County. Sullivan about this time wrote a book entitled "A California Conspiracy with New York Episodes," in which he accused certain Judges of the Supreme Court of conspiracy, &c.

At the March Term of the Appellate Division in this city Sullivan was disbarred. In his complaint, consisting of sixty typewritten pages of matter, Sullivan declares that he has been "disgraced, dishonored, disbarred, and boycotted" by the defendants, who, he says, have wrought his financial ruin. He alleges a conspiracy between Supreme Court Justices and others to work him a great injury.

The defendants named in the complaint are as follows: Abner T. Hopkins, District Attorney of Niagara County; John E. Pond, United States Commissioner; S. W. Dempsey, Assistant United States District Attorney; Abram Goodman, clothier, of North Tonawanda; William B. Simpson, attorney at Tonawanda; News Publishing Company of North Tonawanda; Henry H. Seymour, referee appointed by the Appellate Division to take evidence in disbarment proceedings; Carlton E. Ladd, attorney, Buffalo; John R. Hazel, Judge of the United States District Court; Charles W. Brown, United States District Attorney; William H. Adams, Peter B. McLennan, Pardon C. Williams, Frederick W. Kruse, Henry A. Childs, Daniel J. Kenefick, John S. Lambert, Alfred Spring, and Frank C. Laughlin, Justices of the Supreme Court, and Joseph W. Taylor, referee in the first proceedings for disbarment.

## ALONZO J. WHITMAN CAUGHT.

### Alleged Swindler Arrested in Boston—Charged with Having Lately Passed Several Bad Checks.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—Alonzo J. Whitman, former member of the Minnesota State Senate, and for nearly fifteen years an alleged bank and hotel swindler of international reputation, many times convicted and many times escaping punishment, is in the toils at last.

He was captured this afternoon just as he was coming out of the offices of Armstrong, Schirmer & Co., Equitable Building, and is held on several charges of forgery and larceny. Warrants for his arrest on charges of swindling and forgery have been out for some time.

Whitman has been sentenced in New York for swindling, and while waiting for a certificate of reasonable doubt, which he hoped to secure as to the justice of the sentence, he was out on bail and came to this city. It is alleged that he secured a loan of $487.50 early this week from William Hunt & Co., brokers, to use in speculating, representing that he had $2,000 on deposit in the Brookline Bank, and giving his name as Carl G. Burdick of Brookline.

On Tuesday, it is claimed, he passed a check for $3,000, afterward found to be bogus, drawn on the Brookline Bank, Armstrong, Schirmer & Co., another brokerage firm, being the victims this time. After being arrested the police say he admitted his identity.

Whitman, it is alleged, passed bogus checks in this city in 1898 at several hotels. It is understood that he has been under arrest in Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, as well as New York.

## YOUNG WIFE ACCUSES HUSBAND.

### Man Married Here Last Winter Charged with Desertion.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Despite the fact that his honeymoon had hardly ended, Charles E. Beecher, who says that his father is George L. Beecher, a millionaire of Detroit, was before Magistrate Cunningham in the Central Police Court to-day, charged with non-support by his wife. He was arrested at his home, 235 North Twelfth Street, last night, and, being unable to procure a bondsman, was placed in the cage with half a score of vagrants, disturbers of the peace, and petty offenders.

When the case was called a tall, fine-looking young woman, bearing every indication of refinement, stepped to the stand and was sworn. She said she was Mrs. Carrie Beecher and that she lived at 54 West Ninety-eighth Street, New York.

"I was married to him on Jan. 30 of this year," she said. "We had been living together only about two weeks when he left me. Every effort was made to determine his whereabouts, but without success until about eight weeks ago, when he was found living at 235 North Twelfth Street, in this city. When he deserted me in New York he said he was going home to Detroit to get his father to give him money so that he could embark in business here."

Mrs. Beecher is said to be the daughter of H. B. Dearborn of Boston. The husband was held in $500 bail for court. Being unable to furnish security, he was led back to his cell.

## JEWISH ACTORS FOR CHICAGO.

### Manager Glickman Deprives New York of Some of Its Best Jewish Performers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Ellis Glickman, manager of the Jewish Theatre, returned to Chicago to-day after a hard-fought battle with Jewish theatrical managers in New York. He succeeded in turning the tables on his Eastern rivals, and brought back to Chicago seven of the best Jewish performers in the country.

The fight between Mr. Glickman and the Eastern men has been going on for several years, the lack of talent in the Jewish dramatic field being the cause of it.

The players brought here by Mr. Glickman include Mme. Bertha Tansman, prima donna from the Thalia Theatre; Tillis Hirschman, leading lady from the People's Theatre, and Harry J. Ginsberg, the best-known Jewish tenor in America.

Labor Day Excursion to Mauch Chunk, via Jersey Central. Adults, $2.00; children, $1.50. Train leaves ft. Liberty St. 8:30; South Ferry 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

## FOUR LIVES LOST IN A BROOKLYN FIRE

### Two Other Persons Will Die, Probably, and Seven Were Hurt.

### Woman Started the Fire While Cooking with an Oil Stove—Many Thrilling Rescues.

A fire which partly destroyed the four-story double apartment house at 219 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, cost the lives of three persons and the injury of ten others. There were a number of thrilling rescues. Two of the injured, it is believed, will die. The dead are:

ROTGEZER, Mrs. MARY, thirty-eight years old, killed by jumping from fourth-story window.

BECK, TILLIE, three years old, burned to death.

BECK, ANNIE, ten years old, burned to death.

The injured are:

BECK, JOSEPH, two months old, burned about hands and legs; taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. Died there.

BECK, Mrs. ANNE, thirty-eight years old, mother of the two Beck children, burned about hand, face, and body. Taken to St. Catherine's Hospital; will probably die.

BUDA, MOSES, two months' old, burned about hands and face and body; St. Catherine's Hospital; will probably die.

The other injured are:

BECK, MINNIE, five years old, burned about arms and face; taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

BUDA, MAGGIE, twelve years old, burned on face and hands and suffering from shock; taken to Williamsburg Hospital.

DEURX, Mrs. KATE, twenty-one years old, burned about face, hands, and body; taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

FRANK, CHARLES, eighteen months old, burned about face and hands; Williamsburg Hospital.

WALTERS, Carrie, twenty-eight years old, burned about face, hands, and body; Williamsburg Hospital.

WALTERS, EMMA, nine years old, burned about face, hands, and body; Williamsburg Hospital.

INFANT CHILD of Mrs. Mary Rotgezer's, injured about the head; to Williamsburg Hospital.

The building, which has a brick front and is built of wood in the rear, was occupied by eight families. The ground floor is a store. The fire started in the apartments of Mrs. Kate Deurx, who lived on the second floor, through the explosion of a kerosene oil stove. Mrs. Deurx was cooking for supper, when the oil in the stove gave out, and she poured more oil from a can into it. An explosion followed, Mrs. Deurx ran to the hall screaming "Fire!"

At the time John Beck, who with his wife and five children live on the opposite side of the hall from the Deurx apartments, was coming up the stairs, and ran to the kitchen and seized the stove and carried it to the hallway to throw it to the street. In the hallway the blazing oil burned his hands, and Beck dropped it. The flying oil set fire to the woodwork and carpet, and in a few minutes all escape was cut off by the stairway.

In the meantime the tenants, who had been aroused by Mrs. Deurx's cries of fire, had become panic-stricken when they saw escape cut off, and ran to the windows and appealed to the crowd that was gathering on the street for help. Police Sergeant Williams of the Sixty-second Precinct and Policeman Cox of the Sixty-fourth Precinct and Building Inspector John Rehill were on a Graham Avenue trolley car when they saw the smoke coming from the windows of the building and made an attempt to gain an entrance to the building. Prevented in this, they secured horse blankets, and with half a dozen men held them firmly, while they shouted to the imprisoned inmates to jump one by one. This several of them did, and were caught in the blankets and escaped injury.

During the excitement everybody had forgotten to turn in an alarm of fire, and it was some time before an alarm was sent in. When the firemen reached the scene they quickly rescued those who were still in the burning building. One of the first to appear at an open window after the fire had been discovered was Mrs. Rotgezer with her two-months-old infant. The woman climbed out upon the sill while the crowd tried to persuade her to wait until blankets could be secured, but instead she jumped to the street and struck the pavement on her head, crushing her skull. She was killed instantly, while the infant escaped with a few cuts and bruises. Another child, three years old, belonging to Mrs. Rotgezer was rescued by the firemen.

Calls were sent to St. Catharine's and the Williamsburg Hospitals for ambulances, and as soon as their injuries were dressed the injured were removed to the hospitals.

When the fire had been extinguished the two Beck children, Willie and Annie, were found dead in the building. The children had evidently started to escape from the building by the ladder leading to the roof, but had evidently been overcome by smoke, suffocated, and burned. The boy was found at the head of the stairs, while the girl was at the foot of the ladder leading to the roof. Both bodies were badly charred. They were taken to the Stagg Street Police Station.

## NEW CAR LINE FOR PRINCETON.

### It Will Soon Be Running from Trenton and the People Are Pleased.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Trenton, Lawrenceville and Princeton Trolley Extension Company have reached Princeton with their new line from Trenton. The tracks are now laid as far as Bayard Lane, a few rods north of former President Cleveland's residence, and by Thursday of next week they will be laid through Witherspoon to Nassau Street, directly opposite the university campus. On Sunday the first cars will be started on the regular trips.

An official of the company said to-day that the cars to be used will be the finest in the State. They will be 45 feet long, of extra width, and will be vestibuled. They are also warranted to run fifty miles an hour.

The people of this place are anxiously awaiting the full completion of the road to Nassau Street, when the competition between it and the Trenton Traction Company will begin. The new company makes the return trip to Trenton for just half the price exacted by the Trenton Traction Company. The university authorities fought against the Trenton Traction Company's line, but no resistance has been made by them to the entrance of the new trolley road.

## W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., FINED.

### He and Two Newport Chauffeurs Accused of Too Fast Automobile Driving.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—Another chapter was enacted to-day in the crusade of the police authorities against the too-rapid driving of automobiles. This time William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was the most prominent of those charged with violating the law against driving automobiles faster than ten miles an hour.

He was summoned before Judge Baker in the police court and fined $10. He also paid $2.60 additional as costs. The offense was committed on Ridge Road Wednesday.

Chief of Police Benjamin Richards, who yesterday had Foxhall Keene and Reginald Vanderbilt fined for fast riding, was the complainant in to-day's case. Mr. Vanderbilt promised Judge Baker that he would observe the law hereafter.

Robert C. Maxwell and Charles Young were also fined $10 each for overspeeding their automobiles. Maxwell is chauffeur for Frederick H. Benedict of Stone Villa, and Young has charge of the automobile owned by Louis S. Brugiere of San Francisco.

Round Trip Tickets to California on sale at all ticket offices offering a diversity of routes going or returning via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. The "Overland Limited," the every day fast train, provides the best of everything. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way. —Adv.

Up beautiful Hudson Sundays. Popular rate, 50c. Str. City of Lowell. See adv.—Adv.

## BOERS STILL FORMIDABLE.

### London Papers Publish Discouraging Advices—Censorship Is More Severe.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Some interesting side lights are thrown on the South African war by advices published to-day.

A dispatch from Cape Town to The Daily Mail indicates that Scheeper's commando has now moved to the southwest and invaded a part of Cape Colony previously undisturbed by the Boers, while more severe restrictions have been imposed with the object of preventing communication between Cape Town and the newly disturbed areas.

The Cologne Gazette's correspondent in Cape Town declares that all Cape Colony is a "seething mass of disorder and alarm." He asserts also that the Boers are receiving support from all sides.

Edgar Wallace, writing to The Daily Mail, expresses a decided opinion that Lord Kitchener's banishment proclamation will not result in the surrender of a single important commandant, and that much severer penalties are needed, the only useful policy being vigorous military measures.

In the early part of August a correspondent of The Morning Post had a long talk with Lord Kitchener, from which he gathered that "it is not Lord Kitchener, but the Government that is to blame for many of the present evils." Lord Kitchener, it seems, complained that the home Government continually worried him about trivial details, "merely to reply to Parliamentary heckling," and that this compelled him to enforce a strict censorship over telegrams, although personally he objected to the present system. He said he thought correspondents ought to have greater liberty and to be made responsible for their statements. He avoided expressing any opinion about the "approaching end of the war," and dissuaded the correspondent from speaking concerning it.

Both The Morning Post and The Standard give information about the concentration camps, and confirm the reports of very heavy mortality there, especially among the children in July. This is said to be "largely due to the ignorance and unsanitary habits of the Boers"; but conditions are rapidly improving. At the beginning of August there were 100,000 persons in the concentration camps.

A correspondent of The Morning Post asserts that the Boer refugees get eighteen pounds in rations per head as against twelve pounds per head given to British loyalists, and he recommends, as politically and economically advisable, that the Boers be removed to the coast.

## MR. CLEVELAND'S "SHORT" FISH

### Member of His Party Fined in Pittsfield, Mass., for Breaking Game Laws.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland on Wednesday last was one of a party of three who were apprehended by a trio of Deputy Game Commissioners, who found on the bottom of the boat in which the ex-President was seated a bass which only measured 7¾ inches. The law requires that such fish shall be returned to the water if they measure less than 8 inches.

The matter was kept quiet until to-day, when Mr. Cassius Scranton of New Marlborough was arraigned in the District Court on the charge of having "short fish" in his possession. He pleaded guilty and was fined $2, which he paid.

The party were on Lake Garfield, and themselves rowed their boat up to the side of the one which contained the three Deputy Game Commissioners, each with a pole and line.

## THE WRECK NEAR NEWARK, N. Y.

### Eleven Victims on the List Now, and More of the Injured May Die.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Eleven persons have died from injuries sustained in last night's wreck of a passenger train on the Sodus Bay Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad near here. Besides William Meager of Sodus Point and Howard Tubbs of Elmira, whose deaths have been already reported, the following nine have died:

The Rev. A. Park Burgess of Syracuse, Mrs. A. Park Burgess of Syracuse, Frances Burleigh of Newark, Mrs. James W. Ford of Newark, Miss Anna Kane of Elmira, Mrs. L. H. Hood of Seneca Falls, Mrs. C. H. Bradley of Seneca Falls, Mrs. Elizabeth Todd of Newark and Mrs. C. G. Edwards of St. Paul, Minn.

In the list of those seriously injured are the names of Nina Kellar of Newark, scalded about the head and legs; Mrs. H. Fox of Newark, slightly scalded on the face and hands; two children of Mrs. Stancliffe, scalded and burned; W. D. Warner of Orleans, hands scalded; Burt Turner, express messenger of Sodus Point, hands scalded; Henry Cable of Newark, hands and head scalded; Mrs. E. E. Burleigh of Newark, head and arms badly scalded; Charles Pearson, eye injured; Mrs. A. D. Burnham of Port Gibson, scalded about the head and body; Oscar Hasson of Baltimore, badly cut and scalded; Miss Julia Stancliffe, painfully burned and scalded; Mrs. William Lemunyon of Port Gibson, head and shoulders scalded; Mrs. Rose Edwards of Newark, seriously scalded.

About a dozen others were less seriously injured. Mrs. A. D. Burnham, Mrs. William Lemunyon, and Mrs. Rose Edwards are in a very critical condition.

Three patients in a Rochester hospital are expected to die as a result of their injuries. They are E. H. Bradley of Seneca Falls, scalded about the shoulders, chest, and face; Mrs. E. A. Hare of Greenfield, Mass., face, shoulders, and hands scalded, and Mrs. Elizabeth White of Newark, badly scalded.

Miss Anna Kane died in Elmira. She was a nurse employed by Mrs. Edwin Stancliffe of this city and was in charge of Mrs. Stancliffe's two little daughters, who had been spending some weeks at Sodus Point. Miss Kane threw her skirts around the children to protect them, receiving the full force of the escaping steam herself. As a result one of the children was uninjured, while the other, though severely burned, was saved from death.

## J. R. WOODS'S CLAIM VALID.

### Acting Secretary of the Interior Decides that His Location in Oklahoma Is Legal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—In the case of J. T. Calvert against James R. Wood, coming from the Lawton, Oklahoma Territory, land district and involving Entry No. 1, the Acting Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision refusing to order a hearing on the charges preferred.

The charges were substantially that Woods's entry was made in violation of the homestead law by reason of its location on the south line of the town of Lawton; that the entry embraced a tract a mile long and only a quarter of a mile wide, and was so taken for speculative purposes and not for agricultural purposes, and that the entry was made at a time when there were a large number of town-site settlers on the land, who occupied it for trade and business.

The decision holds that the selection and entry of land adjacent to the town of Lawton was not in violation of the letter or spirit of the law, and that the fact that there may have been alleged town-site settlers on the land at the time he made his entry does not affect Woods's right of entry. The land was not subject to appropriation for town-site purposes, nor was any person authorized to enter upon it or occupy it for purposes of trade or business, and no such occupancy could operate to defeat Woods's right to enter.

It is further held in the opinion that Woods's entry is not illegal on account of the form of the tract embraced; that the special provisions of the act of May 2, 1890, do not control in this matter, but that the general provisions of the homestead law do. The Secretary says that under the act of June 6, 1900, making provision for the disposition of these lands, it is directed that they shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws of the United States, and that under this law Woods's location is valid.

Sunday and Labor Day str. Chester W. Chapin to New Haven. A day on L. I. Sound. See adv. —Adv.

## O'NEILL'S DEFIANCE MAKES A BREACH

### Devery Disobeys the Order of Commissioner Murphy.

### Police Head will Now Supervise Transfers—O'Neill's Victory—Repeats His Charges—His Action Stirs the Department.

Patrolman Edward O'Neill has succeeded in disturbing the entire Police Department. The threatened transfer of the policeman which moved him to defy Deputy Commissioner Devery at the police trials on Thursday, has caused more anxiety in the department than, as a policeman expressed it, "all the Lexow committees, Committees of Fifteen, Parkhurst societies, Justice Jeromes, and District Attorneys combined could have done in ten years."

The real import of O'Neill's action was not appreciated until yesterday. His calm and positive reiteration of all that he had said to Mr. Devery in the heat of passion at what he regarded as an unjust trial made every member of the police force realize, as some of them said, that determination meant more than dollars and cents used for "shake-down" purposes.

O'Neill not only won a victory in being transferred back to the Tremont Station from the East Fifty-first Street Station, but it was generally understood that the thirty days' fine imposed by Deputy Commissioner Devery would never be enforced. Although the Deputy Commissioner announced that he would prefer charges against Policeman O'Neill for insubordination, there was a belief that these charges would never be filed. This belief was based on the emphatic declaration of Commissioner Murphy that he would stand by O'Neill and would not allow him to be transferred again.

BREACH AT HEADQUARTERS.

In addition to all these circumstances, it became evident yesterday that Policeman O'Neill had caused a serious breach between the Commissioner and his First Deputy. On Thursday Commissioner Murphy ordered the policeman retransferred to the Tremont Station, the transfer to take place at once.

This order was conveyed to Senior Inspector Cortright, and it was supposed to be obeyed. Commissioner Murphy left Headquarters at noon on Thursday, and after that hour Mr. Devery was in supreme control. He at once countermanded the order for the transfer of Policeman O'Neill. The result was that the policeman did duty Thursday night in the East Fifty-first Street Precinct.

When Commissioner Murphy heard of this yesterday, his indignation could not be concealed. He at once demanded an explanation, and this not being satisfactory, he issued an order himself that Policeman O'Neill be returned to Tremont at 8 o'clock this morning, at the same time declaring, as stated, that he would protect the policeman from further transfers.

Policeman O'Neill was at Headquarters yesterday on a summons from the Commissioner, and was then subjected to an examination, which was later made public by Commissioner Murphy. In this examination the policeman repeated his charges that an attempt had been made to collect money from him in order to save him from being transferred. As soon as his visit at Headquarters was ended he started for the District Attorney's office, where he saw Assistant District Attorney Garvan. Mr. Garvan would not disclose in detail what took place at the conference between himself and the policeman. However, he said:

"What O'Neill said to me in the heat of passion on Thursday, after he had been unjustly tried, he repeated to-day word for word and in every detail. He did this when he realized what he as an individual patrolman was doing against his superiors."

When Policeman O'Neill reached Headquarters at 10:30 o'clock every person there was on the watch for him. He is tall and slim, with a sandy mustache and complexion. He walked with a determined but not defiant air. He went directly up stairs to Commissioner Murphy's room and was at once admitted. He remained there for some time and then he came down and entered the ante-room of Deputy Commissioner Devery's office. While he sat there Mr. Devery came out and passed him without speaking. The Deputy Commissioner hurried up stairs to consult with Commissioner Murphy. A reporter went into Mr. Devery's ante-room and attempted to enter into conversation with Policeman O'Neill. Instantly a Roundsman appeared and said to O'Neill:

"I thought I told you not to talk to reporters."

COL. MURPHY'S ACTION.

Then the Roundsman ordered O'Neill to go into the Deputy Commissioner's private office. Then Commissioner Murphy sent word that he wanted to see all the reporters in his office. There they found the Commissioner seated at his desk with Deputy Commissioner Devery at his right and Policeman O'Neill standing in front of him. There is a private stairway connecting the Commissioner's office with that of his Deputy, and O'Neill had been taken up this stairway.

As soon as the reporters entered, Commissioner Murphy said:

"O'Neill has made a statement and I am going to make it public, gentlemen, but there are two questions that I want to ask him now in your hearing which won't appear in the statement. You can hear what he says."

Turning to the policeman, the Commissioner said:

"Have you ever been asked by Deputy Commissioner Devery for money for transfers?"

"No," was the reply.

"Did you ever know or hear of anybody that Devery asked for money for making transfers?"

"No."

Then the Deputy Commissioner straightened himself up in his chair, and, looking at O'Neill, said in a commanding tone of voice:

"Did you ever hear of me shaking anybody down?"

Emphasis was placed on the word "me." O'Neill looked Devery straight in the eyes as he said, deliberately:

"No; but I have had people come to me to shake me down."

"Did you ever approach me in any shape or form?" asked Mr. Devery.

"I came to you and asked you to transfer me."

"Who is the man who tried to shake you down?"

"He is a police officer."

"Who is he?"

"I won't tell you."

"It is your duty to tell me."

Policeman O'Neill remained silent, and Commissioner Murphy said:

"Are you still unwilling to tell who approached you?"

"I cannot tell you."

Deputy Commissioner Devery resumed the questioning, and asked:

"Have you ever heard that I shook down policemen?"

"No, I never heard that."

"Well, why did you make such statements as you did yesterday at the trials?"

"Because I was approached and asked for money for a transfer."

THE EXAMINATION.

Policeman O'Neill was then dismissed and the stenographic report of his interview with Commissioner Murphy was handed to the reporters. In this report is disclosed the friction over the transfer of O'Neill back to the Tremont Station. The examination was as follows:

Q.—O'Neill, I sent for you to find out if you ever, when you were being transferred to a post away from your home, asked to be assigned to duty nearer home? A.—Yes, Sir. Friends of mine.

Q.—Did you ask anybody in the department? A.—I asked Chief Devery to transfer me nearer home.

Q.—How long ago? A.—Last June.

Q.—You never asked me before yesterday? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, I don't want to know anything you don't want to tell me—you needn't say a word if you don't want to—nor do I want to know what you said yesterday to the District Attorney, but I want you to know that I would not allow any soldier to be taken advantage of. Is is true that you were asked for money? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long ago? A.—Two years ago.

Q.—Not since my administration? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you want to make a charge against the man who asked you for the money? A.—I don't care to. There were only two of us and his word is as good as mine.

Q.—Do you want to tell me his name? A.—No, Sir; I don't think so.

Q.—Well, what have you to say? A. (showing certificate of service in United States Army)—I think, Commissioner, that that will speak for itself and show how far I may be trusted.

Q.—Yes, I know. What I want to get at is whether the statements in the papers which are attributed to you are true? I have said I did not want an old soldier taken advantage of, and I think I have shown it. A.—Yes, Sir; but—

Q.—This system that you alluded to yesterday in the District Attorney's office as existing in the department has never come to my notice except through the press. Is it true that you were asked to pay money to be transferred from one precinct to one nearer home? I have adopted a system of sending men as near their homes as possible, as I did in your case yesterday when it was brought to my notice. A.—Commissioner, this certificate—

Q.—That is the reason I know that any man who has served in the United States Cavalry, especially as a non-commissioned officer, must have mettle in him. What I want to know is simply if during my administration you were asked for money to be transferred nearer home? A.—Not during your administration, Commissioner. It was at the time I was transferred from near home to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

### ASKED FOR $125.

Q.—That's the request was made to you? A.—Yes, Sir. For $125. I had some Summer clothes which cost me $75 that have been kept from me ever since. Yesterday there was a counter-charge brought against me that I used a horse up. I never laid a horse up in my life, because if I was a man to lay a horse up I would not have carried a dispatch seventy-five miles in one day, resting for two hours.

Q.—Another thing I want to know is, were you asked for money for the three-platoon system? This statement appears in some of the papers as having been uttered by you? A.—No, Sir. I never paid a cent in my life for a transfer or anything else in that line, but I have been asked for money, but not for the three-platoon system.

Q.—I want to say to you, O'Neill, that I have a fellow-feeling for a soldier, but I do not want any man to be bullied or taken advantage of. A.—When I was near Madison Street, where I lived and had a small family growing up—

Q.—Why didn't you come to me as you did yesterday? A.—I managed to get back near home for a time, but in a week's time I was transferred again.

Q.—Why didn't you come to me? It is known all through the department that I send my men as near their home precincts as I possibly can on application from them. Well, I am very glad for your sake as well as for the sake of the department that the statement published as having been made by you is untrue—the one with reference to the three-platoon system. A.—No, Sir. I have never been asked for money in regard to that.

Q.—I am very glad to hear you say it. Now, I want to say this: You shall not be injured and you will not be transferred away from home again, and if anybody attempts it let me know either in writing or in person. I may be too busy to see you, but if I am too busy to see you, you can write me a letter and lay it before me. Now, unless you have some suggestion to make, that is all I want to say to you, and I repeat that I'm very glad that the statement in the paper is untrue. A.—Most of what appeared in the papers is untrue, Commissioner.

Q.—Well? A.—You transferred me to Tremont.

Q.—I transferred you to Tremont? A.—Yes, Commissioner, at my own request. I came to you and asked you to transfer me to that precinct, and in a very short time I was retransferred again.

Q.—Why did you not come to me the second time? A.—Well—

Q.—Well? A.—Because I would have been retransferred again to some other post. Then yesterday morning there were charges trumped up against me, and—

Q.—Now, why didn't you come to me as you did yesterday morning, and ask me to be transferred. I would have done it as I did then. Didn't you go on duty in your new post last night? A.—No, Sir. I toured the Twenty-fourth Precinct last night.

Q.—What! You weren't transferred last night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You heard me tell Inspector Cortright yesterday morning to transfer you from the Twenty-fourth Precinct? A.—Yes, Sir.

Send for Inspector Cortright.

### DEVERY FORCED TO EXPLAIN.

The statement was signed by O'Neill. The rather abrupt ending with the words "Send for Inspector Cortright" caused some comment, especially when the Inspector hurried up stairs and was then informed by Commissioner Murphy that he was not needed. It was learned later that the Commissioner had received full information as to why his orders were not carried out, and that he had determined to handle some of the transfers himself in the future.

Notwithstanding the Commissioner's declaration that he would stand by Policeman O'Neill in the future, Deputy Commissioner Devery as a parting word turned to the reporters and said:

"I want to make the announcement that I'm going to prefer a complaint of insubordination against O'Neill for what occurred in the trial room yesterday."

Commissioner Murphy shook his head at this remark. The Commissioner was then asked a number of questions about the transfer of patrolmen "for the good of the service."

In a long explanation he said that sometimes Captains did not like men under them and they would request the transfers. The Captains of the precincts to which the men had been transferred would find them undesirable, and they in their turn would cause another transfer.

The Commissioner also spoke of "other influences" as causes for transfers, but declined to say what these were, concluding his remarks with these words:

"Transfers are made just as often as they are necessary. They are made because they are necessary, and the reasons for doing so are substantial."

Deputy Commissioner Devery had been moving about uneasily in his chair during this talk, and finally he interrupted with the words:

"O'Neill was transferred because he deserved it. He abused his horse and he did things that a good policeman should not do."

Mr. Devery was referring to the transfer from the mounted squad when he was Chief of Police. It was after this transfer that the attempted "shake down" was made. Commissioner Murphy elevated his eyebrows in surprise at his subordinate's saying that O'Neill's transfers were justified.

With the announcement from Commissioner Murphy that O'Neill would go back to Tremont this morning the scene at Police Headquarters closed.

Policeman O'Neill after he left the District Attorney's office, went on duty at the East Fifty-first Street Station. He remained there until midnight, when he went to his home on Edgecombe Avenue, near Clinton Place, in the Bronx, which is near his old precinct.

### WILL NOT NAME THE MAN.

When seen by reporters the policeman declined to say anything about the "hold up" of $75 worth of his Summer clothing, or name the man who had demanded the money from him in order to keep him in the mounted squad.

O'Neill is not a member of the Patrolmen's Association and he declares that he has never paid one cent as an assessment, although money had been demanded from him.

The fact that Policeman O'Neill has not paid any money is conceded in the District Attorney's office to be a bar to any possible criminal prosecution growing out of his charges. If, however, any attempt is made to enforce the thirty days' fine imposed upon him, he will be advised to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings before Deputy Commissioner Devery, on the ground that the Deputy Commissioner refused to hear the witnesses who were present in O'Neill's behalf, and further that he conducted himself in such a way at the hearing as would warrant the impeachment of a trial Judge who used the same methods.

Policeman O'Neill was seen again last night at his post at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. He said:

"What I said about 'shake-downs' goes. Of course, Deputy Commissioner Devery is not the man who came to me and demanded money. He's not such a fool as that. A man in the Police Department who has what you might call a traveling commission—a man who is undoubtedly in touch with the heads of the department—came to me and told me that if I would 'put up' the necessary amount I could get a beat which would be satisfactory to me. I wouldn't, and I was shifted around.

"That's the way it is all through the department. Thieves, disorderly women, and saloon keepers and gamblers are not the only ones that are 'shaken down.' It's pretty tough when the heads of the department 'shake-down' the men under them, but that is the system in vogue in the Police Department in the City of New York to-day.

### INFLUENCE AND "PULL."

"Men having court and other snap details have been known to get those jobs through their pull, or through fanancial influence, after being on the force for only a year or two, while other men who are square and honest are compelled to walk the pavement for years simply because they will not subscribe to the police fund.

"Police Commissioner Murphy, I think, is honest, but he is merely a figurehead. Devery is the man that runs things. I do not care to express my opinion of him. I again 'stand pat' on what I said when I was before Devery Thursday afternoon. He fined me thirty days, pay, but I'll never pay it unless the Supreme Court says that I must. They had me up this afternoon and tried to make me 'hedge.' I was 'put through a course of sprouts,' but they could not feaze me. To-morrow I am going back on duty at the station near where I live. Thus far I think I have won out, and I think the people will stand by me in my fight.

"It is wrong to convey the impression, as some of the newspapers do, that the rank and file of the Police Department are corrupt. The men who look after the welfare of the public—I mean those who carry clubs and walk beats—are generally honest. The corruption exists among those who rule the common policemen. Give us a good, square, honest, and fearless Police Commissioner who can convince the men under him that he will stand for an honest administration of police affairs, and we will have one of the finest forces in the world."

Policeman O'Neill received his transfer at midnight, and he started for home on an elevated train. He said:

"Commissioner Murphy treated me like a gentleman, and I have the highest praise for him. But I won't retract a thing I said. I am not the man to make a statement to-day, and fall flat and retract tomorrow, and not only do I intend not to retract anything, but I've only just started to tell, and have a whole lot more to tell."

## YORK EXONERATES CALLAN.

### Case of the Brooklyn Policeman Who Assaulted a War Veteran Decided After 100 Days.

After considering the matter for 100 days, Deputy Police Commissioner York yesterday announced that he had dismissed the charges of assault against Patrolman Nicholas F. Callan of the Grand Avenue Police Station. The charges were preferred by Capt. Michael F. O'Rourke, a Spanish war veteran, who lives at 987 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Capt. O'Rourke, at 3 o'clock on the morning of March 12 was returning to his home after a theatre party, and had reached a point near his residence when, according to his evidence at the trial, he saw Policeman Callan walking with a woman. He paid no attention to the couple, but the officer turned and asked, "What in — are you looking at?"

Capt. O'Rourke made no reply, and the policeman, accusing him of being intoxicated, struck him two upward blows with the end of his club under the jaw, fracturing it at each blow. The policeman then called a patrol wagon and had Capt. O'Rourke taken to the Grand Avenue Police Station.

Sergt. Gregory, who was on duty at the desk, locked the prisoner up in a cell and did not call for an ambulance. Finally it was found necessary to do so, and the injured man was taken to the Seney Hospital. He remained there for seven weeks. As soon as he was discharged from the hospital Capt. O'Rourke preferred charges against the policeman.

At the trial, which occupied three days, Policeman Callan denied the assault, saying that Capt. O'Rourke had received his injuries by falling to the pavement. Ambulance Surgeon Dancy, who attended the prisoner, testified that it was impossible for him to have received such injuries as his by a fall. Several witnesses also testified that they had seen Policeman Callan strike Capt. O'Rourke. Callan and his witnesses tried to prove that O'Rourke was intoxicated when he was injured. At the close of the case the Deputy Commissioner reserved decision.

Since then Mr. York has been made the subject of much adverse criticism for his delay in the matter, and he was accused of unjustly shielding the officer. In reply, Mr. York said that he would dispose of the case in its regular order. He said that he would have disposed of the matter some time ago had it not been for criticism.

Capt. O'Rourke yesterday morning visited the Deputy Commissioner and asked him if he had come to any decision in the matter.

"Your case?" said Mr. York. "Why, yes. I have dismissed it."

Then he turned and walked away.

Callan, the accused policeman, was at one time a pugilist, and it is reported that Inspector McLaughlin, the commanding officer of the Brooklyn police, aided him in getting on the force. Up to a year ago he was personal aide to McLaughlin. Before he became a policeman Callan was known as the "strong boy."

## KIDNAPPING LETTER WRITER.

### Alleged Confession of Man Who Threatened Thomas A. Edison and Others.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 30.—It is reported here that John Kinney, an Italian, who at one time lived at the Mills Hotel, in Bleecker Street, New York, is the author of the mysterious kidnapping letters that were addressed to Thomas A. Edison, J. Warren Smith, and Victor Bianchi, a few months ago.

The local police refused to discuss the matter, but the story has it that the man made an offer in a roundabout way that if assured of immunity he would reveal the author of the letters. By means of a personal advertisement in a New York newspaper he was located by the police, and has since made a confession that he wrote the letters. In response to a demand of Police Captain Leary he is also said to have written letters to the men he threatened, confessing and making an apology.

Capt. Leary is to appear before the Grand Jury next month to secure an indictment. In the meantime Kinney is under surveillance, and may be arrested at any time.

The kidnapping letters were all apparently printed with small rubber type on pieces of wrapping paper, and many words were misspelled with an apparent effort to convey the idea that the writer was an illiterate person.

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At Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street, last night, they said that they did not know any one of the name of John Kinney, but that, up to two months ago, a John Kenny was stopping there. He was there at the time of the Baby Clark abduction case, and was quite a friend of the nurse girl, Belle Anderson, who figured prominently in that affair. He had also shown a special interest in the case. He did not appear to be engaged in any kind of work, and they had never heard what his occupation was, or whether he had any. He paid for his room regularly, they said.

He was described at the hotel as being about 5 feet 6 inches in height, with rather light complexion, smooth face, and weighing about 180 pounds. He went away very suddenly. At Police Headquarters no information had been received as to the alleged confession, and no inquiries concerning the alleged kidnapper had been received from New Jersey.

## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

### Another Injunction Against "Scalpers."

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—Recently an injunction was secured from Supreme Court Justice Kenefick restraining ticket brokers from selling Pan-American excursion tickets issued by the New York Central Railroad. Another injunction, issued to-day by the same Justice, restrains the brokers from dealing in excursion tickets of the Erie Railroad. These orders of the Court are temporary, and arguments on them will be heard on Tuesday. Every ticket "scalper" known in Buffalo is affected.

### Chicago and Northwestern Buys Lines.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—President Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway formally announced to-day that the line of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, extending from the Missouri Valley to Sioux City, Iowa; from Sargent's Bluff to Moville, Iowa, and from California Junction, Iowa, to Fremont, Neb., heretofore leased, had been purchased by the Chicago and Northwestern, by which it will be operated after Sept. 1.

### Brief Railroad Items.

Presidents of roads belonging to the Trunk Line Association will hold a meeting in this city the second week in September, at which a successor to the late J. F. Goddard, as Commissioner of the association, will be selected.

The Seaboard Air Line system continues to show increased earnings. For the third week in August they were $205,722, an increase of $30,096.

The Lackawanna Railroad has published a pamphlet giving information about shooting and fishing on its line. The matter has been gathered especially for that purpose by George P. Finnigan, an expert guide. He reports that partridge and woodcock promise to be unusually plentiful.

## INDICTED POLICEMEN PLEAD NOT GUILTY

### Diamond, Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer at the Bar.

## HERLIHY'S DEMURRER UPHELD

### Exceptions Taken to All the Recorder's Rulings Against Capt. Diamond—Pleas for Delay Vain.

Recorder Goff, before leaving the General Sessions bench yesterday for at least two months, materially changed the status of the prosecutions for neglect of duty now pending against Police Capt. Thomas J. Diamond of the Fifteenth Precinct, and "Wardman" Edward G. Glennon, Sergeant John Sheils, and Patrolman John Dwyer of the Tenderloin precinct.

Much to the surprise of the District Attorney's staff, the demurrers to the indictment against Capt. John D. Herlihy, found June 25 last for neglect of duty in failing to suppress 109 disorderly houses in the so-called "Red Light" district, were sustained and the indictment dismissed.

Capt. Thomas J. Diamond, whose lawyers, since Aug. 13, the date of his indictment, have endeavored successfully to delay all preliminary court proceedings, was at last compelled to plead. His counsel received permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury before the plea, but the permission was granted by the Recorder with a limitation, to the effect that no motion to dismiss the indictment shall be made as a result of the examination of the minutes.

"Wardman" Glennon, Sergeant Sheils, and Patrolman Dwyer, were also required to plead to the indictments against them, despite the request of ex-Assistant District Attorney Ridgeway, their counsel, for delay.

### HERLIHY WINS A VICTORY.

### Demurrer to the Indictment Against Him Sustained—The District Attorney Disappointed.

The announcement yesterday of the dismissal of the indictment for neglect of duty against Capt. Herlihy was made by Clerk Gallagher in the Recorder's Court.

"The demurrer to the indictment against John D. Herlihy is sustained," he cried in a loud voice just before Capt. Thomas J. Diamond was arraigned.

This unexpected decision caused much surprise among those present. Assistant District Attorney Gans, who drew the indictment, after he had read the Recorder's argument said:

"The dismissal of the indictment is a great disappointment to us. We are undecided at present whether to appeal from the Recorder's ruling or to resubmit the case to the Grand Jury."

The indictment against Capt. Herlihy charged him with failing to suppress 109 disorderly houses on the east side from the 22d day of September, 1899, to Nov. 18, 1900.

Abram I. Elkus, the Captain's counsel, interposed the demurrer on the following grounds:

First, That the facts stated do not constitute a crime.

Second, That more than one crime is charged in the indictment.

Third, That it does not contain a plain and concise statement of the act constituting the crime.

On the latter ground the demurrer was sustained.

The Recorder, however, sustained the contention of the District Attorney that it is legal to charge Capt. Herlihy with neglect of duty in failing to suppress the 109 disorderly houses, instead of specifying, as has been the custom heretofore, neglect in regard to one specific instance at some specific time. The Recorder in his decision says:

"The Code provides that only one crime must be charged in the indictment. It is claimed in this demurrer that willfully omitting to suppress 109 houses constitutes 109 crimes and that heretofore many are charged.

"While it is true that one act of commission or omission may constitute a crime it is also true that neglect may consist of a series of acts of omission in failing to perform a duty or in not doing things which one ought and has the power to do.

"While I have been unable to find the case of indictment charging neglect of duty in the precise form adopted here, yet in principle and from analogy of adjudication cases I am led to the conclusion that either at common law or under our system of pleading the indictment charges but one crime; that but one judgment can be pronounced and one punishment inflicted, and that the defendant can plead the indictment in bar to any subsequent prosecution for any of the acts alleged therein."

In respect to the allegation that the indictment contained no plain and concise statement of the crime, the Recorder says:

"A form of pleading has been adopted which I consider dangerous to establish as a precedent and which is a radical departure from safe and well recognized rules. It is alleged that there were 109 houses of ill fame in the precinct. They are grouped together and characterized by one designation covering a period of time of fourteen months. When it is remembered that the proving of the existence of any one house of ill fame out of the 109 on any one day during that period of time would be sufficient to carry the case to the jury it will be manifest what an advantage the prosecution would have and what a corresponding disadvantage would weigh upon the defendant.

"A defendant is entitled to know what he has to meet, and the channel through which this information is to be conveyed is the indictment, which must contain a plain statement of the act. To be plain it must be definite and certain. While the language is plain the statement is indefinite."

### CAPT. DIAMOND ARRAIGNED.

### The Recorder's Adverse Decision on His Counsel's Demurrer—How His Case Stands Now.

Assistant District Attorney Gans caused Capt. Diamond's case to be placed on Recorder Goff's calendar for pleading yesterday after Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, had modified Justice Dykman's stay. In view of the fact that late Thursday afternoon, after signing his order, Justice Giegerich had told Mr. Gans and Capt. Diamond's counsel that the customary twenty-four hours would be allowed for the settlement of the order, there was some question as to when it would become effective.

The twenty-four hours allowed would have brought the time up to about 4:30 yesterday afternoon. The District Attorney's position has been, however, that Justice Dykman had no authority to grant the stay "of all proceedings," and merely out of courtesy to the Supreme bench, it was said, was the case not put on the calendar before yesterday. Feeling that the modification of the stay obviated the possibility of his action being construed as discourteous to the Supreme bench, the public prosecutor served notice on Capt. Diamond's counsel that the accused officer would be called upon to plead in the morning at 10:30.

Recorder Goff's courtroom was crowded at that hour with politicians, policemen, and lawyers. Capt. Diamond was called to the bar a few minutes after 11 o'clock. Ex-Judge J. Rider Cady and Louis J. Vorhaus of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, appeared as his counsel.

Judge Cady stated that as he and his associates were a little doubtful as to the exact meaning of Justice Giegerich's stay he was disposed to question the jurisdiction of the Recorder in the matter.

"I was of the opinion at the time Justice Dykman granted the order staying 'all proceedings,'" said the Recorder, "that he did so without authority. The United States Supreme Court has held that a Court of Chancery has no inherent power in criminal cases. To preserve, however, the courtesy that does and should exist between the different branches of the judiciary, I deferred action on this matter until the order was passed on by the Supreme Court. Now that Justice Giegerich has vacated the stay there is no obstacle whatever to prevent the preliminary proceedings in this case continuing."

Capt. Diamond had been standing with his arms folded, within the rail, during these remarks by the Court and counsel. The Recorder observed this and looking toward him stated that there was no necessity for the Captain to stand. Capt. Diamond bowed his thanks and sat down.

Assistant District Attorney Gans brought to the Court's attention the motion made some time ago by Capt. Diamond's counsel to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. Judge Cady said he was prepared to argue the motion, but would like to submit another affidavit in the matter. Mr. Gans objected that the defendant's counsel's tactics were dilatory.

The Recorder then directed the argument to proceed upon the original affidavit, declaring that he would not sit in the Court again for some time, and that anything to be done must be done then.

Judge Cady then argued that Capt. Diamond had testified in the Bissert case when there were no charges against him and that his testimony in this case had been presented to the Grand Jury in some form. The counsel declared that he would like to see the form in which it was presented.

"The real ground for making this motion, however," he continued, "is that Capt. Diamond was really compelled to testify against himself, without any warning that the testimony would be used against him, and in violation of his rights under the Federal and State Constitutions."

Judge Cady then cited the Lizzie Borden case and a murder case in Columbia County, where indictments had been dismissed for what he claimed were similar proceedings.

Mr. Gans in reply stated that Capt. Diamond testified of his own free will in Bissert's behalf.

Mr. Vorhaus then served on Mr. Gans a motion returnable immediately for the dismissal of the indictment on the ground that the defendant had no opportunity to challenge the individual members of the Grand Jury which indicted him. Recorder Goff denied the motion.

"I am disposed, however," said he, "to grant the defendant an opportunity to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury in order to enable him to ascertain precisely what is charged against him. In view of the public interest in this case I think an end should be reached quickly. If a public official is guilty of charges preferred against him he should not longer remain in the public service. If innocent he should be so adjudged quickly.

"I will grant the motion to inspect the Grand Jury minutes, but with the stipulation that information gained in this manner shall not be used as the basis for a motion to dismiss the indictment. I will disallow the demurrers, and direct that the defendant plead at this time."

"We except to each of your Honor's rulings," said Judge Cady.

Capt. Diamond then entered a plea of not guilty.

"Do I understand that with the exception of the pleading the case as regards the motions of a change of venue and the proceedings in the Supreme Court remain unchanged?" inquired Judge Cady.

"The case, with the exception of the plea, remains in statu quo," was the Recorder's reply.

### GLENNON'S PLEA RECORDED.

### With Sheils and Dwyer He Says He Is Not Guilty—The Demurrers Dismissed.

The cases of "Wardman" Glennon, Sergt. Sheils, and Patrolman Dwyer were called yesterday immediately after Capt. Diamond left the Recorder's court with his counsel.

Ex-District Attorney Ridgway of Kings County appeared for the three policemen, and entered a demurrer to the indictments. He requested that some day be set for the argument of the demurrer.

The Recorder said:

"The indictments against these men are identical with that against Capt. Diamond, and in most respects with that of Capt. Herlihy. I am thoroughly familiar with all the points of law bearing on these cases. I have given the matter most careful attention, and I am prepared to pass upon the demurrer now."

Mr. Ridgway tried to have the case go over until the next term of court, and, failing, tried to get an adjournment until Tuesday next.

"I will grant it if the District Attorney does not object," said the Recorder.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan objected, and the Recorder then disallowed the demurrer and directed the policemen to plea.

"Not guilty," said Sergt. Sheils.

The same plea was entered by Glennon and Dwyer.

## NAGLE AND M'CLUSKY CLASH.

### The Police Captain Drives Bookmakers Out of the "Golden Oar"—"Leadville" Is Excited.

There is trouble brewing in "Leadville," as East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street has been called by Harlemites ever since the outbreak of the Kennedy-McDonnell feud, owing to the fact that the "Mayor of Leadville," as Commissioner Percival E. Nagle is known, and Police Captain George McClusky have fallen out, and developments are awaited with interest. According to Mr. Nagle and his friends Capt. McClusky is suffering from an aggravated attack of the trouble ascribed to him by Mr. Devery—"chestiness." This does not suit the ideas of the gamblers and bookmakers who frequent One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Park and Third Avenues.

Matters came to a climax a couple of days ago when Capt. McClusky and two of his precinct detectives entered the Golden Oar, Mr. Nagle's old saloon, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and drove the handbook makers out with a warning that if they were wise they would "keep moving." Commissioner Nagle is credited with having had one Police Captain transferred from East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street for annoying his friends in the pursuit of their business, and there are rumors that the Thirty-second Precinct will have a new commander in the near future unless matters are smoothed over.

Things ran very smoothly, and the bookmakers were in their glory until Capt. Walsh assumed command in "Leadville." He and the "Mayor" evidently differed greatly on important matters, for one day Detective Buckridge arrested a hand-book maker with the result that he lost his detail and went back to patrol duty. Another "wardman" made an arrest of a like nature, and a week later he was doing patrol duty. This aroused Capt. Walsh's anger, and he is credited with having gone to Deputy Commissioner Devery, demanding to know whether he or Commissioner Nagle was running the precinct. All the satisfaction he got was a transfer, and then Capt. McCluskey was sent to fill his place.

Again the bookmakers took heart, and it was whispered about that the "Golden Oar" poolroom was to open in a few days. A carpenter went to the place to estimate upon a partition in the rear of the saloon and all arrangements were made to open. Then came the exposures in the Police Department and it was decided not to open until the poolroom excitement subsided. The handbook makers, however, continued to do business on the corners as boldly as ever, making their headquarters in the "Golden Oar." They grew so numerous and audacious that Capt. McCluskey made a descent upon them. No arrests were made, however, and they are now as plentiful as ever on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The question, "Who's running this precinct?" may crop up again at any moment, it is rumored.

## THE CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. PAUL, Aug. 30.—The Minnesota delegates to the Episcopal General Convention, to be held at San Francisco on Oct. 2, assert that sentiment throughout the Church is so overwhelmingly in favor of legislation prohibiting clergymen from marrying divorced persons that legislation to this effect will be enacted.

The Rev. C. D. Andrews, rector of Christ Church, St. Paul, said to-day:

"This sentiment has prevailed for a long time, and the demand for legislation is now so strong that I believe the General Convention will take action to prevent the marriage of divorced persons by clergymen of the Episcopal denomination."

Bishop Hare of South Dakota and Bishop Whipple of Minnesota prefer that a uniform divorce law be enacted, and have for years been working to this end. They believe that there are certain good reasons for divorce, and that persons divorced on these grounds should be permitted to remarry.

### AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. R. L. Howze, United States Army, and Capt. H. S. Hawkin, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Dr. R. D. Freeman, South Orange, and the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Dr. J. E. Stubbert, Liberty, N. Y., and Dr. O. H. Alling, Philadelphia.

GRAND—Capt. E. T. Winston, United States Army, and Dr. L. E. Castell, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—David B. Hill, Albany, and Capt. J. D. Fisher, Louisiana.

## H. VICTOR NEWCOMB SANE

### Court So Declares and Orders that He Be Discharged.

### Had Been Confined in a Sanitarium on His Wife's and Son's Complaint—Once Prominent in Wall Street.

H. Victor Newcomb, at one time a well-known figure in Wall Street, was yesterday discharged from a sanitarium where he had been for two years by Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, the Justice signing the report made a few days ago by Referee Peter B. Olney, who adjudged, after a lengthy investigation extending over a period of nearly a year, that the plaintiff was competent and able to manage his own affairs.

The case has been fought bitterly and determinedly by both sides. The referee heard the testimony of nearly 200 witnesses. The transcript of this testimony covers 2,000 or more typewritten pages, and reviews the family history of the Newcombs for fifteen years. The opposing lawyers were Gignoux & Gignoux, with De Lancey Nicoll as counsel, for Mr. Newcomb; Harrison, Seasongood & Edwards, with Burton N. Harrison as counsel, for Mrs. Newcomb and Herman D. Newcomb, her son, and Swayne, Swayne, Morris & Fay for J. Anderson Hawes, appointed committee for Mr. Newcomb at the time of his commitment on Aug. 5, 1899.

H. Victor Newcomb was born in Louisville in 1844. His father was President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He was elected to the same position after his father's death. In 1881, after resigning the Presidency on account of ill-health, he came to New York and established the United States National Bank, at 35 Nassau Street, and became its President. Associated with him in the management of the bank were Gen. Grant, Morris K. Jesup, William R. Travers, and Henry B. Hyde.

In 1891 his health again began to fail, and with his son, Herman, he went to Europe. They returned in November of that year on the steamship Teutonic, and it was deposed by his son that on the voyage over Mr. Newcomb became possessed of the idea that Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, who was aboard the ship, had designs on his life. It was set forth by his wife and son that he was addicted to the use of chloral. He was confined for a time in a sanitarium at Falkirk, Central Valley, N. Y., but after undergoing treatment there for a time was pronounced cured and discharged.

Mr. Newcomb owns a city residence at 683 Fifth Avenue, where his wife has lived. He also owns a country home at Elberon, N. J. In July, 1899, his wife petitioned that he again be examined as to his sanity, declaring that her husband was not cured of the chloral habit. Dr. Cyrus Edson, Mr. Newcomb's physician, also testified that his patient was using chloral to excess, and that his eccentricities were pronounced. On Aug. 6 of that year he was taken before a Sheriff's jury and adjudged insane, and was again confined in the sanitarium at Central Valley, at which place he remained until the following December.

An appeal was made to the Supreme Court, and he was allowed to leave the sanitarium on parole, his son-in-law, Reginald H. Ward, bringing him to this city, where he stayed at the Hotel Grenoble. On May 1 following his attorneys petitioned the Supreme Court to have his committee, J. Anderson Hawes, discharged, on the ground that Mr. Newcomb was able to manage his own affairs. The motion was contested by his wife and son, and also by Mr. Hawes, through his counsel, Gen. Swayne. On May 16 following Justice Fitzgerald handed down his decision denying the suit of Mr. Newcomb, but ordered that testimony should be taken on the case relative to the mental condition of Mr. Newcomb, and appointed Peter B. Olney of 31 Nassau Street as referee.

The investigation began in November of last year, and has been carried on intermittently up to July 1, when it was closed.

Referee Olney, after giving the testimony a month's consideration, decided in his judgment Mr. Newcomb was competent and returned his decision to the Supreme Court, Justice Giegerich signing the order which released the committee from any further responsibility and making Mr. Newcomb the executor of his own affairs.

During the progress of the investigation Mr. Newcomb testified in his own behalf and made an excellent impression. He said that his relations with his son for the last ten years were not pleasant. He declared that his son on one occasion at a dinner he was giving to ex-President Harrison had refused to come to the dinner table, much to his embarrassment.

He also stated that when he went to see Gen. Grant while the latter was ill and shortly before his death that his son's behavior was not as it should have been.

Herman Newcomb, the son, also testified as to the coolness which had existed for a long time between him and his father. He was asked by Mr. Nicoll as to his father's statement that he was always armed. He admitted that he carried a pistol, but that he had a permit to do so from Mayor Strong. He stated in reply to Mr. Nicoll's questioning on the subject that he had several different kinds of weapons in the house on Fifth Avenue. Mr. Nicoll asked him if he didn't have a small arsenal there and for what reason he required it. He replied that his father had taught him that every good Kentuckian carried a revolver.

## TO BE A FEDERAL JUDGE.

### George B. Adams of This City Appointed to Succeed Judge Addison Brown.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The President to-day appointed George B. Adams of New York to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

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Mr. Adams, who is a member of the firm of Wilcox, Adams & Green, was born in Philadelphia in 1845. He served as a private with the three-months' volunteers who responded to President Lincoln's first call in 1861. He volunteered again in 1863, at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and afterward he entered the Quartermaster's Department of the army, in which he was employed until 1871, when he entered mercantile pursuits. Five years later he began the study of law in the office of Frederick S. Dickson, in Philadelphia, and practiced law in Philadelphia from 1878 until 1883, when he entered the office of Beebe & Wilcox, an old firm of admiralty lawyers in this city.

In 1884, after the death of Judge Beebe, the firm of Wilcox, Adams & Macklin was formed, and subsequently Herbert Green took the place of Mr. Macklin in the firm. The principal business of the firm was the handling of cases connected with shipping.

When Judge Addison Brown resigned, a meeting of the Admiralty Bar in July adopted a resolution asking the President to appoint Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams was waited upon by representatives of the Admiralty Bar and agreed to take the place if it was tendered to him, and a committee, consisting of R. D. Benedict, Henry G. Ward, and Everett P. Wheeler, presented a memorial to the President, urging the appointment of Mr. Adams.

## REPORT ON FOREIGN NAVIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence, made public to-day the bureau's annual publication entitled "Notes on Naval Progress," which sets forth in a comprehensive way the advance that has been made in the foreign navies.

A noteworthy statement is that the new German battle fleet will be practically complete when the vessels laid down in 1905 are completed, instead of in 1916, as formerly proposed. Vessels laid down after 1905 will be either for foreign service or the non-active fleet.

The subject of wireless telegraphy, as bearing on naval progress, is treated at length, and it is stated that great progress has been made abroad with this new means of communication during the past year, particularly in increasing the distances over which messages can be sent and in providing means to guard against confusion where messages cross one another. It is shown that the British, French, German, Japanese, Russian, Italian, Spanish, and Swedish navies have adopted wireless telegraphy to a greater or less extent.

To give an idea of the fighting strength of the seven principal navies of the world, a table is submitted, showing the following tonnage of ships built, building, and to be built: England, 1,766,855; France, 781,065; Russia, 552,546; United States, 507,494; Germany, 458,482; Italy, 322,707; Japan, 251,493.

Naval appropriations for the present fiscal year are stated as follows: England, $149,755,620, an increase of more than $10,000,000 as compared with last year; France, $63,244,658; Russia, $50,005,297, an increase of more than $5,000,000; Germany, $46,822,732; Italy, $23,703,595; Japan, $18,557,633; Spain, $3,860,000, to be devoted almost exclusively to shipbuilding.

## MR. CLEVELAND TO SPEAK.

### He Will Make an Address on Carnegie Institute (Pittsburg) Founder's Day, Nov. 7.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland has consented to deliver the oration on Founder's Day of the Carnegie Institute on Thursday, Nov. 7. This information was conveyed to-day by a cablegram from Skibo to the Committee of Arrangements in the following:

"President Cleveland writes accepting invitation Founder's Day. Write him particulars. "ANDREW CARNEGIE."

Two previous efforts have been made to secure the ex-President as the orator on Founder's Day, but Mr. Cleveland could not be induced to consent until this year, when Mr. Carnegie entered heartily into the matter with the above result.

Mr. Cleveland has not announced the subject of his address, but he will be allowed full freedom in its selection.

### Death of Abraham Berrian.

Abraham Berrian, sixty-six years old, the last of the old Berrian family, who were among the first settlers of the Borough of the Bronx, and after whom Berrian's Island, in Long Island Sound, was named, died on Thursday at his home, at Decatur Avenue and Two Hundred and Seventh Street, from a stroke of apoplexy sustained about a week before. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Briggs, since dead, whose family formerly owned the Briggs estate, which is now Bedford Park. They had no children, and the line is now extinct. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

### Flatbush Lawyer Dies Suddenly.

Passersby noticed a man stagger and fall to the pavement at Fulton Street and Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock last night. He died before any help could reach him. The body was taken to the Cresson Avenue Police Station, where it was identified at midnight as that of Stephen B. Jacobs, a lawyer, who had offices at 26 Court Street and who lived at Beverly Road and East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush. His age was given as forty-six years.

### Dr. W. B. Pape, Noted Pianist, Is Dead.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 30.—Dr. William Barnsmore Pape died to-day, aged fifty-one years. He was noted as a pianist and when thirteen years of age appeared with Mme. Anna Bishop in New York. He visited Havana and Canada, and made two tours of England, playing before the royal family June 6, 1864. Later in life he devoted himself to the practice of medicine.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kennedy, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.
Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; T. S. Spragins, dry goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hassemeier & Silkman, Richmond, Ind.; G. H. Hoyner, dry goods; J. Hassemeier, cloaks, suits, cloths, and white goods; Hotel Albert.
Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats; Hotel Albert.
Good, L. S. & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good; 858 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Long, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Coppin, J. R., Covington, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Kelly, linens and white goods; C. F. Wright, linens and white goods; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, dry goods; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; G. C. W. Burley, cloaks; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Zollinger, W. R., & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. R. Zollinger, linens and cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Miller, house-furnishing goods; 98 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. P. Lyman, furnishing goods; 309 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Taylor, Woolfenden & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. B. Woolfenden, dry goods; Miss E. Davidson, laces and neckwear; T. Hallen, cloaks and suits; Miss H. Pennycook, white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, neckwear; 2 Walker Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss E. Wetmore, trimmings, 454 Broome Street.
Loewenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Smith, laces and ribbons, 48 Leonard Street.
Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; F. G. Bailey, white goods; F. R. Drake, silks; Herald Square Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Cole, millinery, 2 Walker Street.
Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Koenig, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Wilkes, A. C., Circleville, Ohio, dry goods; Vendome Hotel.
Ayers, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Weinman, dry goods; A. J. Venn, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Patterson, J. S., & Sons, Findlay, Ohio; A. S. McCampbell, dry goods.
Welch, William H., Demopolis, Ala., jewelry and hardware; St. Denis Hotel.
White, Mrs. M. M., Springfield, Ohio, millinery.
Kline, George J., Hillsdale, Mich., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bayne, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac; F. G. Splete, dry goods.
Hotel Cadillac; F. G. Splete, dry goods.
Salmon, L., Beaver Falls, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hodgins, Cora, Saginaw, Mich., millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Bockins, Frank L., Chicago, Ill., leather; Continental Hotel.
Hedge-Hennissy Company, Evansville, Ind.; W. H. Schroeder, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Kline, George J., Hillsdale, Mich.; C. Chipple, dry goods.
Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. E. Haskett, dry goods; D. G. Wilkens, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
McIlwer's, Zanesville, Ohio; George McIlwer, millinery.
Shull, W. S., Shippenville, Penn.; dry goods and clothing.
Hetzel, Louis V., St. Louis, Mo.; importers of wool; Hotel Imperial.
Harris, J., & Sons, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Miss M. Lovell, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
O'Neill, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; L. Hallman, dry goods; B. Lantz, dry goods; C. Lantz, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; C. N. Pegg, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Horne-Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. M. Egan, department store; Hotel Navarre.
Travis & Co., Salem, Ohio; F. C. Travis, millinery and notions; Colonnade Hotel.
McCarn, W. E., & Co., Lexington, Ky.; W. E. McCarn, crockery.
Hyman, G. L., Carlisle, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Loeb, G. H., Carlisle, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Deering, Charles, Nicholasville, Ky.; dry goods.
Klein, Lichtenstader & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. L. Cohn, furnishings.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss M. Feldhaus, furnishings; 56 Worth Street.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss H. Hearn, millinery; B. G. Hearn, millinery; C. Seger, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wolf, wholesale furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cole, M. B., Adel, Iowa; dry goods and clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
Brian Brothers, Salem, Ohio; Albert Brian, dry goods and clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Green, W., Canton, Ohio; hatter and furnisher.
Shumacker, I., Holly Springs, Miss.; dry goods.
Alms & Doepke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss N. Reinke, dry goods; Miss M. Gallagher, dry goods; 56 Worth Street.
White & Gibson, Richmond, Ky.; M. V. White, dry goods.
Moore & Stevenson, Oil City, Penn.; L. C. Adler, dry goods.
Castner & Knott, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. E. R. Littleton, dry goods; Mrs. F. D. Gras, dry goods; 150 West Twenty-second Street.
Combs, M. S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; F. D. Gras, undertaker's supplies; 150 West Twenty-second Street.
Guingston, Charles, Youngstown, Ohio; department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Talmedge, Mrs. J. H., Oswego, N. Y.; department store.
Shera & McIntosh, Connersville, Ind.; E. McIntosh, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Levi, S., Terre Haute, Ind.; John Gutz, dry goods; Broadway Central.
Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. E. C. Cooke, Mrs. S. L. Gates, Miss L. Schryver, Mrs. J. G. Ratcliffe, and Miss M. Schryver, department store; Grand Hotel.
Bamghman, C. E., Charlotte, Mich.; dry goods.
N. C. R. Company, Dayton, Ohio; E. L. Ebey and J. C. Lockyer, department store.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss A. Hines, millinery.
Burnett, F. H., Indianapolis, Ind.; robes.
Smith, M. L., Indianapolis, Ind.; robes.
Diedrich, William, Detroit, Mich.; W. J. Miles, wall paper.
Friedman, B., Circleville, Ohio; millinery; Miss F. Thomas, millinery.
Thirkield, E. B., & Sons Company, Franklin, Ohio; E. Thirkield, dry goods.
Carlisle, John B., & Brother, Lebanon, Ky.; C. H. Litsey, dry goods.
Hansberger, J. W., Newark, Ohio; dry goods and millinery.
Aukeny & Eres'nan, Lafayette, Ind.; C. Q. Eresinan, jewelers; Broadway Central Hotel.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. M. Sandan, dry goods; 56 Worth Street.
Ford & Co., Paris, Ky.; Miss L. Parrish, hardware; Miss M. Carruthers, hardware.
Essertier & Co., Helena, Ark.; H. G. Essertier, furniture.
West End Bazaar Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. R. Gautz, dry goods.
Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. P. McKnight, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Grossfeld & Fink, Chicago, Ill.; S. A. Fink, groceries.
Weil, Herman, Evansville, Ind.; Miss J. C. Weil, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Straure, J. W., Columbia, Mo., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Castner, Knott, Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles S. Kinkeed, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss E. Dougherty, dry goods; Miss J. Flynn, dry goods; Miss M. Barron, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barnes & Hall, Lexington, Ky.; Thomas Hughes, drugs; Hoffman House.
Booth & Hodge, Paris, Ill.; H. L. Hodge, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jenkins, W. F., Charleston, Ill., dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Isaacson N. W. & Co., Princeton, Ill.; N. W. Isaacson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Steinberg, M. I., Hat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Cohn, hats and furnishings; Hotel Vendome.
Wolff-Goldman Mercantile Company, Newport, Ark.; G. Wolff, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Weyland Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Weyland, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Rice & Hazzard, Pawnee City, Neb.; C. Rice, general merchandise.
Atlas Brothers, Portsmouth, Ohio; H. Atlas, dry goods.
Tyrer, Mrs. P., Murray, Ohio; N. Loveman, dry goods.
Pixley, A., West Salem, Ill.; general merchandise; Ellis Pixley, general merchandise; Mitchell House.
Davis & Davis, Joplin, Mo.; D. Davis, dry goods; Gilsey House.
Kleeman Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; P. S. Kleeman, dry goods; Hotel St. Andrew's.
Barr, William Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; George M. Wright, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria.
Docter Brothers & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Docter, tailoring; Long Branch.
Barnes, Julius, & Co., La Porte, Ind.; Julius Barnes, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Woodruff, Robert J., St. Joseph, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Manhattan.
Smith, H. W., Macomb, Ill.; dry goods.
Wyne, H. C., Macomb, Ill.; dry goods.
Hunniston & Carlton, Lakeview, Mich.; George W. Hunniston, dry goods; James A. Carlton, dry goods.
McHenry, J. F., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods.
Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; W. E. Stone, dry goods.
Seere, Peter, Chicago, Ill., millinery.
Miller, Amblat & Co., Chicago, Ill.; George Miller, dry goods.
Shaw's, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. T. H. Shaw, millinery; Mrs. S. F. Andrews, millinery; Grand Union Hotel.
Maguire, D. H., & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; D. H. Maguire, druggist; Astor House.
Rosenbaum, D. & I., Anderson, Ind.; D. Rosenbaum, jewelry.
Lowenstein, M., Moberly, Mo., clothier.
Rosenthal, S., & Sons, Petosky, Mich.; S. Rosenthal, department store.
Cole, F. A., & Co., Omro, Wis.; F. A. Cole, dry goods and clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
New York Cash Store, Salt Lake, Utah; William Brothing, dry goods; Gilsey House.
Steger, H. W., Pulaski, Va., general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Huster, O. K., Chicago, Ill., dry goods; 139 East Seventy-first Street.
Novelty Store, The, Mount Sterling, Ky.; Miss N. E. Reed, dry goods and notions; Hotel Cecil.
Hoard, H. H., Waupun, Wis., general store.
Hoard, L. A., Waupun, Wis.; jeweler.
Steinberg, M. G., House Furnishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Strauss, hats; Mrs. C. Reinach, ladies' suits; 54 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Booth & Hodge, Paris, Ill.; Mrs. H. L. Hodge, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Thirkfeld, George B., Delaware, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Hills Brothers, Delaware, Ohio; F. B. Hills, dry goods.
Kerr, A. R., & Co., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; Miss A. Kennedy, millinery; Miss M. Obermeyer, millinery.
Seinsheimer, H. R., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. R. Strene, clothing manufacturers.
Andrews, R. E., Murfreesborough, Tenn.; notions.
Butler, A., Bellefontaine, Ohio; F. J. McCullogh, dry goods.
Murphy & Brother Company, Springfield, Ohio; Charles H. Drake, dry goods.
May, The, Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss M. Murphy, millinery; R. H. Ost, millinery; 760 Broadway.
Seary, George S., Chicago, Ill.; electrical supplies; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hart, E., Woolen Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. E. Hart, woolens.
Scott, C. O., Lebanon, Ind.; general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.
Goodpaster, Coons & Co., Owensville, Ky.; dry goods.

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A REMINDER OF SOME BARGAINS,

Flannel Suits, 3.98, worth 10.00.
Flannel Trousers, 1.98, worth 4.00.
1.00 Fancy Madras Shirts at 25c.
1.50 Fancy Madras Shirts at 79c.
2.50 White Pleated Shirts at 1.25
Bathing Suits, 98c, worth 2.00.

Fall Hosiery.

Attractive styles—our own importation—priced a third less than other shops. Men's Half Hose, 25c., elsewhere, 38c. and 50c.

## THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; cooler; southerly winds, shifting to northerly.

There will be showers to-day in Northern and Central New England, interior New York, the eastern lower lake region, and on the South Atlantic Coast. There will also be local thunderstorms in the Central Rocky Mountain region and in portions of the Southwest. Showers are also indicated in the Northern Pacific States. There will be showers to-morrow in portions of the South Atlantic States, and probably in the northern portion of New Mexico.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh southerly winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau— 1900. | 1901. | —TIMES. 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 75 | 69 | 70 |
| 6 A. M. | 73 | 68 | 70 |
| 9 A. M. | 74 | 74 | 73 |
| 12 M. | 81 | 77 | 78 |
| 4 P. M. | 83 | 80 | 78 |
| 6 P. M. | 80 | 76 | 78 |
| 9 P. M. | 79 | 74 | 76 |
| 12 P. M. | 73 | 73 | 73 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square ......75¾
Weather Bureau ......73¾
Corresponding date 1900 ......77⅜
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.70

The barometer registered 30.04 inches at 9 A. M. yesterday. The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and 74 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 81 degrees at 2:40 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 4 A. M.

## NEWPORT'S MOTOR RACES

### Society Witnessed Thrilling Contests by Wealthy Amateurs.

### W.K.VANDERBILT, JR., CHAMPION

### Young Millionaire Made the Fastest Time with His Big Machine and Won Chief Event.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The automobile races of the National Automobile Association, which as the result of an injunction could not be held on Ocean Drive, were decided at Aquidneck Park this afternoon in short order. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the President of the organization, not only was prominent in the admirable management of the events, but he operated his own machine in four races, made the best time on the track, and won the championship cup.

Fully 7,000 people went to the park in all sorts of vehicles, and during the important races expressed their enthusiasm in cheers and loud applause. The Newport cottagers were most prominent in the gathering, of course, but every leading family living here was represented.

In all there were sixteen heats to decide six races, but the event attracting most interest and arousing the greatest excitement was that between young Mr. Vanderbilt in his new German racer of thirty-five-horse power and Foxhall Keene, in a machine of fully sixty-horse power. Each had won preliminary heats. Mr. Keene, in his contest with David W. Bishop, had something of a walk-over, making the five miles in 8 minutes and 2 seconds, and being far ahead at the finish. Mr. Vanderbilt, however, in his race with William N. Murray, had no easy victory. He gained an advantage at the start and was able to keep it, but his opponent was never more than five seconds behind, and altogether it was the closest race of the day among the larger machines. Mr. Vanderbilt's time for the five miles was 7 minutes and 43½ seconds.

These two victories put Messrs. Vanderbilt and Keene in the finals, and this was the great event. In this race, as in all others in which he appeared, Mr. Vanderbilt quickly shot ahead at the start, and at the end of the first lap was all of an eighth of a mile ahead. It was only a half-mile track, and in making the five miles the racers were obliged to go ten times around. Racing around the sharp turns, taking every chance, and leaning far in, with only a small strap to support him, Mr. Vanderbilt added to his lead in the first mile.

He was 56 seconds in running the half and only 1 minute and 36 seconds in running the mile. His third half mile was made in 41 seconds, the fastest lap of the meeting. Half way over the course he had Mr. Keene surely beaten, barring accident, and finished the five miles in fine form, a winner in 7 minutes and 36¾ seconds, the fastest five miles of the day. In the fourth mile one of the forward tires of Mr. Keene's machine became punctured, but the accident was not serious enough to put him out of the race, and he pluckily kept on.

The last event of the day was the championship race for the winners of all classes, ten miles, or twenty times around the track. This Mr. Vanderbilt handily won in 15 minutes and 23½ seconds. A noteworthy competitor was Kenneth Skinner, on a motor tricycle, who was second, covering the ten miles in 17 minutes and 25 seconds. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For gasoline vehicles not developing more than 12-horse power; three miles. First heat won by F. Walsh. Time—6:06¼. Second heat won by Alex. Fisher. Time—6:45. Third heat won by E. Gray Dinsmore, by default. Fourth heat won by C. Macey. Time—6:11½. Fifth heat won by Kenneth Skinner, by default. Sixth heat, for winners of first, second, and fifth heats, five miles, won by Alex. Fisher. Time—9:40. Final heat, for winners of third, fourth, and sixth heats, won by Alex. Fisher. Time—9:37½.

SECOND RACE.—For tricycles and two-wheeled vehicles; three miles. Won by Kenneth Skinner. Time—5:40.

THIRD RACE.—For steam-propelled vehicles; three miles. First heat won by J. McMillan Hamilton. Time—6:25½. Second heat won by J. W. Howard. Time—6:20. Final heat won by Mr. Hamilton. (No time.)

FOURTH RACE.—For special class of De Dion 5-horse power voiturettes in ordinary running trim; three miles. Won by O. H. P. Belmont. Time—7.35½.

FIFTH RACE.—For gasoline vehicles developing more than 12-horse power, five miles. First heat won by Foxhall Keene. Time—8:02. Second heat won by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Time—7:43½. Final heat won by W. K. Vanderbilt. Time—7.36¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Championship for winners in all classes; ten miles. Won by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Time—15:23½.

## LAST CUP TRIALS BEGIN TO-DAY.

### Constitution and Columbia, at Newport, Ready for Final Races.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The official series of trial races between the cup yachts Constitution and Columbia will begin over the Newport course to-morrow. On the result of the series depends the selection of the defender to sail against the Shamrock II. in the races for the America's Cup off Sandy Hook. No challenge committee of the New York Yacht Club has ever had so much difficulty in selecting the American boat, for so close together are the two yachts in the matter of speed that many good yachtsmen say that, whatever the outcome of the trials, it still will be a hard task to choose between them.

The Challenge Committee is composed of Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Chairman; Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, Secretary; J. V. S. Odie, Oliver Iselin, J. Malcolm Forbes, J. Pierpont Morgan, S. Nicholson Kane, Edward M. Brown, and Archibald Rogers. It is understood that J. Pierpont Morgan, who is one of the owners of the Columbia, will either resign from the committee or take no part in the selection of the defender. E. D. Morgan, the Columbia's managing owner, has already resigned, and his place was filled by the appointment of Archibald Rogers.

At the finish of the trial races next Wednesday the Regatta Committee, consisting of former Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Newbury Lawton, will turn over to the Challenge Committee the data regarding all the races between the Constitution and the Columbia. Thus they will take into consideration all the previous races as well as the three trials and form their opinion. But inasmuch as the two boats are now even in the matter of races won, more depends on the coming races than on all the others.

Both racers are at their moorings in the harbor to-night, ready for the race to-morrow. The Constitution has been put in the best possible trim by her designer, Nat Herreshoff, whose illness hitherto prevented him from devoting much time to the boat. The new boat had a trial spin down the bay to-day, and her sails had a good stretching. The Columbia also received the final touches to-day.

Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the cup challenger, will be a spectator of the race on Monday. He has accepted an invitation to be the guest of Commodore Ledyard at dinner on that day, and the event will be made the first official welcome to the British yachtsmen by the officers of the New York Yacht Club. Other guests will be the owners of the Constitution and Columbia.

### Atlantic Y. C. Fleet Homeward Bound.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 30.—In a light head wind from the southwest the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club left port here to-day on the trip to Block Island, R. I. From there the yachts will round Long Island and sail for Sea Gate and the home anchorage at Coney Island. Owing to the fact that many of the boats that made the cruise to this point have decided to sail for other ports, to participate in the holiday regattas next Monday, the fleet will not compete in the proposed "homeward-bound" race as contemplated, but will make the trip leisurely.

### N. Y. Y. C. Plans for Cup Races.

A. B. Jones, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, yesterday made the announcement that the club had chartered the steamer Chester W. Chapin for the coming yacht races for the America's Cup. Tickets will be sold to members of the club and their families

## YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

### Duggleby's Pitching Too Much for New York—Brooklyn Defeats Boston.

Tame baseball and weak batting characterized the work of the New Yorks in their game with the Philadelphias yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Not a man on the home team scored, second base being the nearest any one got to it, and but two men reaching there. Duggleby, all through the game, pitched consistently, eight of the New York players striking out and six only making hits. Mathewson, on the contrary, pitched well for but five innings. After that his speed seemed to leave him, and he was hit quite freely by the Philadelphians. Wildness also handicapped his work.

Bad fielding by Selbach allowed Jennings to reach third on his two-base hit in the second inning, and he scored a moment later on Hallman's fly to Van Haltren. Flick dropped a fly between Van Haltren and Davis in the fifth inning. He scored on McFarland's single, McFarland, in turn, scoring on Cross's two-base hit.

McFarland's hit to left field was good for a base in the seventh inning. Jennings's fly in the same direction was misjudged by Selbach, and both reached home on Hallman's single. In the ninth inning McFarland started off with a double and went to third on Jennings's out. A dropped fly by Murphy allowed McFarland to score, and the batsman, Hallman, to reach first. Cross singled and Duggleby hit to Mathewson, who promptly threw him out at first. Mathewson then made a wild pitch, Hallman scoring, while Cross scored when Thomas singled. The score:

| NEW YORK. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | PHILADELPHIA. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selbach, lf. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Thomas, cf. | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Strang, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Barry, 2b. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| V. Hal'n, cf. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Flick, rf. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Davis, ss. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Deleh'ty, lf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| McBride, rf. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | McFarl'd, c. | 3 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Murphy, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Jennings, 1b. | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Ganzel, 1b. | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | Hall'an, 3b. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Warner, c. | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 1 | Cross, ss. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Math'w'n, p. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | Duggleby, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 6 | 27 | 15 | 3 | Total | 8 | 15 | 27 | 7 | 3 |

New York ..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia ..........0 1 0 0 2 0 2 0 3—8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 13; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 6. Struck out—By Mathewson, 5; by Duggleby, 8. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Jennings, Cross, McFarland. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Cross, Jennings. Stolen bases—Barry, Delehanty, Thomas. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Time of game—1 hour and 48 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

### BROOKLYN, 4; BOSTON, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Both teams batted well to-day, but Donovan's superior steadiness at critical moments gave Brooklyn the game. A great stop by Long was a feature. The score:

| BOSTON. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | BROOKLYN. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slagle, rf. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Keeler, rf. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tenney, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | Sheckard, lf. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Demont, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Dolan, cf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooley, lf. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Kelley, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 0 |
| Hamilton, cf. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Daly, 2b. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Lowe, 3b. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Dahlen, ss. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Long, ss. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | Irwin, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Kittredge, c. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | Farrell, c. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Dineen, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Donovan, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 3 | 8 | 27 | 14 | 2 | Total | 4 | 9 | 27 | 17 | 1 |

Boston ..........1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3
Brooklyn ..........1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Keeler, Daly, Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Cooley, Dineen, Hamilton. Stolen bases—Slagle, Lowe. Double plays—Kelley and Dahlen; Kittredge and Long. First on balls—By Dineen, 3; by Donovan, 6. Struck out—By Dineen, 4; by Donovan, 2. Time of game—One hour and 57 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

### At St. Louis.

| ST. LOUIS. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | CINCINNATI. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burkett, lf. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Dobbs, cf. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| H'drick, cf. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Harley, lf. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Donovan, rf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | B'kley, 1b. | 0 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Wallace, ss. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | C'wford, rf. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kruger, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | Magoon, ss. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| McGann, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | St'nf'dt, 3b. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Padden, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Peitz, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Ryan, c. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | Bergen, c. | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Powell, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Hahn, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| †Schriver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| ‡Nichols | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Total | 7 | 12 | 27 | 13 | 0 |
| Total | 5 | 8 | *26 | 12 | 1 | | | | | | |

*Beckley out; hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Ryan in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Powell in ninth inning.

Cincinnati ..........1 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 2—7
St. Louis ..........0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Burkett, Schriver, Wallace, Padden, Dobbs, Beckley, and Crawford, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Dobbs, Burkett, and Donovan. Three-base hit—Burkett. Base on balls—By Hahn, 4; by Powell, 3. Struck out—By Hahn, 6; by Powell, 4. Stolen bases—Harley, Nichols, and Dobbs. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 7. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

### Standing of the Clubs.

| | W. | L. | P. C. | | W. | L. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 61 | 40 | .604 | Boston | 52 | 56 | .481 |
| Brooklyn | 62 | 47 | .569 | Cincinnati | 43 | 59 | .422 |
| Philadelphia | 62 | 47 | .569 | New York | 42 | 60 | .412 |
| St. Louis | 59 | 51 | .536 | Chicago | 45 | 66 | .405 |

### Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

### American League Games.

At Detroit—Boston, 5; Detroit, 4.
At Chicago—Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 5. (Game callen on account of darkness.)
At Milwaukee—Philadelphia, 3; Milwaukee, 1. (Ten innings.)

### Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Montreal, 5; Worcester, 3.
At Brockton—Brockton, 11; Buffalo, 6.
At Hartford—Rochester, 8; Hartford, 6.
At Providence—Toronto, 7; Providence, 3.

### New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 5; Troy, 1.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 1; Wavely, 0.

### West New York vs. Poughkeepsie.

Huyler Westervelt will pitch for the West New York Field Club against the Poughkeepsie team to-morrow at the Weehawken grounds. Manager Mallon of the Poughkeepsies will have a league pitcher in the box for his team.

## PROVIDENCE TROTS ENDED.

### Cresceus Failed in Race Against World's Record at Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30.—Cresceus failed to lower the world's trotting record in his race against time at Narragansett Park this afternoon. His time was 2:05 flat. The attempt to break the record was not made until after 6 o'clock, when the wind had died down. Cresceus started, accompanied by a runner. He got to the quarter in 0:31½, the half in 1:02¼, and the three-quarters in 1:34½. Hope of breaking the record was gone then, but Cresceus came home strong, making the last quarter in 30½ seconds and the mile in 2:05 flat. Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, saw the mile from the judges' stand.

There was a good card of other events and a large crowd attended, making the last day a huge success. Dan Patch, 2:04½, the unbeaten son of Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, took the first race, the 2:08 pace in straight heats. Coxey was the favorite in the 2:14 trot, but did not win a heat until the fifth. Then the next two gave him the race. Frazier landed the 2:20 pace in three straight heats and won with ease. Summaries:

2:08 Class.—Pacing; three in five. Purse $1,500.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dan Patch, b. h., by Joe Patchen-Zelika, by Wilkesberry, (McHenry) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mazette, b. m., (L. McDonald) | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Major Muscovite, br. h., (McMahon) | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| Mayine, ch. m., (Grady) | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| Harrold H., b. m., (Proctor) | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| The Bishop, b. g., (Berry) | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| Raymond M., blk. h., (Johns) | 4 | 10 | 8 |
| Emma E., ch. m., (Lawrence) | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| Art Alco, b. g., (Dore) | 7 | 6 | 9 |
| Dariel, b. m., (A. McDonald) | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| The Admiral, b. h., (Payne) | 11 | 11 | 11 |

Time—2:04½; 2:07; 2:06½.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; three in five. Purse $1,500.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coxey, b. g., by Judge Cox, (Spear) | 9 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Prince of India, br. h., (Tyons) | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur) | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Charlie Mc., blk. g., (Durfee) | 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Pug, gr. g., (Barnes) | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | ro. | |
| Captain Bracken, b. g., (Ervin) | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | ro. | |
| Listerine, b. m., (Clark) | 7 | 8 | 5 | 7 | dis. | | |
| Lita W., br. m., (Hutchings) | 3 | 5 | 9 | dr. | | | |
| Miss McDonald, blk. m., (Middleton) | 5 | 7 | 8 | dr. | | | |

Time—2:14; 2:14¾; 2:12½; 2:15; 2:14¼; 2:13; 2:17½.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; three in five. Purse, $1,200.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Frazier, ch. g., by Sphynx, (McHenry) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Teddy F., ro. g., (Snow) | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Dandy C., gr. g., (Garrison) | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| Tommy Mc., b. g., (McCarthy) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| The Judge, blk. g., (A. McDonald) | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Fred H., br. g., (Noble) | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Cubanola, blk. h., (Greer) | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| Anna R., blk. m., (Proctor) | 7 | 7 | ds |

Time—2:12½; 2:12¾; 2:12.

Cresceus against time, to beat the world's trotting record of 2:02¼.

Cresceus, ch. h., by Robert McGregor, dam Mabel, by Mambrino Howard, (Ketcham.) Time—2:05.

## FUTURITY STAKES TO-DAY

### Famous Race, Worth $45,140, Will Be Run at Sheepshead Bay.

### EIGHTEEN NAMED TO START

### W. C. Whitney's Entry of Three Horses the Favorite in the Betting, with J. E. Madden's Entry Next Choice.

The tried and proved, the very cream of the two-year-olds of 1901, and they are many, are all in the first great race of the Fall campaign on the New York tracks, the richest event of the American turf, and the most talked of race of the year, the Futurity Stakes, to be run for this afternoon at the Sheepshead Bay track, as the feature of the opening of the Autumn season. Notwithstanding all prophecies of the Summer, and in spite of the general opinion that William C. Whitney, with his three splendid colts, Nasturtium, Goldsmith, and King Hanover, seems to have the big prize as good as won, and also in the face of the further common belief that if there is a contest it will be between Mr. Whitney's trio and the powerful entry of John E. Madden, also numbering three, there has been found to oppose the two public favorites a field of generous size and one that for class straight through has been excelled by no Futurity field of years gone by, the full list of horses named to start for the great prize numbering eighteen horses, and giving promise of a struggle in every way worthy of the most valuable event of the American turf and the most popular fixture ever devised for horses two years old.

With eighteen starters, the worth of the stakes will be increased by $4,500 over the $40,650 that the forfeits and added money amount to, thus giving the race a total value of $45,140, and making it the richest Futurity since the year of Requital's victory in 1895, when the stakes were worth a gross sum of $53,190. The big event to-day will be the fourteenth running of the famous fixture, and though larger fields have started for the stakes, notably twenty-three horses on two occasions, when Chaos won the second Futurity and when Martimas won the eleventh, and twenty-one horses when in 1881 His Highness captured the fourth running of the race, there has been no year in the past when there were better horses, all through, than the eighteen announced to run this afternoon at the picturesque Sheepshead Bay course.

The race will be the fourth on the day's card and will be run about 4 o'clock, or at least the call to the post for the Futurity will be sounded about that time, though when the battle for the fortune that the victory will be worth to the winner's owner actually will take place will depend entirely on the ability of the starter to get the horses away. That will be no easy task, with such rivalry as a Futurity always arouses among the riders to be combatted.

Opinion of the probable outcome of the race was expressed last night in the betting on the big event, when shrewd horsemen eagerly accepted 8 to 5 against the Whitney entry and others took 5 to 2 against the next choice, the Madden entry. These two stables have in the race six of the eighteen horses named to run, or just one-third of the entire field, the Whitney three being, as named before, the fifty-thousand-dollar Nasturtium and the two stake winners, Goldsmith and King Hanover, while the Madden entry includes the best filly of the East, and in the opinion of many good judges the best of the year, the frequent winner Blue Girl, the unbeaten and highly tried Yankee, and the fast filly Gunfire.

Opposed to these six are twelve separate entries of other owners, with two horses in that number who formerly were in Madden's stable, but who have been sold out of that fortunate establishment by the Kentucky turfman. These two are the much-talked-of maiden, Heno, who is the hope of Clarence H. Mackay's stable for the great race, and Fly Wheel, who will race to-day carrying the colors of Perry Belmont. Of the others the most prominent on actual performance are the fast Hyphen, racing for Capt. S. S. Brown, Barron, who will carry the jacket of John Daly, Saturday, representing A. H. & D. H. Morris; Frank Farrell's De Reszke, and H. T. Oxnard's Lux Casta.

Of all the eighteen who have been specially prepared for the famous stake by a season of racing and special care at Saratoga, the fastest trial for the race is credited to Fly Wheel, who, according to the watches of timers, has worked a full six furlongs in 1:13¼. The next fastest trials were by the Whitney pair, Nasturtium and King Hanover, with six furlongs in 1:14 2-5 to the credit of each. Hyphen, Pentecost, and Goldsmith each has worked the distance in 1:14 4-5, while every other horse in the race has worked in figures close to 1:15, time fast enough to win in any ordinary race, though from all indications the winner of the Futurity to-day must improve on it quite a little. The entries for the great race and the card for the opening at the Coney Island Jockey Club's track to-day follow:

The Futurity Stakes for colts and fillies, foals of 1899, the produce of mares entered in 1898, by subscription of $20 each, at time of entry, $50 additional each for mares left in after July 15, 1900, or $100 each if left in after July 15, 1901. Starters to pay $250 additional, all of which shall go to the second and third horses as further provided. The Coney Island Jockey Club to add $8,750, the second to receive $1,000 of the money added and two-thirds of the starting money; the third $500 of the added money and one-third of the starting money. The breeders of the winner of the second horse and of the third horse, namely, the owner of the mare at time of entry, to receive $2,000, $1,250, and $500, respectively, whether they be the owners of the horse when the race takes place or not. Colts 122 pounds; fillies and geldings, 119 pounds. Winners of $2,500, 3 pounds; of two races of $2,500 or one of $4,500, 7 pounds; of four of $2,500 or two of $4,500 or one of $9,000, 12 pounds extra. The produce of mares or stallions which have not produced a winner prior to Jan. 1, 1899, allowed 3 pounds; of both, (mare and stallion,) 5 pounds, said allowance to be claimed at time of entry. Maidens allowed 10 pounds, which allowance shall not be cumulative. To be run over the Futurity course, (170 feet short of six furlongs.)

John E. Madden's Blue Girl, ch. f., (Beauchamp,) 128 pounds.
John E. Madden's Yankee, b. c., (McGinn,) 110 pounds.
John E. Madden's Gunfire, b. f., (Caywood,) 114 pounds.
William C. Whitney's Nasturtium, ch. c., (N. Turner,) 122 pounds.
William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., (T. Burns,) 131 pounds.
William C. Whitney's King Hanover, ch. c., (Slack,) 129 pounds.
A. H. & D. H. Morris's Saturday, ch. c., (J. Woods,) 112 pounds.
S. S. Brown's Hyphen, b. c., (McCue,) 122 pounds.
John Daly's Barron, b. c., (Landry,) 112 pounds.
W. C. Daly's Carroll D., ch. c., (Miles,) 119 pounds.
J. R. & F. P. Keene's Port Royal, b. c., (Spencer,) 122 pounds.
The Oneck Stable's The Talisman, b. c., (L. Smith,) 112 pounds.
J. D. Neet's Pentecost, b. or br. c., (Wonderly,) 110 pounds.
C. H. Mackay's Heno, b. c., (Odom,) 112 pounds.
F. Farrell's De Reszke, b. or br. c., (Shaw,) 117 pounds.
Perry Belmont's Fly Wheel, b. c., (Bullman,) 125 pounds.
H. T. Oxnard's Lux Casta, b. f., (H. Michaels,) 109 pounds.
S. Sanford & Sons' Caughnawaga, ch. c., (Cochran,) 112 pounds.

### ENTRIES FOR SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES.

FIRST RACE. — The Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the short course; about two miles. Sackett, 155 pounds; Bullingdon, 148; Magic Light, 147; Fulminate, 140; Judge Caldwell, 137; Zinzibar, 136; Wythe, 135; Fabius, 133; Miss Mitchell and Orman, 132 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; one mile. Ogden, 126 pounds; Kinnikinic, 113; Ethics and Margraviate, 111 each; Alsike and Outlander, 108 each; Belle of Troy, 106; Wealth, 96.

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Voter, 140 pounds; Ogden, 129; Ten Candles, 127; Coburg, 119; King Pepper, 118; The Musketeer, 114; Paul Clifford, 109; Reina and Musette, 108 each; Isia, 107; Belle of Troy, 100; Sly, 99; Henry Clay Rye, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity Stakes.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; last five furlongs of the new futurity course. Bruff, Happy Cross, Glenwater, Valley Forge, Groden, Knapsack, Setauket, Juvenolis, and Cast Iron, 115 pounds each; Batyah, Royal Sue, Destitute, Chicadee, and Bigotry, 112 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Kilogram, 112 pounds; Autolight, 106; Fatalist and Dolando, 104 each; Eloim, Blueaway, and Quantico, 101 each; Astor, Lee King, and Himself, 98 each; Louisville, 96.

### Brooklyn Rowing Club's Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Brooklyn Rowing Club will be held to-day on the club's course, with eight events set for decision. The entries give promise of good racing, the best-filled event on the card being the double gigs, for which six crews are named to start. After the regatta a dance will be held in the clubhouse.

## BIG RIFLE SHOOT OPENED

### Competition Begun at Sea Girt (N. J.) Range with Two Matches On.

### CAPT. STEBBINS, CUP WINNER

### Columbia Trophy Went to the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey—Irish Team Scored Well.

Riflemen of ability and world-wide reputation were on hand in force yesterday at Sea Girt, N. J., when the first real work began in the great international and inter-State rifle-shooting tournament of the National Rifle Shooting Association of America. Prominent spectators were numerous, and the shooting of the members of the crack Irish team was watched with the keenest interest. The American team members did some good scoring at the long ranges, but none of the figures was made public, while the Irishmen evinced no hesitancy in telling what they scored.

One of the most interested spectators of the Irishmen's work was Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey. He complimented John Wilson, Captain of the Irish team, on the wonderful performance of his men. At 900 yards John Morgan of Ireland scored 10 successive bull's-eyes, and out of his first 22 shots he made 20 bull's-eyes at 800 and 900 yards. When each side had finished the round of the three distances Morgan had 135 points out of a possible 150, and Robert Duncan, another Ulsterman, had a similar score. There was only a light wind in evidence while the men were firing over the shorter ranges, but when they began at 1,000 yards there was a fitful, puffy wind which bothered them, and the scoring became irregular at this distance. J. R. Williams of Belfast made the top score of 45 out of a possible 50. His total for the three ranges was 134.

The next best work done was that of Major J. K. Millner, whose name has been identified with international rifle shooting since 1874, when the Irish team first visited Creedmoor. While he has not been at his best for some months, he shot very well, to-day, and his aggregate score was 132.

Among the American representatives who participated on the long range work were Dr. Hudson, William DeV. Foulke, Capt. Whittaker, H. M. Pope and other members of the New Jersey Rifle Association. They all acquitted themselves creditably. While the scores of the American contingent were not made known, it was generally understood that their shooting was not as good as that of the visitors.

The present tournament is undoubtedly the most important rifle event ever held in this country, yet it was opened in a most simple manner. General Bird W. Spencer, President of the National Association, declared the tourney opened about 10 o'clock, and the clear notes of the bugle were quickly responded to by scores of men who began firing at the targets from the 200 to 800 yard ranges.

The only two big events of the day occurred in the afternoon, these being the Columbia trophy match and the Inspectors' match. The former was confined to teams of six men each, open only to teams from New Jersey regiments, the cup being given by the District of Columbia soldiers. The Fourth Regiment of Jersey City won for the third successive year, beating the First Regiment of Newark by only ten points, the total score being 248 to 231. The scores:

The Columbia Trophy match, Fourth Regiment, New Jersey, winner.

| FOURTH REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. |
|---|---|---|
| Major Lohman | 16 | 24 |
| Capt. Parker | 20 | 21 |
| Private O'Hare | 21 | 22 |
| Private Towes | 20 | 22 |
| Sergt. Grann | 20 | 21 |
| Capt. Springstead | 20 | 21 |
| Total | 117 | 131 |
| FIRST REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY. | | |
| Capt. Rowland | 20 | 20 |
| Sergt. Malcolm | 19 | 24 |
| Lieut. Nolan | 20 | 18 |
| Lieut. Barker | 17 | 22 |
| Private Hubschmidt | 22 | 19 |
| Capt. Graff | 19 | 18 |
| Total | 117 | 121 |
| SECOND REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY. | | |
| Capt. Martin | 19 | 20 |
| Capt. Watson | 20 | 21 |
| Capt. Libby | 13 | 9 |
| Corp. Breese | 19 | 15 |
| Major Packer | 18 | 15 |
| Corp. Evans | 18 | 19 |
| Total | 107 | 99 |
| THIRD REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY. | | |
| Capt. Mathes | 19 | 21 |
| Capt. Price | 20 | 18 |
| Capt. Hare | 17 | 17 |
| Private Maxfield | 19 | 19 |
| Lieut. Hall | 19 | 15 |
| Sergt. Coyte | 19 | 19 |
| Total | 112 | 109 |
| NAVAL RESERVES, NEW JERSEY. | | |
| Capt. Soper | 17 | 6 |
| Vossoler | 15 | 19 |
| Lonanda | 16 | 19 |
| Jones | 16 | 17 |
| Traynham | 21 | 18 |
| Schroder | 20 | 21 |
| Total | 105 | 100 |

Inspectors' Rifle Match.—Capt. Stebbins, Twelfth Regiment, New York, winner.

| | 500 Yds. | 500 Yds. | To'l. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. Cookson, 1st Bat., D. C. | 44 | 45 | 89 |
| Major Rawlins, 3d Bat., Md. | 39 | 39 | 78 |
| Major Young, 3d Bat., D. C. | 45 | 43 | 88 |
| Capt. Graff, 1st N. J. Regt. | 45 | 33 | 78 |
| Sergt. Hatch, 1st Inf., Me. | 44 | 45 | 89 |
| Lieut. Farrow, 10th Regt., D. C. | 42 | 47 | 89 |
| Lieut. Dennison, 5th Bat., D. C. | 45 | 44 | 89 |
| Capt. Stebbins, 12 Regt., N. Y. | 48 | 48 | 96 |
| Lieut. Greenan, 2d Infy., Me. | 40 | 34 | 74 |
| Major Bell, Insp. N. G., D. C. | 45 | 39 | 84 |
| Lieut. Bell, N. G., D. C. | 39 | 41 | 80 |
| Capt. Evans, 69th Regt., N. Y. | 42 | 45 | 87 |
| Lieut. Shaw, U. S. V. | 45 | 42 | 87 |
| Capt. Martin, 2d Regt., N. J. | 49 | 42 | 91 |
| Capt. Springstead, 4th N. J. | 47 | 42 | 89 |
| Lieut. Kolor, 1st Regt., Me. | 44 | 43 | 87 |
| Capt. Holmes, 5th Regt., Md. | 27 | 8 | 35 |
| Lieut. Lizear, 7th Bat., D. C. | 43 | 42 | 85 |
| — Bowen, Rhode Island | 37 | 36 | 73 |

The team from Squadron A of New York, under command of Lieut. Reginald H. Sayre, arrived early in the day and went about their work in real earnest. They sought their quarters on arriving, and within ten minutes were out on the revolver range. They are entered in the revolver match which takes place to-day, and their work was encouraging. The men, besides Lieut. Sayre, are Lieut. Freylinghuysen, Quartermaster A. D. Shepard, Jr., Sergt. Williamson, Lieut. Bradley, Sergt. Mendt, and Privates Rollser, Herrick, and Ruggles.

The Massachusetts contingent was augmented in the morning by the arrival of Capt. Walter E. Lombad and Lieut. Underwood with a team from Battery B, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery of Cambridge, and Capt. V. C. Pond, with a team of the First Corps of Cadets of Boston. Word was received from Canada to the effect that the Dominion team, which will try conclusions with the all-American team in the world's championship match next Thursday, will reach the camp late to-day or early to-morrow morning.

The principal event on to-day's programme will be the shoot for the Wimbledon Cup, for which there is a large entry. The conditions are thirty shots per man at 1,000 yards. The match is open only to citizens of the United States.

## MICHAEL OUTRODE TAYLOR.

### Welsh Cycler Easily Beat Negro in Madison Square Garden Race.

The match motor-paced cycle race between "Jimmy" Michael of Wales and "Major" Taylor, the negro cyclist, which was the feature of the indoor cycling race meet in Madison Square Garden last night, did not afford the entertainment expected, as Michael won the first two heats and the race with ease. Taylor could not hold his pace, and was distanced in both heats.

The first heat was at one mile, and was won by Michael by three-quarters of a lap, or about 120 yards. The second heat was at two miles, and Michael won it by a lap and a quarter, or about 225 yards. His time, 3:10 3-5, was said to be a new indoor record for the distance.

The remainder of the regular programme comprised three amateur events—one-mile novice, half-mile open, and a half-mile handicap. Peter Van Cott of the Greenwich Wheelmen won the half-mile open race in a close finish with George Schreiber of the Harlem Wheelmen. The latter, who has been very successful of late on the Garden track, met with two reverses last night, as he failed to quality in the half-mile handicap, which was called immediately after the final of the open event, and in which he was the only scratch man. The entry list in all the amateur events was unusually small, as the men are saving themselves for the many Labor Day events.

An interesting diversion was created by the appearance of Henri Fournier, the French motor cyclist. The Frenchman rode a mile upon a borrowed motor bicycle in the comparatively slow time of 1:38. His style of riding excited much comment, as he crouched very low upon the machine, and did not pedal after it got under way. Summary:

One-Mile Novice.—First heat won by John Kuehne, Long Island City, N. Y.; R. H. Thierfeldt, New York City, second. Time—2:41 2-5. Second heat won by W. F. Vonderlin, New York City; F. Cirini, New York City, second. Time—2:40. Race won by Kuehne, Thierfeldt second, Vonderlin third. Time—2:39 1-5.

Half-Mile Open Amateur.—First heat won by George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City. Time—1:06. Second heat won by Peter G. Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City. Time—1:02 1-5. Third heat won by W. A. McClelland, New York City. Time—1:06. Fourth heat won by Daniel Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City. Time—1:08 2-5. Fifth heat won by August Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City. Time—1:18 2-5. Race won by Van Cott, Schreiber second, Welsing third. Time—1:07 3-5.

Match race, motor paced, between "Jimmy" Michael of Wales and "Major" Taylor of Worcester, Mass., best two of three heats—First heat, one mile, won by Michael. Time—1:34 2-5. Second heat, two miles and race—Won by Michael. Time—3:10 3-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by E. Pilfeiker, New York City, (60 yards.) Time—1:00 4-5. Second Heat—Won by W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, N. Y., (10 yards.) Time—1:01 2-5. Third Heat—Won by L. R. Lake, New York City, (15 yards.) Time—1:01 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City, (25 yards.) Time—1:00. Fifth Heat—Won by George C. Schofield, (25 yards.) Time—1:01 4-5. Sixth Heat—Won by George Laurie, Century Road Club Association, New York City, (55 yards.) Time—1:01 2-5. Race—Won by Losee: Laurie second, Schofield third, Lake Fourth. Time—1:00 1-5.

### LOSSES BY FIRE.

SCRANTON, Iowa, Aug. 30.—Fire destroyed the business section of Scranton to-day. Fourteen establishments were gutted, entailing losses estimated at $60,000, with little insurance.

### YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

4:45 A. M.—1,162 Broadway; Stephen Sherver; damage, $100.
5:35 A. M.—1,612 Park Avenue; E. N. Van Winckel; damage, $25.
11:35 A. M.—127 Sullivan Street; Tony Brizzo; damage, $10.
1:10 P. M.—59 East One Hundredth Street; Sarah Oden; damage, $75.
2:35 P. M.—130½ Mulberry Street; Sebastian Volte; damage, $500.
2:50 P. M.—210 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Samuel Klein; no damage.
5:15 P. M.—1,448 Fifth Avenue; William Shuster; damage slight.
5:30 P. M.—19 Allen Street; Samuel Goldstein; damage slight.
9 P. M.—153 West Eightieth Street; William Walsh; damage, $25.
8:50 P. M.—336 East Forty-fifth Street; Frank Ohern; damage slight.
9 P. M.—152 East Eightieth Street; William Walsh; damage, $25.

### BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

NATHAN AUERBACH.—Nathan Auerbach, formerly a furrier at 22 Bleecker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,624 and assets of $864. The largest creditors are Aaron Reichard & Son, $791, and Adolf Platky & Co., $523. The assets consist of stock in trade, and the petitioner claims that about all his property has been seized and held under an execution by one of his creditors, Adolf Platky & Co., which property they are about to sell at public auction, and that they will secure a preference in case his petition is not granted.

JOSEPH HERRMAN.—Joseph Herrman of 1,441 Madison Avenue, at one time a member of the firm of Herrman Brothers, cloak merchants of 27 Walker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $12,662 and no assets. The largest creditors are the Gilbert Manufacturing Company, $1,081, and A. Orentky & Co., $1,055.

MORRIS HYMAN.—Morris Hyman of 113 Ludlow Street, formerly in the cigar business at 12 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,671 and assets of $225. The largest creditor is Louis Barth, $540. The assets consist of stock in trade and fixtures.

ABRAHAM GOLDBERG.—Abraham Goldberg, 74 Mott Street, formerly of Goldberg Brothers, painters, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,224 and no assets.

### ATTACHMENTS ISSUED.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE COMPANY.—An attachment for $5,000 was yesterday issued against the property in this city of the Flemington Coal and Coke Company, a West Virginia corporation, having offices at 35 Wall Street, this city, in favor of the Lancaster Trust Company, on a promissory note made in April last. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the defendant was a foreign corporation. George C. Gardner, the former President of the company, was appointed receiver for the company on June 20 last.

J. C. MORRIS COMPANY.—An attachment for $259 was yesterday issued against the property of the J. C. Morris Company, dealers in carpets at 271 Canal Street, in favor of Richard Jones, on an assigned claim of the Trenton Oilcloth and Linoleum Company. The company was incorporated in April, 1899. The President is Winthrop F. Harrison and the Vice President John Heck.

### Bradstreet's Weekly Report.

Bradstreet's reports 188 failures in the United States for the week ending Aug. 29, against 181 for the preceding week, and 165, 131, 164, and 198 for the corresponding weeks in 1900, 1899, 1898, and 1897. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

### Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

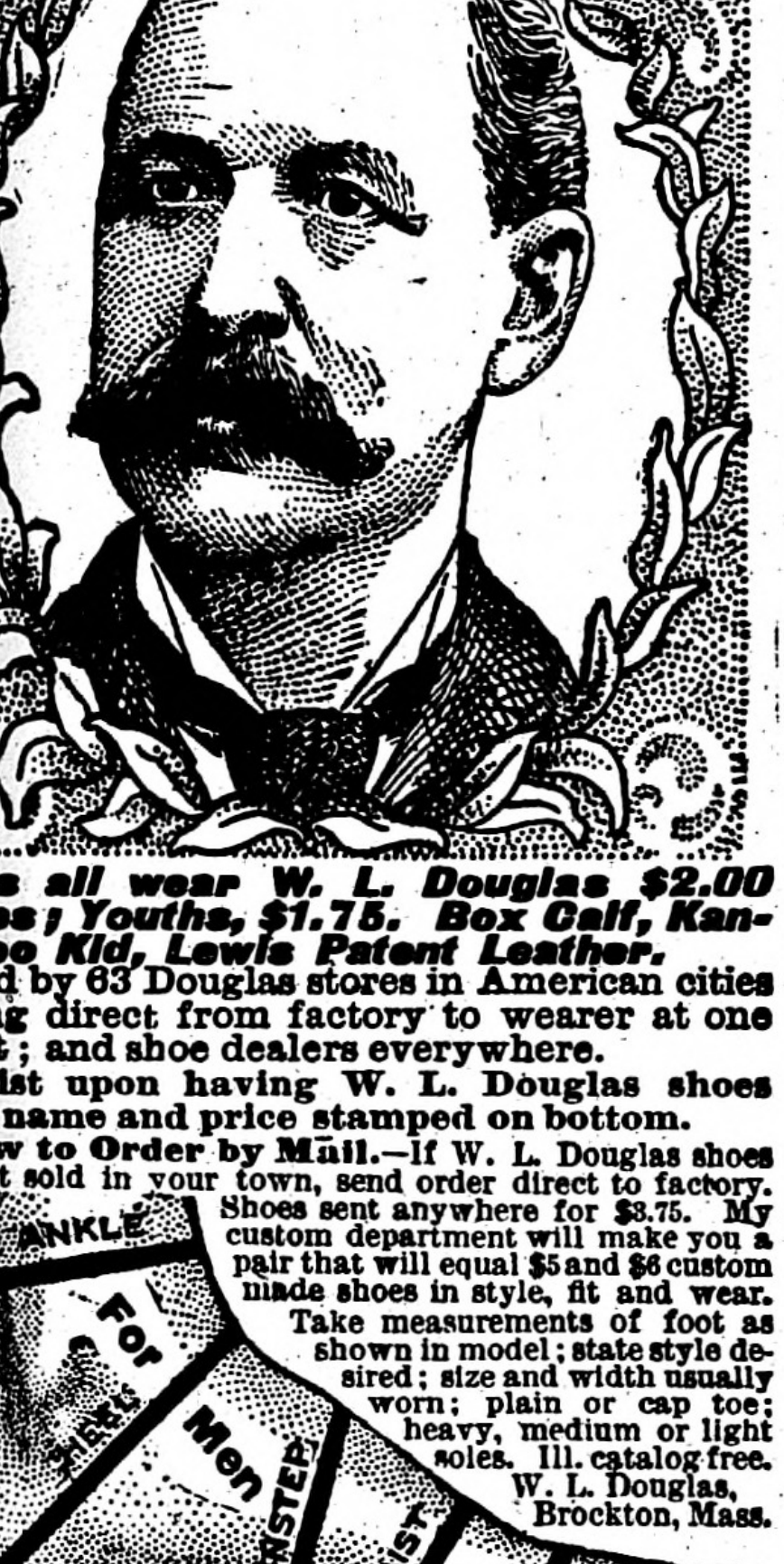
| | |
|---|---|
| BYRNE, Thomas L.—H. B. Smith | $13,597 |
| BELMAR, George F.—G. Fantozzi | 25 |
| BELMAR, George—C. Fantozzi | 22 |
| BELMAR, George F.—C. Fantozzi | 26 |
| BELMAR, George F.—A. Macioce | 17 |
| BELMAR, George F.—F. Macioce | 30 |
| CLARK, Hiram G., John D. Wendell, and Hegbert L. Selleck—A. D. Mather & Co.'s Bank | 535 |
| DEAN, Lydia—H. Hill | 79 |
| DECKER, Harriet F., Administrator—J. G. Hynds, guardian | 388 |
| DALY, Henry P.—J. V. Falvey | 280 |
| EGERTON, James D.—Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company | 1,234 |
| EPSTEIN, Samuel—M. Perlman | 85 |
| FEIERSTEIN, Samuel—S. Cooper | 132 |
| FLECK, Frederick—D. Nathan and others | 34 |
| GOELL, William, and John Krakower—H. H. Baker, trustee | 144 |
| GIBBONS, Richard W.—H. E. Walter & Co. | 184 |
| HAUCK, Adolph, and John H. Oeters—C. M. Albertson | 300 |
| HALPORN, Charlotte—M. H. Meyerhoff and others | 328 |
| HINE, Frederick L.—F. O. Merrian and others | 211 |
| HAMILTON, Sidney J.—Holt Brothers | 1,399 |
| HENECKER, John—A. Drucker | 149 |
| HOGAN, William G., Patrick Reddy, and Nicolai Siviglia—The Mulhern Steam Heating Company | 1,378 |
| IVES, Frank F.—J. C. Kennedy | 142 |
| JEROME, Louis—S. Gaume | 594 |
| KARLSRUHER, Gertrude, and Harriet F. Decker, administratrices—J. G. Hynds, guardian | 388 |
| LOVELL, Edward A.—F. C. Schuck | 285 |
| McGRATH, John J.—W. G. Horgan | 1,132 |
| MINALDI, Pietro—G. F. Rando | 92 |
| PARKER, Frank—Buckingham & Hecht | 645 |
| PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—A. Pettrucci, as administrator | 800 |
| RODDE, Heinrich—J. Manheimer | 81 |
| SEGALL, Ignatz—G. F. Wiemann, Jr., and others | 142 |
| SUTHERLAND, William W.—W. C. Hughson and others | 242 |
| SOCIETA UFFICIALI ALLO STATO Magiori di Mutuo Soccorso Nella Citta New York—L. Jacocuzzi | 53 |
| SMALL, Benjamin F.—J. Butler | 469 |
| STERN, Louis E.—T. L. Watt | 90 |
| THE WOOLFALL COMPANY—T. Russell | 163 |
| TAYLOR, George—G. Komahrens | 25 |
| TRIPPE, Mary L.—L. S. Davidson | 155 |
| THORNTON, Margaret—C. H. Southard | 217 |
| WEITEMEYER, Henry C.—E. Robontin and others | 759 |
| VON SELDENICK, Theodore—S. S. Steiner | 120 |

### Satisfied Judgments.

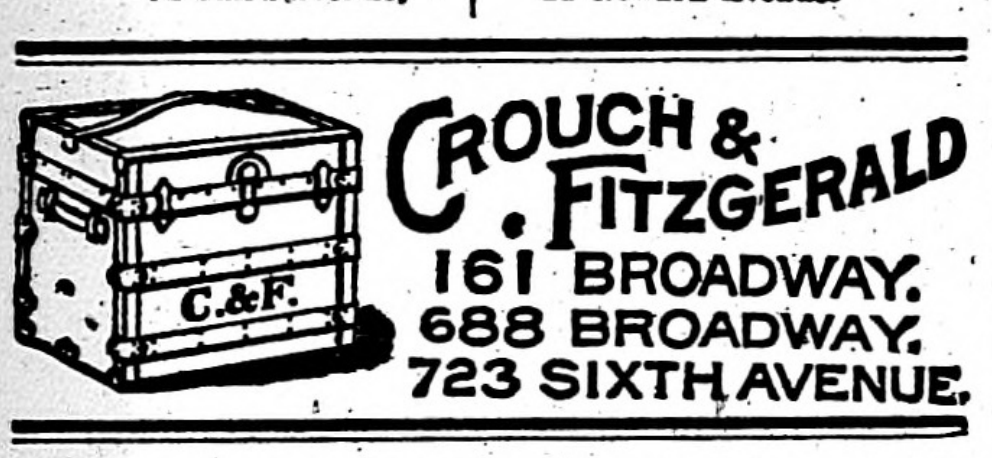
| | |
|---|---|
| ACKERLY, Emma and Samuel S.—S. Meyers | $886 |
| FRANK, August, and Charles Meisezahl—J. N. A. Griswold | 410 |
| FRANK, Charles, and Charles Meisezahl—C. Bohm | 47 |
| GELLES, Isaac—J. Goldstein | 392 |
| NICHOLS, M. Ida—C. P. Linkey and others | 43 |
| NICHOLS, William B.—T. C. Robertson | 134 |
| ROONEY, John—B. F. Hewitt | 35 |
| ROBINSON, Francis, Angeline, Emma, Ida, and Jennie—C. Lendle | 3,056 |
| ROBINSON, Francis, Angeline, Emma, Ida, and Jennie—P. Lendle | 695 |
| WEEKS, Henry C.—J. D. Crimmins and others | 163 |

For Impaired Vitality
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken when exhausted or depressed from overwork, worry or insomnia, nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor.
A Tonic for Debilitated Men and Women.
Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE
FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.
W. L. Douglas sells more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5 and $6 shoes and are just as good in every way.



*Boys all wear W. L. Douglas $2.00 Shoes; Youths, $1.75. Box Calf, Kangaroo Kid, Lewis Patent Leather.*
Sold by 63 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and shoe dealers everywhere.
Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.
How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. Ill. catalog free.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.



Fast Color Eyelets and Rodite Always Black Hooks used.
13 STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
48 Cortlandt Street,
752-755 Broadway,
220 W. 125th Street,
2202 Third Avenue,
95 Nassau Street,
433 Broadway,
1349 Broadway,
974 Third Avenue,
345 Eighth Avenue.
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway,
421 Fulton Street,
1367 Broadway,
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY.
18 Newark Avenue.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

B. Altman & Co.
Will continue to close their store on Saturdays in September, as usual, at 12 o'clock, Noon.
On other days, until September 14th, the store will continue to be opened at 8:30 A. M., and closed at 5 P. M.

FOR ABSOLUTE PURITY,
use a natural whiskey (undoctored) either as high balls or medicinally.
OLD CROW RYE
brings more price to the distiller than any other made in the United States. Comparison will prove its superiority.
Gold Medal Awarded at Paris, 1900.
H. B. KIRK & CO., SOLE BOTTLERS, N. Y.

LAZARRE

A Sparklets bottle makes "a life on the ocean wave" much more enjoyable, in the cabin or before the mast. It takes up but little space, is very cheap and its uses are countless. Keep one in your locker.
Every Sparklets bottle is guaranteed to work perfectly. If you have one that seems to be out of order, drop us a line. We will take pleasure in calling for it and will return it in perfect condition without charge.
COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
1127 BROADWAY.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

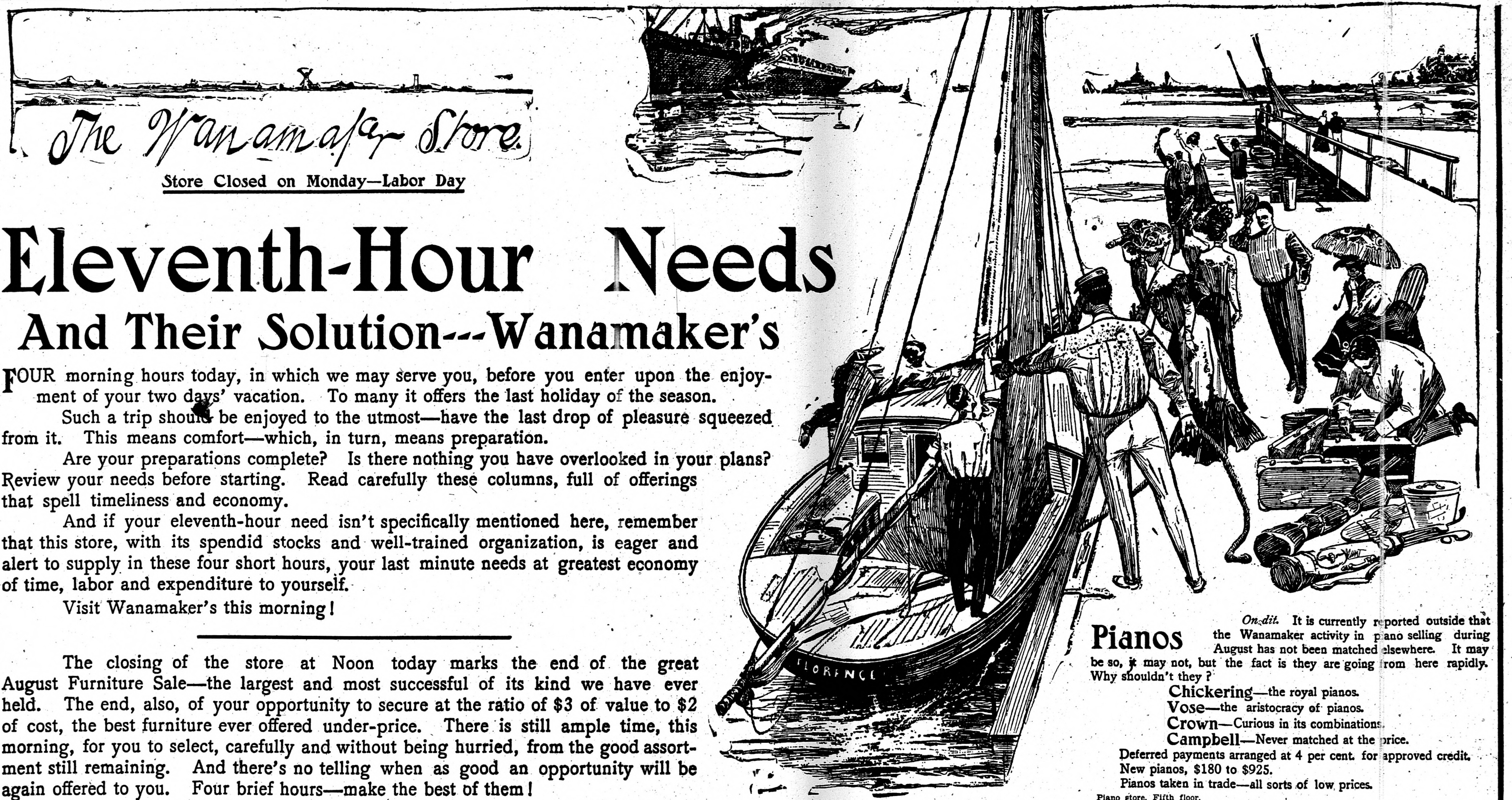
ENGLISH LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS
Fitted Complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

CAREY & SIDES
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING ON CREDIT
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.
Weekly and Monthly Payments.
80-82 FOURTH AVENUE, Just Above Tenth St.

EARL & WILSON'S SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS.

Wm Morgan & Sons
SHIRT SPECIALISTS,
11 Cortlandt St., Near Broadway.
701 Columbus Ave., Corner 94th St.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS
AMERICAN STORE STOOL CO.
30 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway
Phone 2303 Spring



Store Closed on Monday—Labor Day

# Eleventh-Hour Needs

## And Their Solution---Wanamaker's

FOUR morning hours today, in which we may serve you, before you enter upon the enjoyment of your two days' vacation. To many it offers the last holiday of the season.

Such a trip should be enjoyed to the utmost—have the last drop of pleasure squeezed from it. This means comfort—which, in turn, means preparation.

Are your preparations complete? Is there nothing you have overlooked in your plans? Review your needs before starting. Read carefully these columns, full of offerings that spell timeliness and economy.

And if your eleventh-hour need isn't specifically mentioned here, remember that this store, with its spendid stocks and well-trained organization, is eager and alert to supply in these four short hours, your last minute needs at greatest economy of time, labor and expenditure to yourself.

Visit Wanamaker's this morning!

The closing of the store at Noon today marks the end of the great August Furniture Sale—the largest and most successful of its kind we have ever held. The end, also, of your opportunity to secure at the ratio of $3 of value to $2 of cost, the best furniture ever offered under-price. There is still ample time, this morning, for you to select, carefully and without being hurried, from the good assortment still remaining. And there's no telling when as good an opportunity will be again offered to you. Four brief hours—make the best of them!

## Pianos

*On dit.* It is currently reported outside that the Wanamaker activity in piano selling during August has not been matched elsewhere. It may be so, it may not, but the fact is they are going from here rapidly. Why shouldn't they?

**Chickering**—the royal pianos.
**Vose**—the aristocracy of pianos.
**Crown**—Curious in its combinations.
**Campbell**—Never matched at the price.

Deferred payments arranged at 4 per cent. for approved credit.
New pianos, $180 to $925.
Pianos taken in trade—all sorts of low prices.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

## Some of the New Dress Skirts

Going out of town over Labor Day? If you are, and if—as is apt to be the case at this time—your light Wash Dress Skirts reflect Summer's approaching end, you will thank us for this suggestion of the new Fall Dress Skirts. You will find choosing from among this ample collection easy and rapid, if you are in a hurry to get away. There are skirts of broadcloth, taffeta, cheviot, and the season's sensation, the serpentine skirt, in a wide range of prices. A word of description:

At $5—Of black cheviot; made with flare and trimmed with satin; percaline lined.
At $6.50—Skirts of cheviot, in black and navy blue; seams trimmed with narrow black braid; flare style.
At $13.50—Of Venetian cloth and pebble cheviot; some made flounce style; others trimmed with vertical bands of stitched taffeta; some silk-lined.
At $22.50—Of camel's hair and basket cloth; made with flare; some with satin trimming; others with taffeta; all silk-lined.
Skirts of taffeta, in many styles; prices $7.50 to $35
Skirts of corduroy and velvet; all silk lined and prettily trimmed; prices $27.50 to $50.
Serpentine skirts; prices $35 to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

## Handkerchief Opportunities

Small quantities—odd lots—their presence is no longer wished in this Handkerchief Stock. New goods are flocking in, and clamoring for your admiration.

That explains, in brief, these low-priced Saturday offerings of pure linen Handkerchiefs:

At 10c, reduced from 12½c—Women's All-linen Unlaundered Handkerchiefs, in block and revere patterns.
At $2 dozen, from $3—Women's All-linen Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ½ in. and 1 in. borders.
At 12½c each—Women's Hemstitched All-linen Handkerchiefs; embroidered inside of hem.
At 18c each, from 50c—Women's Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, with lace insertion and embroidered edge; neat colored initial in white embroidered wreath. Some initials are lacking; but yours may be here.

Main aisle, Basement.

## Saturday Offering of Dressing Sacques And Petticoats

Comfortable, pretty garments are these Dressing Sacques. They are of flannelette, in a number of attractive patterns, and show, in their making, sundry style-touches new this Fall, that women will appreciate.

The Petticoats, too, neatly made of gingham, which are shown in the Basement, will be found to be excellent at their price.

### Dressing Sacques—

50c—Of flannelette, in neat stripes, figures and solid colors—pink, blue, red and white; fitted back; full front; ribbon at neck.
85c—Of flannelette, in Persian patterns; pink and light blue grounds; fitted back; full front; collar trimmed with ribbon.
75c—Of flannelette, in stripes; fitted back; full front; sacque trimmed with ruffle of solid colors.

Second floor.

### Petticoats—

75c—Of striped gingham; 2 styles; bias umbrella ruffle, trimmed with small ruffle; another style, with plain ruffle headed with bias fold.

Basement.

## Stylish Gloves for Women

Two kinds—Suede Lisle Gloves for the hot September days—perchance for today's journey—and Suede Kid Gloves for the cool ones.

The Suede Lisle Gloves have the good appearance of kid gloves, with all of the coolness of the lisle thread. In mode, gray, white and black. Were priced earlier from 25c to 35c, now 20c a pair.

The Suede Gloves are in gray, with one large pearl button. Extremely stylish, and excellent value at $1 a pair.

Tenth street.

## Walking Hats For Fall---$1

These are wonderfully stylish Walking Hats for Fall, to buy for such a little price. They are of dark Oxford felt, with rolling brim heavily stitched, soft crown, and are effectively trimmed with white cotton crepe and quill.

A special concession enables us to price them at

**One Dollar Each**

Second floor, Tenth street.

## About "Lillian" Corsets

They represent the highest development of skill in corset-making. And well they may—their European maker has devoted years finding out just how to get the extreme of grace, ease and style into the corsets he turns out. And the success of his efforts may be gauged by the large and constantly growing circle of his friends.

These "Lillians" are made exclusively for us, and are most moderately priced, for imported corsets. Word today of several seasonable models, and of an under-priced offering of "Lillians" that are rarely reduced:

$5, from $15—"Lillian" corsets, of fancy silk; straight front; real whalebone; not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot.
$2, from $2.50—"Lillian" corsets; short hip, low bust; of white and gray coutil; also of white batiste.
$3.75—"Lillian" corsets, of coutil and batiste; short hip; medium bust; no side steels.
$4.50—"Lillian" corsets, of coutil and batiste; low bust; straight front; extended hip.

Second floor.

## School Dresses for Little Girls

Hope we haven't offended their dignity by calling them "little girls," for young women of 6 to 10, who are going to school, are very much grown up indeed.

These little dresses are well adapted to stand the hard school wear their young owners are apt to give them. They are one and two-piece dresses, prettily made of plain or plaid materials, and effectively trimmed.

At this very much reduced price they offer a most attractive form of economy:

**$3.50, worth up to $8**

Second floor, Ninth street.

## Men's Bicycle And Golf Suits

Fifty Suits, Skeleton Sack and Knickerbockers of Wool Crash are reduced to

**$5 a Suit**

The values are $8.50 and $10.

One Hundred Knickerbocker Trousers are reduced to

**$2 a Pair**

The values are $3.50

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

## Men's Suits

A picking chance remains in the excellent lots of suits that are reduced to

**$10**

from fifteen dollars.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

## Plaited Bosom Shirts for Men

### Fifty Cents

This announcement is intended for the slender men who wear shirts with 14 to 15½ inch neckbands. But it is of utmost importance to him, coming, as it does, before a double holiday; for it is about

**Plaited Bosom Shirts at 50c**

Not the specious kind, with sewed-on plaits, but with plaits that are really part of the bosom, and which go well below the trousers body; hence look well when worn without a vest. Two groups—of colored percale in handsome patterns, and of white madras. They are the best made shirts of their kind to be found under $1 each. Not many of either lot, so you had better be prompt.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

## Boys' Clothing Reduced

Summer has three more weeks of grace, but we are as anxious to get rid of these Summer Suits for very little fellows as though it ended today. But then we're always ahead of the calendar—Autumn suits are here in the dog-days; while you are still wearing Summer ones.

These new prices are tempting in themselves. You will find them more so, when you measure them up with the suits they belong to.

Sailor and Vestee Suits of cheviot and serge for the youngsters of 3 and 4 years, in broken lots, are divided into two groups.

**At $2.50, Suits that were $3.75 to $5**
**At $3, Suits that were $5 to $7.50**

Also an offering of Boys' Percale Waists, with or without collar, for sizes 6 to 13 years. Value 50c, now 35c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

## Paris Perfumes

### By the Ounce

The inquisitive perfumers of Paris have delved deep into the secrets of the rose, the violet, the heliotrope, and their garden-water. They have succeeded, better than any one else, in transferring the delicate odors of the flowers into less elusive form.

We have these delicate perfumes here, in wide assortment, the triumphs of Guerlain, Le Grand, Yane and Houbigants.

You can have them in any quantity you wish, by the ounce. If you prefer, we will fill your own bottle, or furnish you with one ourselves. These odors:

Guerlain's Extracts, 80c an ounce—
Violette de Alger, Fragrance, Rose Conquette, Ikbal Bouquet, Imperial Russe, Paris Gem, Heliotrope de Serre, Far West, White Rose, Patchouly, Shore Caprice.
Le Grand's Extracts, $1 an ounce—
Violette du Turbie, Heliotrope, Peau d'Espagne, Opoponax, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme.
Yane's Extracts, $1.25 an ounce—
Patchouly, Iris Blanc, Heliotrope, Lavende Ambre, Lilac, Musc. Houbigant's Musc, 60c an ounce.

Tenth street.

## Good Reading for the Holiday

Two days and a half—almost worth making regular vacation preparations for! Certainly worth getting ready for to the extent of a good book or two, with which to while away the idle hours you're apt to have at home, or on boat or train.

Here is a list of excellent novels, all books that have made their mark. They are published in a well-printed, handsomely cloth-bound edition, at

**45c a volume**

Surely there's mental pabulum here for your holiday:

St. Ives. R. L. Stevenson.
Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. A. Conan Doyle.
Lady of Quality. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
Prisoner of Zenda. Anthony Hope.
Caleb West, Master Diver. F. Hopkinson Smith.
Road to Paris. R. N. Stephens.
Soldier Stories. Rudyard Kipling.
By Right of Sword. A. W. Marchmont.
An Enemy to the King. R. N. Stephens.
Equality. Edward Bellamy.
Barabbas. Marie Corelli.
The Sowers. Henry S. Merriman.
McTeague. W. E. Norris.
Dross. Henry S. Merriman.
Agatha Webb. Anna Katherine Green.
The Gadfly. E. L. Voynich.
Leavenworth Case. Anna Katherine Green.
Jessamy Bride. F. Moore.
Gentleman Player. R. Neilson Stephens.
For the Freedom of the Sea. C. Townsend Brady.
Gentleman of France. Stanley Weyman.
A War Time Wooing. Capt. Charles King.
Landlord at Lion's Head. Howells.
Continental Dragoon. Robert N. Stephens.
Market Place. Harold Frederic.
Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. Jerome K. Jerome.
Active Service. Stephen Crane.
The Black Douglas. S. R. Crockett.
King Washington. Adelaide Skeel and Wm. H. Brearley.
A Singular Life. E. S. Phelps.
Tom Grogan. F. Hopkinson Smith.
The Splendid Porsenna. Mrs. Hugh Fraser.
The Manxman. Hall Caine.
A Dash for a Throne. A. W. Marchmont.
King Noanett. F. J. Stinson.
Mistress Nancy Molesworth. Joseph Hocking.
The Destroyer. Benjamin Swift.
Jesus Delaney. Joseph Gordon Donnelly.
Baldoon. Le Roy Hooker.

Book Store, Main floor.

## PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF
JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries,
Paris, August 20, 1901.

One of the most striking features in fashion as it is seen at Trouville and one which has given an air of originality to the evening entertainments and reunions at the Casino has been the adoption of decollete dresses worn together with the hat. This fashion has been generally adopted by all the mondaines now staying at that charming resort on the Normandy coast, and nothing could be more in keeping with the exigencies of the "toilette moderne." The low, wide coiffure of the elegante harmonizes delightfully with the soft, undulating, clinging dresses now universally adopted, and the light, ethereal-looking hats which accompany them shade and give a soft finish to the whole. The hat in reality softens the richness of the evening toilette.

All society is away enjoying its villegiature by the seaside, at the chateau or among the mountains, and will only return for short visits in September, just long enough for the "belle mondaine" to give fittings for her costume "pour la chasse." Among the models now being prepared by the tailors here and which will be worn by one of the well known "grandes dames" of Paris society, for her shooting exploits, is a costume made of dark red repp cloth, the skirt close-fitting and short, widening from a bias strapped with black suede into a shaped flounce. This is enhanced by narrow vertical straps of the suede, finished by small buttons. The bloused jacket is fastened tightly round the throat with a roll collar of soft white suede, from beneath which a broad black taffetas cravat appears. Another very chic costume is of dark blue serge, made with a little bolero having a deep turned-down red leather collar of very stylish effect.

Laces seem to have taken a fresh start, and it is astonishing how many muslin and linen frocks are trimmed with Maltese and Yak laces and even with Torchon—Irish point, however, takes the first place. The ecru cambric dresses which are so fashionable at Trouville, and indeed at all the best frequented seaside resorts, are nearly all ornamented round the bottom with ochre colored Irish guipure, placed over some vivid color, such as scarlet, vivid blue, etc. A noted beauty now at Trouville lately charmed all beholders in a gown in Louis XIII. style, made entirely of Irish guipure over blue taffetas. The corsage was made in habit shape, with tabs falling below the waistband of black velvet, and each tab was trimmed on each corner with a flat gold button, similar to those one sees on the long taffetas coats. The cuffs of the sleeves and collar were of black velvet, edged with the collar under the guipure.

Colors certainly prevail at the garden parties that are now being given by fair chatelaines whose latest fad now in matters of sport is archery; this sport has fairly taken the place of tennis in the favor of the mondaines who frequent Bagatelle and Puteaux; it is eminently graceful in itself, and moreover affords a grand opportunity for the display of lovely gowns. Light pinks, pale blue, and a green that is near akin to white are the colors most seen on the lawns.

The sleeves of all the newest dresses widen as they go down; in fact, the Japanese sleeve has quite superseded the pagoda; the puff is seldom seen now, as the Japanese sleeve naturally requires a tight-fitting inner sleeve. Pretty elbow adornment is noticeable on all dressy reception gowns, whilst a slight effect of a double sleeve is conspicuous on the "demi-saison" walking costume.

How fascinating are the hats of the present day, worn over the side puffs of hair, which have certainly been borrowed from Tudor days. The brims are "croque" and turned up in every style that best suits the countenance of the Parisienne, while others bend down towards the face and shade it. Verily, it is a picturesque period that we are now passing through.

The autumn walking gown shows evidence of the smart tailor-made order, but having that touch of feminine grace to prevent its severe simplicity being considered masculine. All outdoor morning costumes will be distinguished by simplicity and refined taste. But for the moment it is early to speak of the Parisienne's autumn dress, though many couturiers are now busy in their preparations.

## Florentine Photograph Frames

Pretty enough to act as an appropriate setting for the most charming picture. They are of metal, square shape, in handsome Florentine design, and heavily gold-plated.

A substantial brace at the back prevents them from upsetting easily, and they have a new and effective device for holding the pictures and backing in place.

**Forty-five Cents Each**

Main aisle.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

# RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

## Episcopal Factions May Clash During Diocesan Convention.

### Cause of Quarrel Alleged Actions of the Church's Sunday School Commission—Notes of the Churches.

The Rev. Pascal Harrower, Chairman of the Episcopal Sunday School Commission, whose actions have been attacked by the "Catholic" party in the same communion, declines to discuss the subject, saying that the Diocesan Convention, which is to meet in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy on Sept. 25, is the place to thrash out the policy of the commission. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water, who has from the first been a leading spirit of the movement, said:

"The commission is one authorized by the Church, appointed by the Bishop, and is responsible to the convention for its work. While it is competent for any individual to criticise it, or for a party co-operating in the task of destructive criticism to organize and issue its tirade of abuse, it is more than likely to err in not knowing the whole truth. Personally I am a High Churchman, not an aesthetic ritualist, nor a modern pseudo 'Catholic,' but an out-and-out High Churchman. I have heard nothing proposed in the meetings of the commission, and certain I am that nothing has been done by the commission that would in any way compromise the Church. Indeed, counsel has been given to prevent this, and the whole aim and purpose of the commission is to bring the educational work of the Church to the standard of educational work in secular institutions, to make Sunday school teachers real teachers and Sunday school scholars real scholars.

"In this work men of every school of thought in the Church have been asked to assist, and men of every school of thought have assisted. No effort of a clique can succeed in preventing this work from advancing to a successful conclusion. A respectful communication to co-operate on purely educational lines has received and will receive at any time respectful and courteous consideration, but any co-operation with any body or bodies that will in any way compromise the Catholic position or the Catholic teaching of the Church will never receive the sanction of the Sunday School Commission."

The Rev. Dr. Van De Water submitted also, in response to a request, a statement concerning the present position and prospects of the commission. This statement was made by an officer of the commission, and contained information to the effect that no alliance of any kind has been entered into between the Sunday School Commission and the Union Theological Seminary or Amity Theological School, nor is any working arrangement likely with either of them; that Drs. Christian of St. Mary the Virgin, Vibbert of Trinity Chapel, Olmsted of St. Agnes's Chapel, Geer of St. Paul's Chapel, Johnson of the Redeemer, and some other "Catholic" or, at any rate, High Church leaders had declined membership on the commission, and that for the courses this Fall the Rev. Dr. Henry H. Oberly of Elizabeth, "the most 'Catholic' priest in New Jersey," has accepted appointment and agreed to give the Prayer Book course this season.

Plans for the commission are said to involve text books for teachers, a Sunday school lesson series, training classes, extension classes, a Sunday school exhibit, a circulating library for teachers, and a Sunday school magazine. "Catholic" leaders are expressing regret that the forthcoming sessions of the Diocesan Convention may be too short, owing to the desire of Bishop Potter and others to start for San Francisco, to permit that full and careful discussion of the question which its importance deserves.

### CHURCH NOTES.

The Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor of the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, has returned from his vacation and will occupy the pulpit morning and evening to-morrow.

At Washington Heights Baptist Church, corner West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue, of which the Rev. Boardman B. Boswith is pastor, the Rev. Robert Morrill Luther, D. D., of South Orange, N. J., will preach. The subject of Dr. Luther's sermon in the morning will be, "And the house of Jacob shall possess their possessions." In the evening the subject will be, "I shall be satisfied when I awake with Thy likeness."

"Mary's Memorial" will be the subject for the morning discourse at the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Frederick Taylor, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will preach at both the morning and the evening service. The evening service will be evangelistic and the topic will be, "The Question of the Ages." The pastor, the Rev. John H. Elliott, D. D., will occupy the pulpit on Sept. 8.

The New York Christian Conference for Local Christian Workers, planned after the meetings at Northfield and Mildmay, will be begun at Sea Cliff, Long Island, to-day. The conference is to last until Thursday evening. The programme for to-day includes a sermon by the Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D. D., of Philadelphia, in the afternoon, on "The Unused Missionary Powers of the Churches," and a sermon by the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Ph. D., Executive Secretary of the Federation of Churches, New York City, on "The Present Equipment of Christianity in New York City." To-morrow will be "young people's day."

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

### Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 8, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Jacob at Bethel. Genesis, xxviii., 10-22.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Surely the Lord is in this place. Genesis, xxviii., 16.

Our attention is turned now from Isaac to his two sons, Esau and Jacob. Being his sons, both belonged to the family of the redeemed. They were twins, but Esau was the elder. When they were born their father, Isaac, was sixty years old, (xxv., 26,) and their grandfather, Abraham, was one hundred and sixty, (xxi., 5.) As Abraham lived to be one hundred and seventy-five, (xxv., 7,) they must have been fifteen years old at the time of his death. During all of these years they were under his influence and instruction, and we can see them drinking in with boyish avidity the wonderful stories he had to tell of God's call to him in Ur, of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, of their father's redemption, and of the "exceeding great and precious promises" given him, and reaching into the far-distant future. After his death, as before, the same great facts would also naturally be constantly brought before them by their father, Isaac.

So the boys grew to man's estate. Both were fully and equally instructed concerning the great birthright to be inherited from Isaac, their father. But they developed into two very different men. "Esau was a cunning hunter, a man of the field, and Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents," (xxv., 27.) In the light of subsequent history this brief record speaks volumes concerning them.

The hereditary right to receive and transmit the Abrahamic blessings and promises naturally belonged to Esau as the first-born. By most men his characteristics are recognized as far more attractive than those of Jacob. He was evidently strong, healthy, active, and generous. His wild hunts in the mountains naturally developed keenness of eye, ruddiness of cheek, strength of muscle, quickness of movement, and courage in danger. He was thus just the kind of man most men admire. He was also a good liver. He knew how to prepare and enjoy a savory dish, and his father loved him not only because he was his son, but "because he did eat of his venison." (xxv., 28.)

### JACOB'S LOVE FOR HIS MOTHER.

Jacob, on the contrary, was mild and gentle and timid. He loved to be with his mother, and she loved him. They were very congenial. He had no daring spirit, no large thoughts, no high ambitions. He was quiet and meditative, but sluggish in fine sensibilities, and if what he had was gained by craft rather than by labor, he could enjoy it without any compunctions. He was "a plain man," and his very name signified "a supplanter." (xxvii., 36.) How very different from his brother Esau!

Thus men looked upon them. But in the course of time an incident occurred which revealed the attitude of each toward God and His promises. It was probably in their early manhood. Jacob had prepared for himself a simple dish of "red pottage." As he was about to partake of it, suddenly his brother Esau stood before him. He had just come from one of his hunting excursions and was tired and hungry and he craved the food which he saw before him.

"Feed me, I pray thee," he said, "with that same red pottage, for I am faint." (xxv., 30.)

The natural impulse of a generous mind, looking only to outward conditions, would have been to share at once with Esau the food he had prepared. But Jacob was evidently not looking simply at the outward condition of either his brother or of himself. From the nature of his reply, and from the promptness with which it was made, it is evident that he was thinking more of the birthright of which he had heard so much than of the pottage he had so carefully prepared. His conception of the full nature of that birthright was undoubtedly very imperfect, but he evidently believed it to be a thing greatly to be desired. So he had thought of it by day, and dreamed of it by night. And now there was an opportunity to obtain a sort of legal right to it.

"Sell me this day thy birthright," was therefore his quick reply.

Thus he had no thought of his own need or of the enjoyment he had prepared for himself, but only of the birthright. To obtain it, he was willing to give up everything, willing even to go hungry.

But not so with Esau. The teaching of Abraham and of his father had not made a very deep impression upon him, and it is evident that he had no high idea of what was included in the covenant of which he had heard so much. And just then he was tired and hungry, and must have food which would satisfy his appetite. With the extravagant and imperative demands of a very animal nature, he could see no other alternative. For present gratification, therefore, he was willing to forego all of the promises of the future. The Scriptures style him a "profane person, who for one morsel of meat sold his birthright." (Hebrews, xii., 16.) for he said: "Behold, I am at the point to die, and what profit shall this birthright do to me?" And he sold his birthright unto Jacob. (xxv., 32-33.)

After this many years passed by, but how many we are not told. During these years Isaac began to feel the infirmities of age creeping upon him. "And it came to pass that when his eyes were dim, so that he could not see," (xxvii., 1,) and death seemed to be drawing nigh, he proposed, while still able, formally to bestow the Abrahamic blessing upon his first-born and favorite son, Esau. Probably he did not know that the birthright had been sold to Jacob. But he did know that Esau had openly united himself by a double marriage with those who cast off God. This was "a grief of mind" to him, (xxvi., 34, 35,) but he had no warrant to disinherit him because of it. So he planned how he would bestow the blessing, and directed Esau to prepare to receive it. But the plan was frustrated by the scheming and deceit of Rebecca. She probably knew that Jacob had bought the birthright, and she remembered the word of the Lord to her before her sons were born, "the elder shall serve the younger." (xxv., 23.) So instead of trusting the Lord to accomplish His own designs in His own way she undertook to accomplish them for Him. Time and space, however, forbid that we should now enter into the details of this plan, and the story is so familiar that it is not necessary. (xvii., 1-41.)

### REBECCA'S SCHEMING DISASTROUS.

The results of Rebecca's scheming, however, were soon seen to be very disastrous. For Jacob no sooner secured the blessing than he realized that his deceit and lies had exposed him to great dangers. His brother Esau was embittered against him and ready to kill him as soon as his father's restraining presence should be removed. It was evident that he must fly for his life. Even his mother, with all of her love and sagacity, could not devise any means of protecting him at home. But his flight must be in secret. A servant to keep him company, or an ass on which to ride, would be more quickly missed than he, and there would be danger of immediate pursuit if he took either with him.

So watching his opportunity, with a parting blessing on his head, and nothing but a staff in his hand, (xxxii., 10,) he set off alone over an unknown road, to an unknown land, and to unknown people, several hundred if not more than a thousand miles away. After a few days he reached the town of Luz, (v. 19,) in the mountains near Jerusalem. It was when the "sun was set," (v. 11,) and the gates of the city were closed. It was too late to seek hospitality therein, and so he turned aside to sleep alone upon the mountain top. To one familiar with the region, and at peace with all about him and with himself, to sleep upon the mountain with a stone for a pillow, and the sky for a covering, was no great hardship. It was often done by the hardly shepherds and hunters.

But Jacob was not merely a stranger, wearied and alone. This was only his outward condition, as he appeared in the eyes of men. His inward condition was known only to himself and to God. His very loneliness would very naturally lead him to think of the home he had so recently left, and of its attractions and comforts. With these thoughts there would also come, just as naturally, the memory of his last connection with that home, and its dark record of deceit, and sorrow, and vengeance. He was ill at east in mind, as well as fatigued in body. Conscience was evidently at work, and he realized that what he knew concerning himself, God also knew. He stood before Him guilty and self-condemned, for he had distrusted Him, and deceived man. The memory of that hour never left him. More than twenty years afterward he referred to it as "the day of my distress." (xxxv., 3.)

But beyond this anguish of mind because of the prickings of conscience, there would, also, very naturally, be another train of thought connected with the Covenant of God. All of his troubles had come upon him because of his haste to secure this Abrahamic blessing. So it would now present itself to him in an entirely new light. All that he had been taught concerning it would be remembered, and better understood, for there was nothing now to turn his attention away from the details on which he had so often meditated. And as the teachings of his grandfather, Abraham, and of his father, Isaac, were now recalled, the covenant itself seemed vastly more to be desired than ever before. It had a greater fullness, and a grander reach.

But now apparently he had lost it all by his own wicked folly. Oh, if he could only return to God and again find Him, and be partaker of all that He had promised! With this great longing welling up in his heart, he prayed, and when he referred to it again, more than twenty years afterward, he recorded with gratitude that God "answered" him. (xxxv., 3.) Thus it was not only a "day of distress," but it was also a day of penitence and prayer. He was now in the condition in which God could make known to him the riches of His grace. This has been the history of many a soul since the days of Jacob.

### STORIES FOR HIS FELLOWS.

In this state of mind "he took of the stones of that place and put them for his pillows, and lay down in that place to sleep," (v. 11.) He was helpless, hopeless, and homeless. He had cried, to be sure, to God, but what reason had he to expect to be heard? Was he worthy? Was he not justly suffering the legitimate results of his own misconduct? If he should ever reach Laban, it would only be a deliverance for a time from Esau. It would not restore him to his home or bring back to him the blessing which he craved so much. So with troubled thoughts he fell asleep.

Then, as was common in patriarchal times, God spoke to him in a dream. In this dream four wonders presented themselves to him, and each in turn filled him with more and more rapture. For as he looked,

"Behold! A ladder."

It was "set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven." It was beautifully complete. It fell short at neither end. It was a way by which even he—vile and guilty as he was and self-condemned—might possibly reach God. Then another wonder arrested his attention.

"Behold! The angels of God."

And these angels were "ascending and descending," going up from him and coming down to him on the ladder. Then it was a real, traveled way of intercourse between earth and heaven, and he was surrounded by "ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation." (Hebrews, i., 14.) Evidently there was help provided for him.

But this was not all. The wonders of the revelation constantly increased. Not only was there a way provided from earth to heaven, not only was it a real and perfect way, but it was, in truth, the way of the Lord. For as he looked.

"Behold! The Lord stood above it."

Then He was not far off, and He could be reached. He even spoke to him concerning the blessings He had promised to Abraham and Isaac. So hope began to fill his breast, for the crowning wonder of all was then revealed to him.

"Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee."

So the blessings which he thought he had forever lost were given to him personally by the Lord Himself. Thus this revelation of God's grace gave to the helpless, hopeless, and homeless sinner divine help, a hope which "maketh not ashamed," and a home of rest in the bosom of his Father.

The Gospel interpretation of this dream is given by our Lord Himself. "Hereafter," said He to Nathaniel, "ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man." (John, i., 51.) This way into heaven, therefore, is by Jesus Christ. He satisfies the needs of earth and the claims of heaven. He is the "ladder" which reaches both man and God.

When Jacob awoke from his sleep, with the impressions of his dream upon him, he realized that God had actually spoken to him, "and he said, Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." As Peter, when the marvelous draft of fishes revealed to him the divine power of Jesus, cried out: "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord," (Luke, v., 8,) so the conscious guilt of Jacob led him to say at once, "How dreadful is this place," for "he was afraid," (Verse 17.) But the message of grace which he had received also filled him with peace, and he was able to add with gratitude: "This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven."

### JACOB A CHANGED MAN.

He was now a changed man, entering upon a new life. He was Bunyan's Pilgrim at the wicket gate when the burden rolled from his back. Of the stones which were his pillows he at once built an altar, and there he worshipped God. "And he called the name of that place Bethel"—the house of the Lord.

But more than this. He now consecrated himself and all that he possessed or might in the future possess to the Lord. He did it under the form of a solemn oath, for he "vowed a vow, saying, If God will be with me and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God, and this stone, which I have set for a pillar, shall be God's house, and of all that Thou shalt give me, I will surely give the tenth unto Thee." (Verses 20 and 22.)

Surely this was no spirit of selfish bargaining, as many have interpreted it, but the humble response of true penitence and faith, to the grace of God. God had said, "I will be with thee"; and faith replied—then I will be the Lord's. It is the prodigal's resolve when he realized that in his father's house there was bread enough and to spare. Then he said—"I will arise and go to my father."

Such a change and consecration carries with it everything. After the example of Abraham, and in accordance with the later provisions of the law, Jacob specifically set aside one-tenth of all that he should possess, for the service of the Lord. But under the Christian dispensation there is no limit fixed by which to measure the sinner's acceptance of Divine grace. It may be wise in some cases to resolutely set apart a tenth or more as the Lord's, lest He receive none. But the true child cannot set metes and bounds to his affection. He lays everything and no "one-tenth" at the foot of the Cross. For he can sing with his whole heart

When I survey the wondrous Cross
 On which the Prince of Glory died,
My richest gain I count but loss,
 And pour contempt on all my pride.

Were the whole realm of nature mine,
 That were a tribute far too small;
Love so amazing, so Divine,
 Demands my soul, my life, my all.

### QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What special privileges did Esau and Jacob enjoy in their youth, and into what kind of men did they develop?

What incident occurred in their early manhood, and how did it show their relation to God and to His promises?

What did Isaac propose to do when he was old, and how was his intention frustrated?

What was the result of Rebecca's scheming and Jacob's deceit?

What was Jacob's state of mind when alone upon the mountain top?

How did God visit him, and what four wonders presented themselves to his view?

What is the Gospel interpretation of this vision?

What was its effect upon Jacob, and how did he show that he was a changed man?

What is the Christian measure of consecration?

## MONUMENT FOR GEO. KOERNER.

### Hoboken Man's Savings Will Be Used to Commemorate His Heroism.

An annex of Bernitt's Hall, Hoboken, which collapsed on Thursday, killing George Koerner and seriously injuring Mrs. Bernitt, was yesterday condemned by Building Inspector Steigleiter and ordered torn down. County Physician Charles B. Converse has ordered an inquest in order that responsibility for the accident may be fixed, if possible.

Koerner, who sacrificed his life to warn Mrs. Bernitt of her danger, will be buried by the lodges which had their meeting rooms on the second floor. His life was insured, and he had several hundred dollars on deposit in the People's Trust Company's Savings Bank, on the Heights. As he has no relatives, an administrator will be appointed, and the money will be used to erect a monument.

Mrs. Bernitt, who is still in St. Mary's Hospital, said yesterday that she knew the building had been badly shaken by Saturday's tornado, but she did not suppose it was unsafe. She was greatly shocked when told of Koerner's death, and fully confirmed the report that he had given his life to save hers.

## Jersey City School Reported Unsafe.

Public School No. 2, in Erie Street, Jersey City, was yesterday reported unsafe. The building was erected in 1852, and has been extended by the erection of wings. It has been reported unsafe three times in the last twenty years. The city authorities each time decided that the reports were unfounded. It was discovered on Thursday that the building had been damaged by the tornado last Saturday, and the Board of Education yesterday appointed Building Inspector Kelly, Supervising Architect John Rowland, and William H. Robertson a commission to examine the building.

## Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches at 11 and 8. Evening subject, "Behold a Basket of Summer Fruit." Everybody welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., LL. D., of New York.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 145th St. and Convent Av.,
Rev. BOARDMAN B. BOSWORTH, Pastor.
On September 1st Rev. Robert Maurice Luther, D. D., of South Orange, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening sermon by special request: "I Shall Be Satisfied When I Awake with Thy Likeness." Psalm xvii., 15.

**Collegiate Church,**
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

**Collegiate (Marble) Church,**
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Keep thy heart."
Evening—"He came to Himself."

**Collegiate Church,**
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ANDREW HAGEMAN will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Christianity's Testimony to Christ."
Evening—"The 'New Song' and How to Sing It."

**Collegiate Church,**
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, Minister.
Church closed.
Congregation uniting at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, 68th St. and Broadway, with St. Andrew's M. E. and Rutgers Presbyterian Churches.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Sundays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, (plain,) 4. Daily, 7:30, 9, 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy communion, 9 A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.—Services 11 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av.—Rev. J. Luther Frantz will preach; services, 11 A. M.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—Services Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Evangelistic services, 7:30 P. M.

**People's Church** 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services. 11 and 8.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Services, Sunday, Sept. 1st,
at 11 A. M.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D.,
President Hamilton College,
will preach.

FIRST UNION PRESBYTERIAN, 86TH ST. and Lexington Av.—The pastor, Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, will preach at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St.—HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, pastor. Only morning service, 11 A. M. Preaching by Dr. Johnston.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, —Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45. Evening, 7:45, by the assistant pastor, Rev. Earnest Ward. Visitors cordially welcome.

## Religious Notices.

**The Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church,**
Corner 55th Street.
Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Pastor.
**Rev. Hugh Black, M. A.,**
Associate Pastor Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, will preach on Sept. 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

**THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH,**
5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
**Howard Duffield, D. D.**
Rev. J. Hendrik de Vries
will preach 11 A. M. in the Chapel.
WELCOME!

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., Near Sixth Av.—10:30, sacrament of the Lord's Supper; 8, sermon by pastor, Dr. John J. Reed.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th Avs., Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor.—Rev. Arthur O. Pritchard preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30. Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Rev. William B. Bebb will preach. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. George Brauer. "The Unchanging Truth of Our Religion."

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, corner 68th St.—Rev. Wm. C. Stinson, D. D., pastor. 11 A. M., union services with Rutgers, Riverside, West End Collegiate, and St. Andrew's M. E. Churches. Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor "Christian Advocate," will preach.

**CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,**
WEST 57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
Rev. D. ASA BLACKBURN, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. R. F. Sample will preach.
7:45 P. M.—Mr. Blackburn will preach.
Subject: "The Heavenly Father's Love."
All seats free. Deem's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.)
**REV. B. . DENHAM,** Pastor, 323 West 56th St.
No evening service. 10:45 A. M. "Wholeness."

FIRST UNION, 86TH ST. AND LEXINGTON Av.—The pastor, Milton S. Littlefield, all Summer; 11 and 8.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —The Rev. David MacMurray, 10:45, "The Voice of God in Holy Scripture." 7:30, "The Temptation of Jesus." Everybody welcome.

### Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

## Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
**Bloomingdales**
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

**WISSNER PIANOS**
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 8 square pianos, special sale, $25 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20, Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

## Surrogate Notices.

SURROGATES' COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of SYLVESTER M. O'DONOHUE, deceased.

To the creditors of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased:

Please take notice that John B. O'Donohue, a brother of the above-named Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, as petitioner upon his consent and upon the consent of Charles A. O'Donohue, Mary Theresa O'Donohue, Charlotte Wigand, Peter J. O'Donohue, Thomas A. O'Donohue, and Joseph E. O'Donohue, being the only next of kin of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, acknowledged and filed with the Surrogate of the County of New York, intends to apply to the said Surrogate for Letters of Administration to be issued to him as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, with a limited and modified bond pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York.

And you and each of you are hereby notified and required, under and by virtue of the aforesaid section of said code, and in pursuance of an order of publication made for that purpose by the said Surrogate, dated the 6th day of August, 1901, to present any and all claims that you may have against the estate of the aforesaid Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, to the Surrogates of the County of New York, at their office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the second day of October, 1901, at or after which time the penalty of the bond to be given by the person to whom letters of administration herein shall be granted is to be fixed by said Surrogate.

Dated Aug. 30th, 1901.

JOHN B. DONOHUE, Petitioner.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 135 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

Au31-2aw4wS&W.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 83 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December, next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix, ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

je22-1aw6mS.

WELLS, REBECCA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA C. WELLS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of September next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1901. HENRY C. WELLS, Executor. CURTIS, MALLETT-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

m2-1aw6m

## Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON FELDSTEIN, bankrupt.—No. 2,926.

To the creditors of Solomon Feldstein of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Solomon Feldstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that said bankrupt, having filed an amended schedule herein, the second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, August 28th, 1901.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HUBERT, bankrupt. No. 4,085.

To the creditors of George Hubert of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1901, the said George Hubert was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, August 26th, 1901.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. HYMAN and THEODORE MEYER, individually and as partners composing the firm of S. P. Hyman & Co., and as partners in the firm of S. Maass & Co., bankrupts. No. 4,082.

To the creditors of Samuel P. Hyman and Theodore Meyer, individually and as partners composing the firm of S. P. Hyman & Co., and as partners in the firm of S. Maass & Co., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Samuel P. Hyman and Theodore Meyer, individually and as partners composing the firm of S. P. Hyman & Co., and as partners in the firm of S. Maass & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, August 26th, 1901.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 4,000.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JULIA LEER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julia Leer, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 19th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR C. SEARLES, individually and as co-partner of the firm known as Lawall & Searles, and as co-partner of the firm known as Searles & Stevens, bankrupt.—No. 3,471.

To the creditors of Arthur C. Searles, individually and as co-partner of the firm known as Lawall & Searles, and as co-partner of the firm known as Searles & Stevens, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Arthur C. Searles, individually and as co-partner of the firm known as Lawall & Searles and as co-partner of the firm known as Searles & Stevens, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that on the 20th day of August, 1901, the said bankrupt having filed amended schedules herein, the second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, August 20th, 1901.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 4,076.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIDNEY UNGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sidney Unger of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Sidney Unger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No 34 Pine St., in New York City, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Aug. 30, 1901.

NO. 3,858.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD LANG, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward Lang of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Edward Lang was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 30th, 1901.

## Summonses

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—ELISE ELISCHER, plaintiff, against VICTOR ELISCHER, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.—Summons. Trial desired in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

MORRIS CUKOR,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 61 Park Row, New York City, Manhattan.

To the defendant, Victor Elischer:

The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date.

Dated New York, August 29th, 1901.

MORRIS CUKOR, Attorney for Plaintiff.

au31-1aw6wS

## Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

SIMON FATMAN.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To A. J. R. Landauer & Company, Solomon A. Fatman, Morris Fatman, Lazard Freres, Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, Adolph Boscowitz, executors of Abraham Wolff, deceased; David L. Einstein, Meyer M. Friend, Bernasconi & Turati, Kaskel & Kaskel, Western Union Telegraph Company, Frederick Van Riper & Company, Karl Meissner, Josephine Lauman, Heineken & Vogelsang, W. B. Dana & Company, H. Henke, American District Telegraph Company, Crescent Towel Supply Company, E. A. Creutzburg, G. di G. Guerrana, executors of Louis Ranger, deceased; Maurice S. Wormser, Postal Telegraph Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Simon Fatman, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Solomon L. Fatman as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MEYER M. FRIEND, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City. au3-1aw6wS

## Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, this day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 13th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

## Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM BURGDORFF.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 16th day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date, notice is hereby given to all creditors of WILLIAM BURGDORFF, lately doing business at No. 1,235 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of said William Burgdorff, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1901.

WILLIAM H. FRITCHMAN,
Assignee of William Burgdorff.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Esqs., Attorneys for Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City. au3-1aw6wS.

## Surrogate Notices.

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.

JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix.

THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

## Referees' Notices.

BROADWAY-108TH STREET, WEST SIDE.—New York Supreme Court, New York County—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN W. NOBLE, Jr., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham and Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those eight certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard) with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Broadway two hundred and one (201) feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street one hundred (100) feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Broadway two hundred and one (201) feet and ten (10) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning.

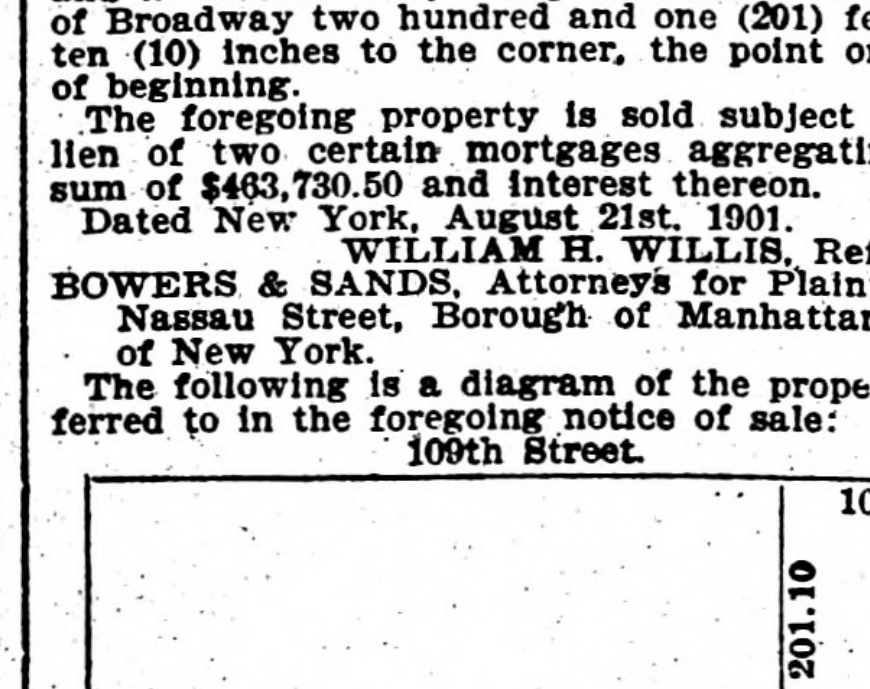
The foregoing property is sold subject to the lien of two certain mortgages aggregating the sum of $463,730.50 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the prior liens on the said premises is $486,430.98; the approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $59,931.27.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, au21-2aw3wW&Sat&s11

## Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.

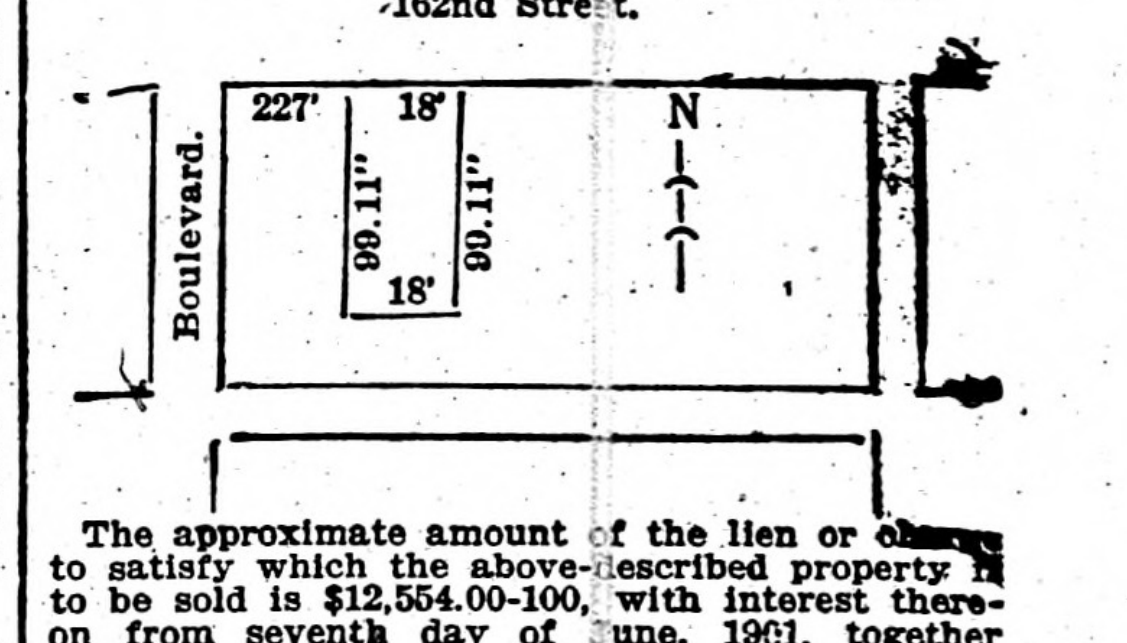
Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street distant 227 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162d Street and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall; thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23d day of September, 1897, and known as Number 548 West 162d Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2,120 on the Land Map of the City of New York, subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, page 1 on the ——— day of ———, 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the premises being known by the street Number 548 West 162d St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00-100, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75-100, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, July 22, 1901. CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

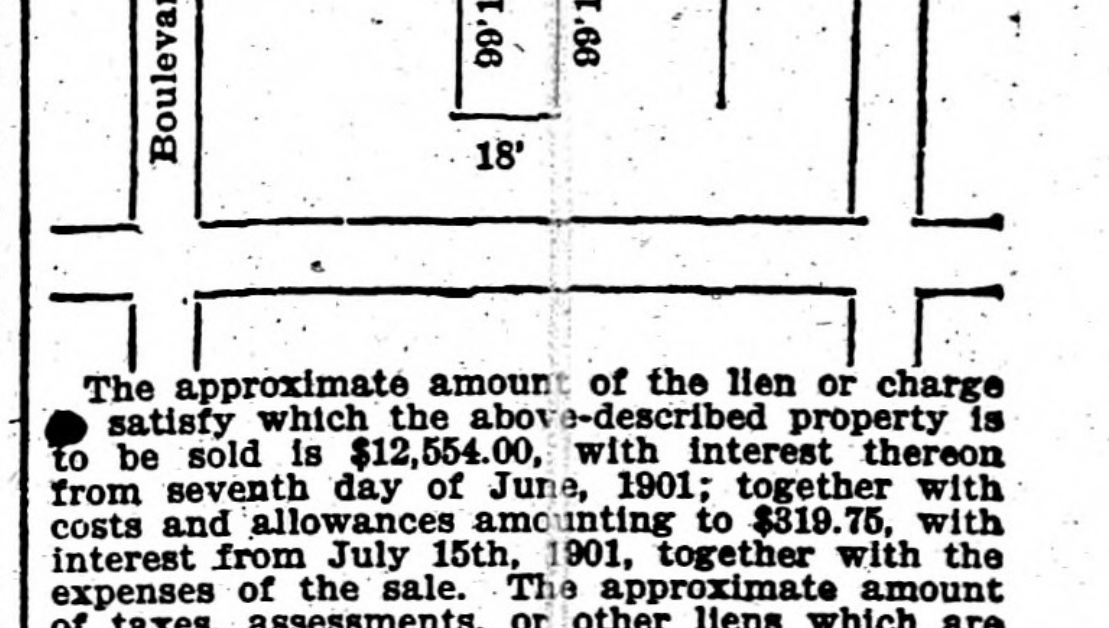
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162nd Street, distant 209 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162nd Street, and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches, thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162nd Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall, thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less; being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23rd day of September, 1897, and known as number 550 West 162nd Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, Page 1, on the .... day of ........, 1898. —Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 550 West 162nd Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL H. STONE and others, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

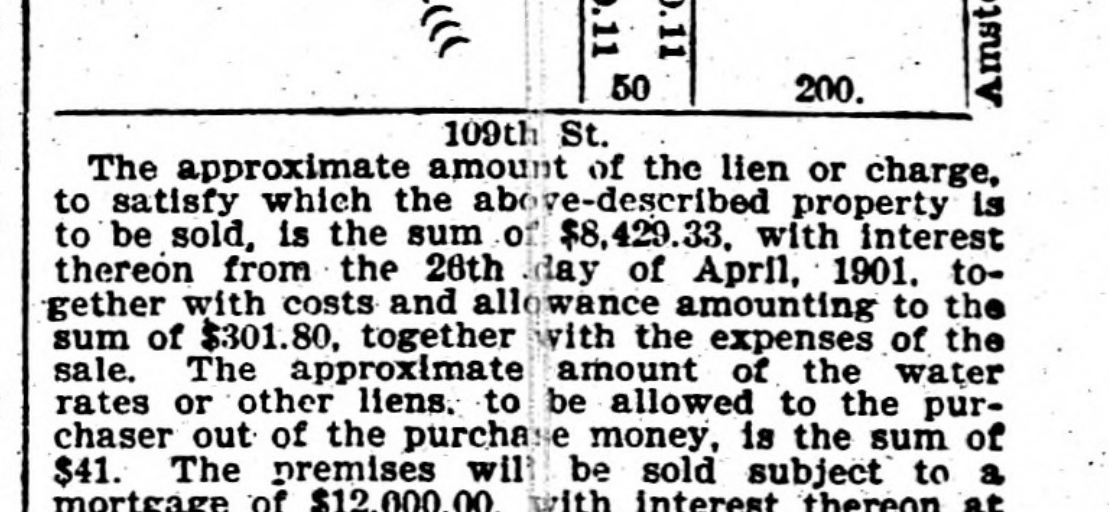
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $8,429.33, with interest thereon from the 26th day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $301.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is the sum of $41. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000.00, with interest thereon at four and one-half per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 14, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

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## Surrogate Notices.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my11-1aw6mS

The New York Times.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1901.

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## TWELVE PAGES,

### WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

## LIGHT ON THE POLICE.

Patrolman O'NEILL is in the way of rendering valuable service to his fellow-citizens and to the force, in which his record is that of an efficient officer, as it was in the cavalry service of the United States previously. He began by resenting in an emphatic manner the treatment accorded him by DEVERY, as he was justified in doing. This action might have resulted in nothing more than the execution of DEVERY's angry threat to have the offending policeman "broke" had O'NEILL been of more pliable disposition and had not Commissioner MURPHY taken part in the matter. The Commissioner ordered the retransfer of the patrolman, in pursuance of his policy to keep the men as near their homes as practicable. This order DEVERY had the ill-advised temerity to countermand, and was promptly called to account for it by the Commissioner, who rescinded DEVERY's order and enforced his own. Meanwhile, the patrolman has been in communication with the District Attorney's office, where his statement that he had been approached by a member of the force with a demand for money as the price for exemption from transfer from the mounted force will be attended to.

The situation at the present is, in substance, as follows: DEVERY's brutal treatment of his subordinates has been openly resented by one of them, who has in public declared that money was demanded for favors or for protection against persecution in the force. In his determination to punish such independence DEVERY has come into conflict with the Commissioner, and has, in the phrase of the force, been "called down." And the District Attorney has entered on an examination of the facts alluded to by the policeman. It certainly indicates a bad state of things in the department when insubordination such as the patrolman was clearly technically guilty of can be indulged in and can be in appearance so plainly justified. The conduct of the Chief Deputy which occasioned the conduct of the policeman is more significant and of more importance than that of the policeman himself. The fact that the policeman is openly protected and indorsed by the head of the department shows to what lengths things have gone.

It is not easy to predict the outcome. It cannot readily be believed that Commissioner MURPHY is ignorant of the general condition of the force and the evils that prevail in it. At the same time, he is not of the type of DEVERY, and he plainly feels himself strong enough to exert his official authority in directions where DEVERY has acted as if he felt himself supreme. His public discipline of DEVERY—for that is what it amounts to—cannot fail to arouse in the force a spirit that bodes ill for the Deputy and may lead to important disclosures, now that it is shown that he is not all-powerful. We have always held that the great body of the men on the force are decent and honorable in purpose. The time may be coming when the rascality from which they have suffered in reputation and in many other ways will be exposed.

## THE DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

The nomination of GEORGE B. ADAMS to the vacancy created in the United States District Court by the retirement of Judge BROWN is one that is satisfactory to the admiralty bar and entirely creditable to the President. It is understood that it was especially approved by Secretary of War ROOT, whose opinion in this particular matter is of great value, in consequence of his intimate acquaintance with the needs of the court and with the personnel of the bar in the district.

Mr. ADAMS is an admiralty lawyer of established reputation, and enjoys the confidence and respect of those best able to form a correct judgment regarding him. He is a Republican in his party predilections, and has been Secretary of the Union League Club. But he is in no objectionable sense a partisan, and there is no justice in attributing his appointment to undue partisan influence. We take the more pleasure in frankly acknowledging the creditable nature of the action of the President in this nomination because we had heartily commended a selection which at one time seemed to have been determined on. Our knowledge of the character and ability of the gentleman then mentioned convinced us that his appointment would have been exceptionally a good one. We are equally convinced that the choice of Mr. ADAMS was made carefully and with the best motives.

## A CHINESE MISSIONARY.

It was, we believe, his Excellency WU TING-FANG who complained of the measures excluding Chinese from our borders, that they rendered it impossible for Chinese missionaries to spread the light as it is in China among our people, who, we are frank to admit, would be none the worse for it. To some extent it is plain that this obstacle is overcome by the policy of the Chinese Imperial Government, which not only sends us Mr. WU, to our general delectation and edification, but also his brother, Mr. YO HOW, Consul General for the empire in the United States.

In the current number of The North American Review this amiable and highly instructed gentleman argues the question "Chinese Exclusion: A Benefit or a Harm?" It is his judgment that exclusion is a harm, and a serious one, not so much to the Chinese as to the Americans, and especially to the very class of our people who demanded it and have maintained it. His argument is ingenious and his statement of it is courteous as well as vigorous. On the purely material side, it is strong. In the direction of comparison, matching the Chinese with other foreigners, who are admitted with little question, it is effective and keen. On the final point, that the Chinamen, if admitted without restriction to live and labor here, must ultimately be admitted also to the franchise and its powers and duties, Mr. YO HOW is candid enough, but he does not give it the attention it deserves, and he does not meet the objections arising from it:

> I shall grant (he declares) the accusers of my people everything they say. I shall concede that the Chinese do, in a sense, work more cheaply than the whites; that they live more cheaply; that they send their money out of the country to China; that most of them have no intention of remaining in the United States, but, after the lapse of years and the accumulation of a competence, reduce their wealth to gold and with it return to their native heaths; and, further, that they do not adopt American manners, but live in colonies and not after the American fashion. Upon the hypothesis of the truth of these assertions I believe I shall prove to the satisfaction of any reasoning mind that each and every one of them represents a condition which is to the highest advantage of this country, and, particularly, to the highest advantage of those who oppose the Chinese laborer, and at whose instance the laws were passed.

After pointing out that the original opposition to the Chinese arose in San Francisco, from the jealousy of the laboring men, largely of foreign birth, who flocked there after the completion of the transcontinental railroad, and that it has not only impeded the growth of prosperity in California, but has actually set it back, the writer addresses himself to the members of the trades unions who are the present opponents of the repeal of the exclusion measures. He asserts that the Chinese cannot, if they would, really compete with these, because they are not skilled laborers and will not become so. As an instance of the inability of Chinese labor to compete with American he says: "Your sawed timber is laid down in the Straits Settlements for 2 cents per running foot. China, with labor at from 8 to 20 cents per day, could not cut it for that price." In the Soy Che cotton mills in Shanghai 2,200 workers do the work of 350 in New Jersey. In the engine room sixty are employed to do the work six would do in America. Nor is the fact that the American works with machinery sufficient to explain the difference. There is machinery in the cotton mills and engine room. The Chinamen cannot use it to advantage.

In short, Chinese labor is not cheap. It is paid poor wages, but it is not worth more. Measured by the cost of output it is dear, too dear to be used except in the rudest and simplest work, except for "menial" service to which the Chinese are adapted, but in which they do not compete with the skilled members of the unions. But Mr. YO HOW does not rest on this statement. He goes deeper. He holds that if Chinese labor were really cheap this country could not have too much of it. The cheaper the labor the greater the product and the lower the price and the larger the share of each person, including the members of the trades unions. The true wages of all workers, what they get for their money, would advance. As for the relative rates of wages, he is sure that the Chinamen would get all that they could force their employers to pay, much as other workers do.

On the question of admitting the Chinese to citizenship and the suffrage, the writer, the Consul General, contents himself with saying: "Our people would make as good citizens of the United States as any other foreign-born peoples. The average business man among us would vote as intelligently as the average business man among the European foreign element, and the same may be said of our laborers. This whole trouble has been caused by the fact that we are not citizens and voters." This is a bold and sweeping assertion. It will not be accepted by the mass of the American people. The evidence for it is, to say the least, defective. Undoubtedly the question of citizenship is the vital one; it cannot so easily and simply be disposed of.

## PRUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANNERS.

There is a German-speaking American of this municipality who belongs, for reasons of his own, to a German club. He is in the habit of relating that when one of his clubmates is conspicuously rude he always asks that man if he is not a Prussian, and it invariably turns out that he is. Whereupon all the Würtembergers and Bavarians and Austrians within earshot grin in undisguised amusement.

We are giving this anecdote, of course, only for "what it may be worth." It is, to be sure, quite in the same line with MATTHEW ARNOLD's story of the Prussian officer whom he met, and who said to him, "with the graceful tact of his nation," "It is not so much that we hate England as that we think little of her." But all the stories of Prussian bad manners that anybody may ever have heard naturally recur to him when he reads of the treatment that has been accorded by the Prussian officials to the Chinese emissaries who have come to Germany, as by treaty bound, to convey the entirely insincere and perfunctory regrets of their Government that certain misguided Chinamen should have murdered in Peking the German Minister.

Murdering a German Minister, or any other Minister, is not a proof of civilization on the part of the people who do it, or of the Government which instigates it or permits it or condones it. It was probably a true insight into Chinese character which induced Germany to insist that a Prince of the blood of China should proceed to Berlin to expiate the offense by a formal apology.

This is what Prince CHUN and his escort have gone to Germany to do, doubtless with an inward reluctance, but with no visible bad grace. Nobody likes to eat humble pie on his own individual account. The operation involves a strong sense either of duty or of interest. And eating humble pie on behalf of one's nation is even a more distasteful procedure to a patriotic person. Patriotism is not, for a fact, very rife in China, partly, no doubt, from the fact that for China foreign nations do not really exist—China to them comprises the whole human race, and Chinese patriotism would be only another name for general and promiscuous philanthropy. But at any rate it was important that the envoy of this very disagreeable mission should receive, for his own personal part and for that of his attendants, the height of consideration. And it appears that he and his attendants have been treated in Prussia with studied discourtesy—treated like convicts, or at best like prisoners of war, rather than as men who were reluctantly performing a painful public duty.

It is particularly painful to read that all this studied series of insults has been directed against the personally unoffending and very unfortunate emissary of China by the personal direction of the German Emperor. We have all known all along that the Kaiser had more cerebral activity than was compatible with entire sanity; that he was, in point of fact, more or less of what is commonly called "a crank" in American slang. But we thought, all Europe and America thought, that there was something generous and chivalric in his impetuous impulsiveness. But this cold-blooded and, as we were saying, characteristically Prussian treatment of the Chinese envoy must tend to modify that faith. The recital of the indignities heaped upon the Chinese envoy is enough to make any American gentleman, any English gentleman, any German gentleman, any gentleman, hang his head in shame. And it is this generous and chivalrous German boy, as we are still accustomed to think of him, who has done this frightful thing. Really, the remark of "Mr. Dooley," when the Chinese rescue expeditions were organizing, seems more applicable now than then, that the movement was a good thing because the Chinese might succeed in civilizing the Germans.

## GOLDEN WEDDING OR DIVORCE?

Those who have watched with the intelligent interest born of expert knowledge the performances of the new challenger for the America's Cup, now in these waters, are beginning to ask themselves whether the proceedings about to begin will partake of the character of a golden wedding anniversary or a divorce. For just half a century the Queen's Cup and the New York Yacht Club have lived together in love and peace and harmony. The little flirtations which have occurred from time to time between her Ladyship and visitors from Europe who have declared themselves enamored of her charms have not seriously, nor permanently, disturbed the peace of the family. This year it may be different. A gallant Irishman has "come over"—as has been the habit from time immemorial—to bring about an elopement if he can. It would not be the first time that a brilliant Irishman has made a like attempt and succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. Hence the question which is just now agitating the gossips of yachting circles, Is it to be a golden wedding anniversary or a divorce?

Fifty years of uninterrupted possession have resulted in our coming to regard the recovery of the cup by an English representative as almost an impossibility, and yet we cannot help but feel that this challenger is probably the most dangerous that has yet come after the much-coveted emblem. The three trial spins that have been had in this country have demonstrated that she is unquestionably the fastest boat that has ever come over for the cup races; that she is handled by a skipper who has every detail of the sport at his finger tips, and is manned by a crew that will be able to get every particle of speed that she possesses out of her whenever they are expected so to do.

Before the arrival of the Shamrock in these waters we had been led to believe that she was not quite the equal of the former challenger of the same name, and had conceived this idea from the published reports of the trials between the two boats. Now, to our amazement, we realize that our previous estimate was erroneous, and that if beaten by the old Shamrock in some races that fact was due not to a lack of speed in the new Shamrock, but either to the desire of her owner not to expose her full capability or to the fact that the trials were not races, but merely trial trips to ascertain the peculiarities of the craft and any changes that might be needed in her.

On this side we are as yet undecided as to which one of the two ninety-footers now in commission should be selected to undertake the task of defending the cup. Will it be the old defender of 1899, the Columbia, or the more modern creation, the Constitution? In the twenty races in which both of these boats have been entered each has scored an equal number of victories, and thereby has the public mind become satisfied that there is not very much choice between the two in point of speed. Columbia having thus shown that she is as fast as the Constitution, has also demonstrated the fact that our representative in the contest this year will not be much if any faster than was the boat that won two years ago. If our boat is no faster than the one that saved the cup in 1899, and the Shamrock is considerably faster than the former challenger was, it is quite safe to say that the contest this year promises to be more exciting than any which has preceded it. To hold the cup under these conditions will almost warrant the conviction that it is ours to have and to hold until the causes which usually terminate the matrimonial relation are operative, in spite of all the titled Englishmen and festive Irishmen who may come here to lift it. If on the contrary it is lifted, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that the best defender we know how to build is not quite good enough to meet the superb challenger—an assumption we are not yet ready to concede until the races are sailed and the drifting matches drifted.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When the Rev. CHARLES M. SHELDON of Topeka tackles a practical problem he never fails, so far as known, to make manifest his own unpracticality. His most striking proof of this was given when he tried to run a newspaper, and he has just presented another in a letter which he has written to the Servant Girls' Union of Colorado Springs. In it he argues away known facts as follows: "There is nothing in any kind of honest labor in a home that is any less honorable than the labor demanded of the doctor, the lawyer, the minister, or the editor. If the service rendered a family in preparing its meals and keeping its habitation clean is a service that is an absolute necessity to the family's health and happiness (as it undoubtedly is) then I see no reason whatever for putting those who perform such service on a different social plane from those who keep accounts for the merchant or sell goods over a counter. The ostracism of house servants has no reason, for the labor performed by the servant in the house is fully as honorable as that performed by the clerk in the office." Here, as usual, Mr. SHELDON confounds what is with what he thinks ought to be, and ignores facts with which he is quite as familiar as anybody else. Nobody ever denied the premises from which he draws his conclusion, and yet the social status of the domestic servant everywhere has always been a lower one than that of the other classes he mentions. To say that there is no reason for this is to be absurd. The reason may or may not be bad, but of its reality there is no doubt whatever.

—Whether or not Mr. ALBERT C. AUBREY is a "Christian Scientist" we cannot say, but as the law partner of Mr. GEORGE W. DE LANO—who is one by his own proud confession, and in the inner circle, too, where wills giving fortunes to "the church" are prepared for the signature of dying women who think they have been "healed" by "Christian Science" spells—Mr. AUBREY has undoubtedly had unusual opportunities for thoroughly informing himself concerning the operations of the sect and the amount of confidence deserved by the statements of its leaders. There is, therefore, much significance in the fact that when Mr. AUBREY, after he had denounced as "all rot" the talk about the use upon Surrogate FITZGERALD of a mysterious "silent treatment" to influence his decision in the Brush case, was reminded that very prominent members of the organization had publicly asserted both the ability and the intention to exert such influence, he replied: "Oh, well, women are liable to say anything." Of course, it cannot for a moment be supposed that Mr. AUBREY intended, as his words literally imply, to charge that no women can be trusted to tell the truth on any subject. It is fair to assume, and the circumstances of the conversation fully warrant it, that he referred only to the women under discussion—the women, that is, who lead the Eddyite army and incidentally make an easy and more or less luxurious living out of the Eddyite rank and file. These women, according to the especially well-informed Mr. AUBREY, "are liable to say anything." To be quite frank, we had more than suspected as much before, and we will not even critices, as fussy people might, Mr. AUBREY's substitution of "liable to say" for "capable of saying." The words do very well as they are, and there is a certain ring about "liable" that harmonizes beautifully with "Christian Science."

## NUGGETS.

### Safety in Flight.

"Why did the fly fly?" "Because the spider spider."—Boston Christian Register.

### The Boy of the Family.

Visitor (as Tommy enters)—This is your young hopeful, I suppose.

Mrs. Tucker—Well, just at present he's my young hands-full.—Chicago Tribune.

### As His Folks View It.

No man ever fell in love with a woman whom his folks didn't like. He merely becomes "infatuated" with her.—Boston Transcript.

### A Suggestion.

Girls, if you are as fastidious in the selection of a husband as you are in the selection of a new hat, you'll never have any trouble matrimonially.—San Francisco Bulletin.

### She Hasn't Been.

Tess—I notice you're always at home now when he calls, and yet you used to think him such a bore.

Jess—But he's the least tiresome of all my admirers now.

Tess—Really?

Jess—Yes, all the others have been to Buffalo.—Philadelphia Press.

## ILLUSION.

From The Washington Star.

Down by the sea she is a queen
And he a prince of noble mien;
The moonlight makes a path of gold
Unto her throne, and wealth untold
Is scattered o'er the glistening strand.
They speak no word, but understand
That life is all that life should be—
Down by the sea.

When back in town—she squints a bit
And her complexion doesn't fit
The color of her wavy hair.
And he has weight, alas, to spare;
His legs bow slightly when he walks—
'Tis thus that disappointment stalks
And changes smiling to a frown,
When back in town.

## REAR ADMIRAL HOWISON REPUDIATES INTERVIEW

### Says He Did Not Reflect Upon Admiral Schley.

### WRITES TO MR. HACKETT

### Howison Sure He Can Serve Impartially Upon the Court—Admiral Schley's Counsel Not Satisfied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day made public the personal correspondence between Rear Admiral Howison and himself in relation to the fitness of the Admiral to serve upon the court of inquiry, Admiral Howison having consented that his personal letter shall be given to the public. A copy of Rear Admiral Howison's letter has been sent to Rear Admiral Schley. was sent to Rear Admiral Schley, who discussed it with his counsel. Later the following announcement was made:

"Admiral Schley's counsel is entirely dissatisfied with the position of Admiral Howison as disclosed in his letter to Acting Secretary Hackett, made public to-day."

The lawyers hold that it is not a comprehensive denial of the statements attributed to Admiral Howison, nor, they say, does it disclose sufficiently the Admiral's freedom from bias. It is probable they will set forth these objections in a letter to the Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The correspondence is as follows:

"(Personal.)

"72 Ashburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1901.

"Dear Sir: I have just returned to my home after a short visit to Saratoga and Lake George. Owing to my detail as a member of the court of inquiry, ordered to meet on Sept. 12 next, I find that many newspapers are giving me credit for having served my country in the United States Navy for nearly half a century with honor.

"I see also that I am thought to be objectionable as a member of this court of inquiry, it being stated that I publicly expressed opinions on the conduct of the battle of Santiago, while serving as Commandant at the Boston Navy Yard, shortly after the result of that engagement was known. I believe the service knows, as I do, that I do not attempt to make public speeches, write for magazines, or papers, or make public utterances on navy or other subjects.

"It has been impossible for me to avoid the visits and questions of representatives of newspapers while serving at important stations, and at times when the navy has been so busily employed. At Mare Island during my long service there, particularly during the great railroad strike, the papers contained many statements, said to have been obtained in my office; most, if not all, of these reports were harmless, readable articles on the operations of the several naval detachments serving for the preservation of law and order.

"During my two years' service at the Boston station, there was seldom a day passed without my receiving visits from the representatives of the several Boston papers, and during the Spanish-American war the navy yard there was seldom without newspaper reporters. I found them to be polite and gentlemanly at all times, and whatever information or news I could reasonably impart, I gave them.

"I have often interpreted to a number of them the laws and regulations for the navy by attempting to answer their numerous questions relating to the duties and responsibilities of the several grades of officers throughout the fleet of vessels, from the commander in chief to the lowest rate among the crew.

"When the news of our navy's success at Manila and again at Santiago reached Boston the people there were not behind the rest of the United States in giving honor and praise to the navy, and to the commanders in chief of the fleets. The enthusiasm of the population in praise and honor for the officers and men engaged at Santiago lasted for some time, until later, when the troubles commenced as to where the credit and honors should go for the success of this engagement.

"It is no news to the navy to say that where all do their duties, the first honors for success go to the officer in chief commanding. Censure for failure also belongs to him. This newspaper cutting in question contains a statement in which it is said that I made a comparison between Schley and Sampson, unfavorable to Schley.

"The word 'respected' as used by the reporter, is seldom or ever employed by navy men in comparing the qualities possessed by officers, and I am sure I could never have said this as he reports, nor said that Schley had the reputation of being nervous and hot-headed in the Naval Academy.

"One may say an officer stands higher in his class, if true; another may stand higher in scientific attainments, while another be distinguished for eminent diplomatic and social qualities, while all under discussion are of good standing and proficient in their necessary professional calling.

"I have no recollection of the gentleman representing The Boston Record, and I do not approve of his public statement as mine. I cannot say that I have not discussed with acquaintances matters published in the newspapers relating to our navy's success as well as the unfortunate disputes so widely commented on.

"There are few or no persons in the navy or in our country who have not daily discussed these newspaper articles. From the papers it appears that Admiral Schley has strong doubts as to my fitness to fairly judge this case with Admirals Dewey and Benham. As it is a case of grave importance to those concerned and to the country, I am desirous of giving my little help to clear away the troubles.

"The duties of members of courts-martial and courts of inquiry are not sought or desired by officers. While I feel highly honored by the department's selection of myself for this duty, it is anything but a pleasant task to sit in judgment on brother officers. However, the honor of the selection or the unpleasantness of court duties do not enter into the reasons for my now writing to say to you personally three things, viz.:

"First—To reassure you that I am not responsible for and did not give out such an interview as is alleged in the dispatches from Boston, and as stated in the newspapers to have been mentioned by Admiral Schley in a recent letter to the department.

"Second—If, however, the department feels that the cause of the navy and of justice will be better served by relieving me from duty on the court, I am entirely ready to withdraw voluntarily, or to have the department relieve me upon its own initiative.

"Third—If, on the other hand, the department, knowing all the circumstances, desires that I should perform the duty, I am entirely ready to perform it, and can, upon my conscience and oath, do my duty as a member of the court 'without partiality,' as the law requires.

"Yours sincerely and respectfully,
"H. L. HOWISON, Rear Admiral, United States Navy.
"Hon. Frank W. Hackett, Washington, D. C."

"(Personal.)

"Washington, Aug. 26, 1901.

"Dear Admiral: Your personal letter of the 24th deserves an immediate reply. You say substantially that there is no foundation for the statements attributed to you as having been set forth in an interview afterward published in The Boston Record, and lately made the subject of a communication from Rear Admiral Schley to the department. You evidently have read the correspondence between the Admiral and the department, as published last week in the newspapers.

"The department, let me assure you, has no purpose of relieving you of this duty. It has implicit confidence in your sense of justice and fair-mindedness. Should the counsel for Rear Admiral Schley proceed to offer to the court objection to you, it will be for the court itself to decide the question of your competency to sit as a member.

"Were your letter official instead of being merely personal, I should refer it to the Judge Advocate of the court, to be laid before the court. I would like to know if you have any objection to my giving to the public your frank and manly letter, in the event that it shall seem desirable to do so.

"What you have said only confirms me in the belief that the department has been fortunate in selecting you as the third member of the court. Kindly accept the assurance of my personal esteem, and believe me,

"Yours truly,
"FRANK W. HACKETT.
"Rear Admiral H. L. Howison, United States Navy, Yonkers, N. Y."

## HELMSMAN OF TEXAS FOUND.

### Man Wanted as Witness in Sampson-Schley Court Located in Brooklyn.

The man for whom the Judge Advocate of the Sampson-Schley court of inquiry has been searching has been located in Brooklyn. He is Gustaf E. Claeson, who was the helmsman of the battleship Texas on the day of the naval battle at Santiago.

Claeson was seen at his home, 167 Sands Street, Brooklyn, last night. He is a Swede and is thirty-five years old.

He refused, because of the fact that he expected to be called as a witness, to say anything for publication which would have any bearing on the inquiry. He did talk interestingly, however, of the movements of the ships on the day of the battle and of his own injuries received at Guantanamo on June 15, when the drum of his left ear was ruptured.

With relation to the movements of the squadron on July 3, Mr. Claeson said:

"The Commodore gave the signal 'The enemy is escaping'; then this signal was hauled down and another hoisted on the Brooklyn, 'Disregard all movements of the Commander in Chief.' This was answered by all ships within signal distance.

"All the ships in the blockading line made their course toward the escaping enemy. The Texas, Iowa, and Gloucester were the first to engage. The movements of the ships are history now, and, of course, I cannot tell of the movements of the Brooklyn. I will say, however, that I have been anxious to tell all I know for the last three years."

## PREPARING SCHLEY CASE.

### Judge Advocate Lemly Confers with Commander Wainwright.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Commander Richard Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, came over to Washington from Annapolis to-day and spent some time in conference with Capt. Lemly, Judge Advocate of the Schley court, in reference to the testimony to be furnished by the Commander, who is one of the witnesses on the Government list. Capt. Lemly has been engaged in this kind of work for the past week, laying the base for the presentation of his case.

Nothing has yet been heard by Acting Secretary Hackett from Capt. Forsyth in answer to the department's interrogatory touching his reputed interview in relation to the Schley case. Mr. Hackett's attention has not yet been directed formally to the publication this morning ascribing certain expressions bearing on the Schley case to Rear Admiral Watson, but the matter was referred to informally. Mr. Hackett intimated that it was not one of sufficient importance to warrant letter writing by the department.

## BAROMETER REPORT WITHHELD

### Forecast Official Says that Steamship Delay, Due to Unauthorized Report, Accounts for the Order.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Inquiry was made to-day at the Weather Bureau to ascertain the reason for the order, to all stations of the bureau, to withhold from the daily statements issued to the press and other clients, the barometric readings for the day. Chief Willis Moore is absent in the West, attending a convention of weather observers, and D. J. Carroll, who is in charge in his absence, referred the inquirer to Harry C. Frankenfield, forecast official.

"The order was made by Chief Moore," said Mr. Frankenfield, "before he left for the West. I was away and did not learn until my return of the reasons for which the order of Aug. 25 was issued. It seems that somebody who undertook to make deductions from the barometric readings, circulated the report that a great storm was gathering to the southward, and that it would rage up the coast. I believe it was just about the time of the storm that recently swept over Mobile and New Orleans. One result of the unauthorized report, for the Weather Bureau made no such deductions, was to keep the United States steamer Machias at Norfolk two or three days to avoid a storm which did not come anywhere near that point.

"The object in withholding the barometric readings is to prevent the repetition of unauthorized deductions based on those readings. I cannot say when it will be revoked."

"Is it not possible," was asked, "for ingenious newspapers to forecast approaching storms from the temperature and wind readings of the bureau, if they are determined to make their own deductions?"

"Possibly," replied Mr. Frankenfield, "but they cannot do so well as they could if provided with the other indications that are desirable in making forecasts."

Mr. Frankenfield did not mention the offending person or newspaper that has caused the withholding of the barometric readings, which he explained were desired also by some persons to govern them in their business undertakings, if they are by sea. But most of the people, he added, were satisfied with the temperature and wind readings. The suggestion was that the offense came from Norfolk, but no inquiry appears to have been made to fix the responsibility.

## NEW GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

### William H. Hunt of Montana, Who Was Secretary of the Island Under Gov. Allen, Is Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The President to-day appointed William H. Hunt of Montana Governor of Porto Rico.

Mr. Hunt has been Acting Governor of Porto Rico since ex-Gov. Allen's return to this country, and his appointment was not unexpected.

When Mr. Allen was appointed to the position Mr. Hunt was made Secretary, and he has taken an active part in the retiring Governor's administration from the first. He is regarded as particularly well-fitted for his duties, having served for many years as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana. He was an important witness before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the recent inquiry into the election of Senator W. A. Clark.

While on the Montana bench he testified that he was approached by his family physician and told that "some parties" would give him $100,000 if he threw the Wellcome disbarment case out of court.

Gov. Hunt was born on Nov. 5, 1857, in New Orleans, the fourth son of the late William Henry Hunt of Louisiana, who was Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinets of Presidents Garfield and Arthur. He was educated at Yale, but did not graduate, owing to ill-health. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1890. When twenty-seven years old he was made Attorney General of the Territory of Montana, and he has held public offices there ever since Montana became a State. He was a member of the Legislature and of the convention which framed the State Constitution.

## APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—President McKinley made the following appointments to-day:

Colonels of Artillery—John L. Tiernon.

Lieutenant Colonels of Artillery—George S. Grimes and John M. K. Davis.

Majors of Artillery—Alexander B. Dyer, Medorem Crawford, Garland N. Whistler, Albert S. Cummins, and Henry A. Reed.

Captains of Artillery—Philip R. Ward, Winfield S. Overton, Mervyn C. Buckey, Earle D'A. Pearce, Arthur S. Conklin, Benjamin M. Koehler, James F. Brady, Hugh La F. Applewhite, Roderick L. Carmichael, Andrew Moses, Thomas Q. Ashburn, Sam F. Bottoms, Willard D. Newbill, Harold E. Cloke, Samuel C. Vestal, Thomas H. R. McIntyre, and Richard H. McMaster.

First Lieutenants of Artillery—Gwynn R. Hancock, Dan T. Moore, Clarence B. Smith, Russell P. Reeder, Robert F. McMillan, Goodwin Ordway, Lynn S. Edwards, George M. Brooke, Hugh K. Taylor, George Deiss, Alden Trotter, Spencer M. Bowman, Charles B. Lawson, Gilbert A. Youngberg, Francis A. Pope, Stanley B. Hamilton, William P. Stokey, William I. Westervelt, Edwin G. Davis, Frederick L. Buck, Jay P. Hopkins, Le Roy T. Hillman, Upton Birnie, Jr.; Archibald H. Sunderland, Clarence Deems, Jr.; Raymond H. Fenner, Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Edward P. Nones, Arthur P. S. Hyde, Clifford C. Carson, Harry E. Mitchell, Ernest E. Allen, Fred C. Doyle, Pressley K. Brice, George T. Perkins, John McManus, Augustine McIntyre, John B. Murphy, Frank B. Edwards, George R. Greene, Robert M. Ellicott, Theodore H. Koch, Henry C. Merriam, Raymond W. Briggs, and Harry C. Williams.

Surgeons, with the rank of Major—Eugene L. Swift and Paul Shillock.

First Lieutenants in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry—Paul Wuttke and Terrence Hamill.

Interpreter to the Legation and United States Consulate General at Bangkok, Siam—Leng Hui.

## ONE POLAR EXPEDITION FAILS.

### Admiral Makaroff Finds It Impossible to Reach the Open Sea by Means of His Ice Breakers.

HAMMERFEST, Norway, Aug. 30.—The steamer Frithjof, which arrived here yesterday after having successfully landed the Baldwin-Ziegler arctic expedition at Camp Ziegler, on Alger Island, spoke the Russian ice-breaking steamer Ermak three weeks ago.

Admiral Makaroff, the originator of the idea to reach the pole with the Ermak, said his experience had convinced him that it was impossible to force a way through to the Polar Sea. The Admiral was then homeward bound. He saw Mr. Baldwin.

Great hopes were entertained by Admiral Makaroff and his associates that a plan had at last been invented by which the north pole could be reached. The Admiral is one of the best-known men in the Russian Navy, and is well known in this country, which he has visited several times. Besides being famous as a fighter—he took a prominent part in the Russo-Turkish war—he has devoted much time and study to the problem of preventing loss of life at sea.

Admiral Makaroff's plan for reaching the north pole was the use of ice breakers of enormous power. The plan was developed about three years ago, and was supported by the Russian Government, which granted 1,500,000 rubles for the fitting out of the expedition. Preliminary experiments were made in the Gulf of Finland and the Kara Sea, and were successful enough to warrant an attempt to reach the pole.

The polar expedition started last Spring, and was fitted out at Newcastle, England. The sides of the Ermak are fifteen times as strong as those of an ordinary vessel, and the ship can run astern as easily as ahead. The propellers are not damaged by contact with the most formidable obstruction.

## LORD SALISBURY'S PLANS.

### A Report that He Is to Retire in a Few Months Denied by One of His Associates.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday, under the heading "The Prime Minister's Impending Resignation," said Lord Salisbury's retirement would probably take place after the coronation of King Edward, though some persons expected it in the Autumn or early Winter. Referring to the report editorially, The Pall Mass Gazette said:

"The facts square with our own knowledge to the extent that the Unionist Party should prepare for a new Premiership."

Chiefly owing to the lack of all interesting news, The Pall Mall Gazette's announcement attracted considerable attention. The credence attached to it was due more to the paper's previous feat in foretelling the retirement of Mr. Gladstone than by the inherent probability of the article.

After careful inquiry, it seems that there is nothing to justify the prophecy. An official who has been more closely associated with Lord Salisbury than any one else for over thirty years, said:

"I have not heard a single word from Lord Salisbury or his friends to justify this latest resurrection of the retirement rumor. It is true that Lord Salisbury is getting very old, but he is now relieved of the bulk of the dull foreign affairs, which were formerly so trying. I do not think he is very eager to retire, but what is more to the point, I feel certain that the party would not allow it unless age made far greater inroads on his health than it has at present. I think you will see Lord Salisbury Premier as long as his health lasts and a Unionist Government is in power. Personally, he has no pursuits to which he desires to devote more leisure. Indeed, I believe he would feel quite lost without a certain amount of statesmanship to occupy his energy."

## CASTELLANE SELLS HIS YACHT.

### The Valhalla, Bought by Count and Countess Boni in 1896, Now Owned by Lord Crawford.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Earl of Crawford has bought the auxiliary steam yacht Valhalla, owned by the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane.

The Valhalla was bought by the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane in 1896. It was said at the time to be one of the Count's ambitions to be a great yachtsman, but his unfortunate susceptibility to seasickness has prevented him from personally using either his steam yacht or racer to any great extent. Before being bought by the Castellanes the Valhalla belonged to Joseph Frederick Laycock, an English banker, and was in New York Harbor at the time of the races for the America's Cup between the Valkyrie III. and Defender.

The yacht, which originally cost $450,000, is the largest vessel of her kind in the world, and depends almost entirely on her sails. She was constructed in 1892, and is a very handsome ship, the lines of her bow being especially graceful. She is steel armored, and is 239.6 feet over all, 37.2 feet beam, and 20.7 feet in depth. Her mizzenmast is 125 feet long, and her mainmast 141 feet.

## WHITAKER WRIGHT ATTACKED.

### Le Roy Company Shareholders to Send an Expert to Examine the Mines—Four Directors Resign.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—An excited meeting of shareholders of the Le Roy Mining Company was held in London yesterday. In the course of the meeting shouts were heard of, "Where is Whitaker Wright?" "On the telephone," somebody shouted derisively in reply.

It was then announced that Mr. Wright had telephoned, explaining that, owing to resignation, there were only two Directors left, and advising the meeting to form a committee to appoint new ones. It transpired that Mr. Wright, Lord Dufferin, and Messrs. Ruegg and Mills had all resigned.

The two remaining Directors, Messrs. Hill and Andrew, both refused to take the chair. Shareholder Aaron was thereupon voted to the chair, and announced that he had a majority of 131,438 proxies over those held by the Wright party, this proving how confidence had been shaken in Mr. Wright's management. Mr. Aaron and others made very uncomplimentary remarks about Mr. Wright, who, it is said, is now a shareholder only to the extent of forty shares.

The meeting applauded Mr. Aaron's comments. After much commotion it appointed a mining engineer, R. J. Frecheville, a Director, and resolved to send him to British Columbia to examine into and report upon the whole business, after which other Directors will be appointed.

## ABDUL HAMID RETALIATING.

### Orders the Taxation of the French Religious Communities at Beirut and Jerusalem.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Matin says the Sultan's first retaliation against France is the publication of an irade withdrawing the concessions and tax exemptions from the French religious community at Beirut, Syria. The French communities at Jerusalem are also taxed.

It is understood that the French Government will take no active measures to coerce the Sultan until after the Czar's visit to France is ended, in order that nothing may occur to mar the festivities.

Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, who is residing in Switzerland, has made a flying trip to Paris to have an interview with M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Turkey. He came incognito, in order that his passports might not be handed to him. What transpired at the interview is not known, but it is believed that it will not lead to a modification of the situation.

The fête planned at the Turkish Embassy to-day in honor of the anniversary of the accession of Abdul Hamid, has been canceled. The Minister of War, Gen. André, withdrew the permission enabling a military orchestra to participate in the celebration.

### The Czar Sails for Copenhagen.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The Czar, Czarina, and imperial children sailed this afternoon for Copenhagen on board the yacht Standart. They will remain a few days in Denmark before proceeding to Kiel and Dantsic.

### Received the Hartford's Officers.

LA ROHCELLE, France, Aug. 30.—The officers of the United States training ship Hartford were officially received to-day by the Municipal Council of La Rochelle. The Hartford will leave here on Sunday.

### French Cruiser Sails from Colon.

COLON, Aug. 30.—The French cruiser Suchet sailed from here this morning for Colombian and West Indian ports

## MR. AND MRS. EDWARD J. BERWIND'S BALL

### Most Lavish of This Season's Entertainments in Newport.

### More Than 300 Guests—Tents Have to be Erected to Accommodate Some of Them—The Floral Decorations.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind's ball, long expected and elaborately prepared as a "house warming" for their new villa on Bellevue Avenue, took place to-night. Previous entertainments of this season may have rivaled it in details, but none has been more artistic, none so largely attended, and none so conspicuous for lavish expenditure of money.

Few houses in Newport equal the Berwind villa in construction, exterior and interior decorations, tapestry and furnishings, or extent and beauty of surrounding grounds. It is admirably adapted for a large entertainment, but its ample rooms and broad terraces and verandas were not spacious enough to accommodate all the guests at last night's affair, and tents had to be erected on the lawn. The guests numbered over 300, many of them coming from dinners given earlier in the evening at other cottages.

The floral decorations were the most extensive of this season, certain large establishments in both New York and Newport having been taxed to the utmost for several days past. As the guests entered the wide gate from Bellevue Avenue, lamps, fairy lights, and electric lights pointed out for them the way to the broad steps leading to the massive grilled doors. Passing through these doors, they entered the hall and caught a first glimpse of the beautiful floral decorations.

The hall was converted into a rose garden. Trees and vines of roses lined the marble walls all the way up to the second floor, where the dressing rooms were located. Several dozen of the rose trees were placed about in golden vases, the color of the blossoms harmonizing with the gorgeous mural tapestries. Passing up the red-carpeted stairway the guests could look into the ballroom, situated directly opposite the main entrance.

This room is so handsome in its permanent decorations that comparatively few flowers were used. There were hundreds of American Beauty roses, so arranged as to form beds at the bases of the mirrors, from which rose vines apparently grew up along frames of the mirrors almost to the ceiling.

Throughout the drawing room, reception room, conservatory, and other rooms on the two floors, as well as in the main hallway, tall vases were filled with American Beauties, orchids, lotus flowers, and other rare blossoms. The south terrace was made to represent an orange grove, the golden fruit lighting up the place and the fragrant odor permeating the rooms adjoining. It was on the terraces and lawn that the decorations were most novel. On the terrace were fine specimens of palms, large groups of orchids, clusters of crotons, caladiums, and fancy foliage plants, while in the distance on either side, picked out by colored lights, were masses of blue, pink, and white hydrangeas, and at one point was a huge bed of sun flowers with enormous heads.

Far down on the lawn was a large maple tree, with vines of red flowers running all through its branches, brought out clearly by the use of lime lights thrown from different angles. At about the centre of the lawn was a skeleton tent formation, consisting of red lights, inclosing an enormous specimen palm, about which were masses of white flowers, making the palm stand up in bold relief. The lily pond was brilliant with all colors of lights in countless tiny fairy lamps that floated on the surface. A fountain played in the centre, its spray constantly changing color in the glow of the lamps.

Another pond of lilies was spanned by a bridge brilliant with colored lights. Beyond the ponds, in which floated water lilies and the stately Egyptian lotus, was the Italian colonnade, hung with hop vines in their prime condition, full of russet colored fairy cups, each carrying a soft light.

For the supper the Northern terrace was inclosed with a framework decorated with pink and white cloth in graceful folds and festoons, on which were strung great strands of red and white roses, garlanded irregularly from the ceiling and trailing in long sweeps on either side and about the doorways leading toward the ballroom. Fifty electric lights, covered with pink mull, were arranged over the ceiling, giving a brilliant light. Another annex to the dining room was a red tent on the lawn, seating 125 guests. The entire terrace, stretching 250 feet north and south, was outlined with festoons of red lanterns.

Each of the supper tables, forty in number, had a pretty centrepiece of red and white roses surrounding a candelabra, the color scheme being red and white.

The cotillion was danced in the ballroom and was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Mrs. Berwind. There were nine favor pieces, consisting of feather fans in different colors, pink parasols covered with roses, decorated champagne corks, hats and baskets filled with fine flowers, bronze trays, musical instruments, cushions in pink and blue, and leather purses and swords with hilts of roses. The favors were displayed on floral screens.

Mullaly's Orchestra, stationed in the hall just outside the ballroom door, and Berger's Hungarian Orchestra, just off the ballroom in another direction, played alternately during the evening. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest,
Mrs. George Crocker,
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie,
Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith,
Mrs. Stanford White,
Mrs. Richard Gambrill,
Henry Walters,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney,
Mrs. Frederic Neilson,
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Mrs. Burke-Roche,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch,
James T. Woodward,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp,
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Barton French,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Mrs. Clement C. Moore,
Mrs. Peter W. Lynch,
Lispenard Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee,
Miss Rutherford,
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore,
Miss Brooks,
Miss Langhorne,
Miss Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,
Mrs. William Grosvenor,
Mrs. John R. Drexel,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield,
Mrs. Edward A. Wickes,
Ralph Pulitzer,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse,
Reginald Brooks,
Edgerton L. Winthrop,
Mrs. S. D. Schenck,
Mrs. Richard Mortimer,
Miss Neilson,
Miss Oelrichs,
Henry Norman,
Gerald Lowther,
Center Hitchcock,
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stevens,
Mrs. S. H. Olin,
Henry F. Eldridge,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells,
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands,
Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray,
Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor,
Mrs. J. C. Mallory,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson,
Miss Pierson,
Mrs. W. P. Thompson,
The Misses Blight,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ludlow,
James V. Parker,
Mrs. C. L. Bert,
The Misses Mills,
Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott,
Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin,
The Misses Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel,
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry,
The Misses Gerry,
Miss Gray,
Miss Harris,
Mrs. Clapp,
Miss Marion Clapp,
Count Sternberg,
Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.,
Willing Spencer,
The Messrs. Gray,
Miss Anna Sands,
Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr.,
Mrs. Frederick Edey.

## NEWPORT LADIES' TENNIS.

### Miss Terry Defeats Miss T. A. Havemeyer in the Closest Match of the Day—Many Favorites Beaten.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The lawn tennis tournament for ladies' singles was continued at the Casino this morning and seven of the eight matches in the first round were decided, one by default and the others by play. The games were commenced early, as everybody wished to be through in time to go to luncheon at Southwick's Grove, given by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and to the automobile races at Aquidneck Park in the early afternoon.

There was a large crowd of society people in attendance during the play, and the matches were generally well worth seeing. Three of them resulted in the defeat of as many favorites who had been counted upon to win at least to the semi-final.

The match between Mrs. S. P. Smith and Miss Wetmore was a three-set match, which attracted much attention. That between Miss Iselin and Miss Anna Sands was the closest two-set match of the day, the first set going to deuce and the second set being won at 6—4.

The closest match of the day was that between Miss Terry and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, being a three-set match, in which the result was in doubt to the end. Each won a set at 6—4, and the third set went to deuce and was finally won by Miss Terry. The unplayed match was that between Mrs. Whitehouse and Miss Whittier.

The summary of the day's play is as follows: First round—Miss Iselin beat Miss Babcock, 6—2, 8—6; Mrs. Sidney J. Smith beat Miss Wetmore, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3; Mrs. John Jacob Astor beat Miss Potter, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Iselin beat Miss Anna Sands, 7—5, 6—4; Miss Roche beat Miss Blight, by default; Miss Terry beat Mrs. Havemeyer, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Busk beat Miss Anita Sands, 6—1, 6—4.

The drawings for the second round resulted as follows: Miss Iselin vs. Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Astor vs. Miss Iselin, Miss Roche vs. Winner of the Whitehouse-Whittier, and Miss Terry vs. Miss Busk.

## THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—There was plenty of entertainment for the society people to-day and to-night. The lawn tennis tournament attracted the usual crowd to the Casino in the morning. In the early afternoon the luncheon at Southwick's Grove, given by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was a strong attraction. Then came the automobile races at Aquidneck Park, which was so decidedly a society event that Bellevue Avenue was practically deserted. In the early evening there was more than the usual number of dinners, and later the Berwind ball, which was the climax of all.

As a preliminary to the automobile races, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arranged a luncheon at Southwick's Grove, and as a surprise to her guests had the pavilion prettily decorated in a style in harmony with the surroundings. Hundreds of palms were spread about, giving the woods a tropical effect, and the entire pavilion was artistically decked with golden rod in panels and garlands. Water oak was used lavishly to cover objectionable woodwork, and the entire outline of the place was framed with hydrangea flowers.

There were ten tables set up for the luncheon, and they were decorated with golden rod. In the centre of the floor was an immense palm, around the stem of which a table was set and spread with golden rod.

Luncheons were also given by Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mrs. F. O. French, at their cottages, and by Mrs. A. E. Tower on the steam yacht Erl King.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a dinner in the early evening at the Train Villa for twenty-four persons, who afterward attended the Berwind ball. The table decorations were of aquatic flowers arranged in silver. Egyptian lotus flowers, with tall grasses, loomed up above all the night-blooming lilies, and looked exceedingly well in the green and white dining room.

Mrs. George Crocker also entertained prior to the ball, the decorations being elaborately executed, the rarest flowers and palms being used for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., had a large gathering at Beaulieu for some forty guests, who afterward went to the ball. For table decorations Mrs. Vanderbilt had American Beauty roses in solid silver vases.

Dinners were also given by Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick.

Sir Thomas Lipton is to visit Newport next week, and is to be entertained by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard on Monday night on the Corona, where will be gathered a number of prominent American yachtsmen to welcome the owner of the Shamrock.

Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel, who have been at the new Cliffs Hotel, have gone to Mrs. John R. Drexel's villa at Ochre Point, where they will be guests during the remainder of their stay in Newport.

J. Ellis Postlethwaite is the guest of Mr. John W. Ellis at Stone Acre.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., of New York has renewed his rental of the Le Roy King cottage on Bellevue Avenue for next Summer.

R. H. Russell of New York has taken apartments at the Renaissance cottages.

The Chinese Minister returned from Narragansett Pier to-day.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Vineland, and will remain until after the Horse Show.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, who have been guests of Lispenard Stewart, will leave next week for Port Henry, N. Y.

Mrs. S. H. Olin of New York is a guest of Mrs. A. Cass Canfield at the Pinard cottages.

Mrs. E. H. G. States is entertaining Senator John Kean of New Jersey and Congressman William C. Lovering of Massachusetts at her cottage, Hopeden, on the cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Stevens, Jr., of New York are guests of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

R. D. Winthrop of New York is the guest of Henry A. C. Taylor.

Chauncey M. Depew, Francis C. Stevens, Jr., R. D. Winthrop, J. G. Beresford, and Ellis Postlethwaite are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who have been at the new Cliffs Hotel left this evening for New York.

The steam yacht Narada returned from New York to-day, having on board Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and as their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler.

Ralph Pulitzer of New York is at Berger's and F. Gray Griswold is at Fadden's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hubbell, Robert Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bayley, Clarence Fahnestock, Bradford Gregory, and Malcolm W. Ford of New York, Mrs. Charles Harrison of Ottawa, and Mr. and Mrs. Boardman Hall of Boston are at the new Cliffs Hotel.

To-morrow S. Barton French will entertain at his cottage ex-Commodore J. P. Morgan and his guests on board the Corsica, and Clement C. Griswold and his guests on the Alert.

## WEBER & FIELDS'S AUCTION SALE.

### Comedians Get High Prices for Choice Seats and Boxes.

The auction sale of the seats and boxes for the first performance, next Thursday night, of "Hoity Toity," and the burlesque of "Diplomacy," called "De Pleuresy," at Weber & Fields's Music Hall, took place yesterday afternoon. The auctioneers were De Wolf Hopper, Fritz Williams, John T. Kelly, Lee Harrison, Sam Bernard, and Edgar Smith, the librettist. There was a good-sized crowd present.

Jesse Lewisohn was the first bidder to secure a stage box, paying $300. "Tod" Sloan, the jockey, paid the same amount for the opposite box. The auctioneering comedians stimulated the bidders.

Emanuel Friend, the lawyer, and Senator Timothy D. Sullivan each parted with $275 for a box. The other box buyers were Richard Harding Davis, Sol Lichtenstein, Frank Strauss, and C. Joseph.

"Tom" Shanley paid the highest price for seats, giving $35 for two in the front row. The remainder of the seats sold at prices ranging from $5 to $25.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this afternoon Harry P. Mawson's military drama "A Fair Rebel" will be presented, and an effort will be made to present a highly realistic production.

The stock company at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, will present "The Great Ruby" this afternoon. An interesting production of the melodrama, with all of the original scenic effects, is promised.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall will also open to-night with a special vaudeville bill intended to make an attractive offering. The bill contains a number of top-liners and is sufficiently varied to promise considerable entertainment.

The Herald Square Theatre will open to-night, when Andrew Mack will present for the first time here Theodore Burt Sayer's play, "Tom Moore." Mr. Mack will sing several new songs. His supporting company contains a number of well-known players.

The third season of the Kaltenborn Orchestra at the St. Nicholas Garden will close to-night, and a special programme has been arranged to mark the occasion. The soloists will be Mrs. Elizabeth Hazard, soprano; Leopold Winkler, pianist, and Franz Kaltenborn, violinist.

Marguerita Sylva returned to the city yesterday to prepare for her second season in Kirke La Shelle's and Julian Edward's opera comique, "The Princess Chic." Miss Sylva's tour opens in Boston, with a four weeks' run at the Tremont, and will embrace a return trip to the coast.

Several openings are scheduled for to-day. The American Theatre will re-open with a matinée this afternoon, the offering being Edward Elsner's version of "Under Two Flags." The performance will call for the services of every member of the stock company, of which Jessaline Rogers is the new leading woman, and James E. Wilson the leading man.

## SHAMROCK IN A SPURT

### Yacht, with a Fair Breeze, Passed Steamers in Run to Anchorage.

## MORE NEW SAILS TRIED ON

### Cup Challenger Had a Smart Spin Out to Sea, Accompanied by Erin, with Her Owner on Board.

Like a pretty woman with an unlimited supply of gowns, the Shamrock every day that she has been out for a trial spin has appeared in a new dress. Of the new sails and handsome ones that have graced her tall spars those worn in yesterday's spin seemed to fit her best. The surprise of the day in that line, however, was an enormous spinnaker of Irish linen, which the critics said was the largest ever seen in these waters.

This fifth trial of the green yacht from Dumbarton lasted four hours, in which time she traveled about thirty miles. She showed good speed in a light breeze during three hours, and in a fresh breeze that came in the last hour of the spin.

A large party of guests of Sir Thomas Lipton went out to see yesterday's trial. They were on board the steam yacht Erin, and included Edward P. Benjamin, Mrs. Henry Siegel, Mrs. Hart, and Miss Hart.

Slipping her mooring at 11 o'clock the Shamrock, under mainsail, clubtopsail, staysail, jib, and baby jibtopsail, filled away on the starboard tack. Rounding the point of the hook Capt. Sycamore hauled her close to the wind, which was from the southeast, and she fetched to the entrance of Gedney's Channel in one tack. There was a strong ebb tide running, and when at 11:23 she made two tacks of one minute each she was able to fetch out by the outer buoy of Gedney's Channel, and so on out to sea on the starboard tack.

In the light air prevailing, the challenger slipped through the water surprisingly fast, making hardly a ripple as she traveled. Going about at 12:02, and again at 12:23, she was able to pass so close to the Sandy Hook Lightship that one of the crew tossed a bundle of daily papers on the old yellow ship's deck.

### NEW SAILS TRIED ON.

For twenty-five minutes the Shamrock was kept going out to sea on the starboard tack. It was then luncheon time on board the Erin, and Sir Thomas had the yacht "hove to" while the Erin's launch came alongside and took him off with Designer Watson and Commodore Hilliard. These three went around the yacht to get a good view of her sails and hull while she was under way. Then they went over to the Erin, to join the guests on board that yacht.

Capt. Sycamore kept the Shamrock going until she was about six miles east of the lightship. Then, at 1:15, he swung her around to the port tack, and, easing sheets, started for home with the main boom broad off to starboard. A minute later the spinnaker boom was lowered to port and guyed into position. It is a splendid hollow spruce spar, of American make, apparently about 80 feet in length.

There was a long wait before the sail was set. Nothing could be seen of it on deck. Finally, at 1:33, it began to come up out of the fore hatch. The halyards had been bent on to the head while it was below, and in just one minute the sail was hoisted and sheeted out in its place.

This was simply another proof of the excellent system on board the yacht—something that will count when it comes to earnest work in racing for the cup. The sail itself was as fine a piece of Irish linen as one would wish to see, its head going clear to the topmast truck, and the foot in a graceful curve sweeping the water.

### CHALLENGER SHOWS HER SPEED.

The spinnaker was only set ten minutes when Skipper Sycamore ordered it in. Before you could say "Jack Robinson" the sail was down—not on deck, but snugly stowed away in the yacht's fore hold, or cabin. At 1:45 the working foresail was taken in and a ballooner set in its place.

A fresher breeze was then seen coming in from seaward, and Capt. Sycamore wanted to beat the Erin in to her anchorage. He did it, too. Taking in the baby jibtopsail and sheeting a larger one down just as the breeze reached the yacht she seemed to fairly jump away. From eight knots she increased her speed to ten, and then to twelve, passing the press tug as if that craft were anchored.

Dashing up Gedney's Channel at steamboat speed she passed the Erin off the bell buoy, at the point of the Hook, while all hands "tailed on" to the main sheet and trimmed it down.

It was a magnificent burst of speed, and one that would do credit to any ninety-footer. There is little doubt, if the Columbia or Constitution had been alongside of the Shamrock during this last half hour of the spin, that it would have been a sight worth traveling many miles to see.

At 3:02 Capt. Sycamore luffed the yacht into the wind, while the crew took in the head sails and the clubtopsail, and at 3:30 she picked up her mooring in Sandy Hook Bay, and everything was made snug for the day.

After the spin Sir Thomas Lipton said: "It was a very good light-weather trial, but more of a sail-stretching spin to get the boat in good condition for Mr. Jameson, who will arrive to-night, we hope. He will have absolute charge of the yacht when he comes, and I want to say that he is worth five minutes to any yacht he sails on. We regard him as the best amateur yachtsman in England. The Shamrock will go out at 10 o'clock to-morrow with Jameson on board. I shall start for Newport with a party on Sunday morning, and I hope to see a good race between the two American yachts on Monday."

On Monday evening Sir Thomas will be the guest of Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard at their house in Newport. The members of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club are also to dine with them on that evening. On Tuesday morning the Shamrock goes out for another trial, with Mr. Jameson on board.

## BIG BET ON THE YACHT RACE.

### W. J. Kingsley Says He Has Arranged to Wager $150,000 on Shamrock Against $250,000.

Walter J. Kingsley, at the Hotel Imperial last night, declared that he had completed arrangements to make a bet of $150,000 to $250,000 on the success of the Shamrock in the coming yachting contest, and expects to leave for Pittsburg on Monday to settle the details. He admits that no money has yet been displayed or papers signed.

Published reports that the great bet had been made at the Waldorf-Astoria and that Mr. Kingsley was a patron of the house brought many people to the big hotel during the day, and the clerks were kept busy telling the visitors that nothing of the kind had happened at the hotel, and that they didn't know anything about Mr. Kingsley.

Mr. Kingsley is said to have made his bet with a syndicate of Pittsburg millionaires, headed by W. F. Mustin, President of the Stock Exchange of that city. Mr. Mustin was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, but left early in the day for home, and to none of those of his acquaintances he met did he mention the bet, so far as could be learned from those with whom he had talked.

Among those named as members of the Pittsburg syndicate are Col. A. R. Peacock of the Window Glass Association and D. W. Gillespie, who is connected with the Carnegie Company, both of whom are stopping at the Holland House. Both angrily denied that there was any truth in the report that they were connected with such a syndicate.

## "THE FLORODORA" INJUNCTION.

### Court Appoints Ryley and Fisher Receivers Pending Settlement.

Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision granting the application of John W. Dunne for an injunction restraining Thomas W. Ryley and John C. Fisher from disposing of the assets of "Florodora," and for a receiver of the play, pending a judicial settlement of the trouble arising over a division of the profits.

In the decision Justice O'Gorman makes Ryley and Fisher the receivers during the pendency of the action, provided they file a bond for $25,000 within ten days. If, at the expiration of that time, they have not filed a bond, he will, of his own motion, appoint another receiver.

## WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Week-end parties are the principal means of entertaining. At Newport last evening Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind gave a large ball and fête champetre, a description of which appears in another column. There were the usual number of luncheons, dinners, and races. To-night there will be a dance at Oyster Bay and at Easthampton.

⁂

At Bar Harbor the interest has been centred in a ball game between the chosen nine of that place and of Northeast Harbor. There will be the usual dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club. The season has ended at Bar Harbor, and the departures are many. There have been a number of dinners this week, and there will be golf and other amusements for the next two weeks.

⁂

At Stockbridge this week there has been the golf tournament, which has attracted many of those who are sojourning in the Berkshire Hills. Joseph W. Burden was the winner of the cup last Saturday. To-day at Lenox a paper chase will end, which starts from Stockbridge. A tournament for golfers will start on Tuesday at the Lenox Club.

⁂

Miss Lila Sloane has returned to Lenox after a visit to Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have also come back to Lenox. Other recent arrivals have been Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane and Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn.

⁂

Miss Ethel Barrymore will return to town this week. She has been the guest of Mrs. William R. Sands at Newport. She has also been visiting Mr. John Drew at Easthampton.

⁂

On the Patricia to-day, booked for Germany, are Miss Eloise Anthony, Dr. George S. Derby and Mrs. Derby, Spencer Miller, and Mrs. S. H. Talmadge. On the Trave are Miss Amy Folsom, Mrs. Gallup Morton of Staten Island, and Miss Mary Pratt.

⁂

Robert L. Gerry will lead the cotillion at the dance which will be given by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly on Tuesday evening at Newport. This will be the first appearance of Mr. Gerry as a cotillion leader. The Twombly dance will be given for the second Miss Twombly. It will be the last large function of the Newport season.

⁂

Commodore Ledyard will give a banquet on board of his yacht, the Corona, on Monday, in honor of Sir Thomas Lipton. The dinner will be an official recognition of Sir Thomas Lipton from the New York Yacht Club. It will be a very elaborate affair.

⁂

There will be polo this afternoon at Seabright. There are many coaching parties arranged to attend the match. Among those who will be present will be Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. John Neeser, the Misses Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pearsall Field, Mr. William Milne Grinnell, Miss Clara Byron, Mr. Richard Carmen, Mrs. Carmen, Mr. William Beadleston, Mr. Henry S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, and Mr. Walter Watson.

⁂

A number of families will be thrown in mourning by the deaths of this week. That of Mr. Barclay Ward Kountze, which is one of the saddest of the month, will place a large family contingent in retirement for some time. The funeral will take place tomorrow at Grace Church. From Scotland comes the news of the death of Murray, the four-year-old son of the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay. Miss Alice Preble, who belongs to an old New York family, died at Clifton Springs yesterday.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson will spend the Autumn at their place at Ardsley-on-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will not be on the Hudson this Autumn, but at their new country seat, near Port Washington, L. I.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield and the Misses Litchfield are at Ridgefield, Conn., for the Autumn. Mr. an Mrs. John Alsop King are at the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will return to New York early in the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. King have leased their house, near Gramercy Park, and will remain in the country until quite late in the season.

## COL. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

### Guest of Gov. Yates at Springfield, Ill.—Speaks at a Military Banquet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—Vice President Roosevelt and party arrived here on a special train from Chicago this afternoon. Gov. Yates and his staff and a large crowd greeted the Vice President. Escorted by four troops of cavalry, he went to the Executive Mansion, where he was the guest of Gov. and Mrs. Yates.

Late in the afternoon Col. Roosevelt visited Camp Lincoln, where, at 6 o'clock, the troops in State encampment passed in review before him.

This evening a military banquet was served to about 500 guests. Col. Roosevelt delivered an address. With his party he will leave Springfield at midnight on the return to Chicago.

### Secretary Root Rapidly Recovering.

Secretary of War Elihu Root, who left Washington ill on Thursday, spent yesterday at his home in this city, 25 East Sixty-ninth Street, where he was attended by Dr. Francis H. Markoe of 15 East Forty-ninth Street. Mr. Root is suffering from an abscess, but Dr. Markoe said that no operation would be necessary and that the Secretary was in no danger. Late last night at the family residence it was said that the Secretary probably would be able to start for Southampton to-day with Mrs. Root. It is expected that a few days of rest will enable him to return to his official duties at Washington.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a delegate to the International Good Roads Congress, to assemble at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16 to 21.

Capt. Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry, is relieved from duty with the Fifteenth Cavalry, and will join his troop in the Division of the Philippines.

Second Lieut. David L. Roscoe, First Cavalry, is assigned to Troop F of that regiment.

Transfers in the Twenty-seventh Infantry: Capt. James T. Moore, from Company A to Company B; Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, from Company D. He will remain unassigned to a company until further orders.

Assignments in the Twenty-seventh Infantry: Capt. Charles H. Bonesteel, to Company K; Capt. William C. Rogers, to Company E; Capt. Matthew E. Saville, to Company C; Capt. Paul B. Malone, to Company F; Capt. Charles F. Crain, to Company I; Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., to Company D; Capt. John W. L. Phillips, to Company G; Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, to Company H; Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, to Company L; Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, to Company M; Capt. James A. Hutton, to Company A.

Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdall, Thirtieth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty at Indianapolis, Ind., to take effect Sept. 7, and will then join his regiment.

Capt. Haldimand P. Young, Quartermaster, will make not to exceed two visits each week to Fort Rodman, Mass., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

### Navy.

Lieut. Commander H. Kimmell is detached from the Naval Academy Sept. 10, and ordered to the Indiana as navigator, as relief of Lieut. Hood.

Lieut. J. Hood is detached from the Indiana upon the reporting of his relief and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. J. E. Walker is detached from the torpedo station upon the completion of his course and ordered to the Asiatic Squadron, via transport sailing Oct. 1.

Chaplain W. T. Helms is ordered home immediately.

Lieut. Commander John E. Roller is detached from the Yokohama Hospital and ordered to the Monocacy.

Lieut. John C. Leonard is detached from the Kentucky and ordered to the Wilmington.

Lieut. James G. Doyle is detached from the New York and ordered home.

Lieut. Daniel P. Menefee is detached from the Wilmington and ordered to Mare Island Hospital. (Condemned by medical survey.)

Lieut. Walter Ball is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Wilmington.

Ensign John Halligan, Jr., is detached from the New York and ordered home.

Ensign Ralph N. Marble, Jr., is detached from the Wilmington and ordered home.

Ensign Clark H. Woodward is detached from the Isla de Luzon and ordered home.

Ensign William P. Cronan is detached from the Don Juan de Austria and ordered home.

Medical Inspector Daniel N. Bertolette is detached from the New York and ordered to the Brooklyn as fleet surgeon.

Surgeon James E. Gardner is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the New York.

Assistant Surgeon John M. Brister is assigned to the Marine Brigade.

Capt. Bertram S. Neuman, Marine Corps, is detached from the Kentucky and ordered to Mare Island.

Capt. Rufus H. Lane, Marine Corps, is detached from the Marine Brigade and ordered to the Kentucky.

## A REAL ESTATE DEAL.

### J. R. De Lamar's Purchase on Staten Island Sound—Big Smelting Plant to be Established.

A deal in real estate on the New Jersey shore of Staten Island Sound has just been consummated which will have as its outcome the establishment of large smelting works and the launching of a new enterprise, giving employment to 750 men.

The property in question, a tract of about 100 acres, with a water front of 1,000 feet, at Carteret, N. J., adjoining what is known as Blazing Star Dock, has been bought by J. R. De Lamar through Broker Samuel Goldsticker of this city. Plans for the new smelting plant are now in course of preparation, and the total investment called for, including the cost of the land, will be nearly $1,000,000.

The property is sold to Mr. De Lamar by the Sound Shore Front Improvement Company. It is a tract well known among the residents of Perth Amboy and near-by towns, having been a famous picnic ground for many years.

Mr. De Lamar was not in the city yesterday, and it was not possible to get from other sources any detailed statement regarding his new enterprise. In well-informed circles, however, it was stated that his purchase did not necessarily mean any war between opposing smelting interests. In this connection, it was pointed out that Mr. De Lamar had considerable to do with the smelter combination last Spring which resulted in the absorption of the Guggenheim interest by the American Smelting and Refining Company.

## WANT OYSTER LAWS OBEYED.

### Baltimore Packers Protest Against Shipping Undersized Bivalves.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Oyster packers of Baltimore will petition the State authorities to rigidly enforce the "cull" law and prevent the taking of undersized oysters. George Moore, a leading packer, says:

"There are packers in this city who bring oysters here from Southern waters, pack and label them Chesapeake Bay or Baltimore. These oysters are inferior in quality, being scarcely more than a quantity of mussels, and when these goods are scattered broadcast through the North and West the reputation of the Baltimore oyster is damaged."

The abuse of the oyster label is similar to the frauds relative to California fruits, and the courts have been filled with these cases for some time. Before the fraud clause was a part of the Maryland law, unscrupulous packers would put a single oyster in a can, fill the receptacle with water, and sell it.

## INTEREST NOT DUE IS TAXABLE.

### Decision of Attorney General Upon State Corporation Tax.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Attorney General Davis to-day rendered an opinion to the State Controller concerning the administration of the new tax laws taxing savings banks and trust companies. He holds that accrued interest not actually due is taxable as undivided earnings. The effect of the opinion is that about $70,000 additional will be added to the State finances for the current fiscal year. The Attorney General says:

"The word 'earnings,' it seems to me, cannot have been intended by the Legislature to be used in such a limited sense as to include only interest actually due. The interest upon a mortgage constitutes the earnings of the principal invested, and whether payment of such interest is actually due or not does not affect the question as to whether such interest has been earned.

"In my opinion the question as to whether such interest is due merely goes to the question of remedy or the right to secure or obtain the same. It is earned from time to time, as the principal is used and as it accrues, and therefore should be considered as a part of the undivided earnings.

"A different construction would offer an easy escape from the effect of the provisions in question. Savings banks and trust companies would only be obliged to take their securities in such form as to have the interest become due subsequent to June 30 and then to disburse through dividends or otherwise such earnings due and paid to them subsequent to the date mentioned and prior to June 30 of the ensuing year, and thereby escape payment of the tax upon earnings of this character."

## MR. SHERWOOD'S STATEMENT.

### Says He Does Not See Why He Should Be Blamed in Silk Frauds.

Assistant Appraiser Warner Sherwood issued a statement yesterday in regard to the silk frauds in the Custom House, in which he says that he does not know why the Japanese silk goods were transferred from his division to that of another, but he says the Appraiser told him some time ago that he suspected one of his subordinates of dishonesty, and proposed to Mr. Sherwood that they work together to trap the man. He says, too, that some time ago a firm was detected passing handkerchiefs through the Fourth Division fraudulently.

The goods were seized and forfeited, and the fraud in that case was as great as in the ones now being investigated. Mr. Sherwood says that examiners often have been detected in dishonest practices and removed without their superior officers being censured, and he cannot see why he himself has been singled out for punishment. He says that Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, who, it was asserted, discovered the frauds in Japanese silks at this port, gave him no information on the matter, but sent samples to be analyzed.

Their goods, Mr. Sherwood says, were found to contain more than 45 per cent. in weight of silk, and would be classified here at $3 a pound, and an investigation by Special Agent Cummings found that only about 4 per cent. of the Japanese corded silks imported at New York were similar to the samples, the great bulk of corded silk being dutiable at $1.30 a pound, yet these goods command as high a price in this market as those subject to the higher rate of duty.

## WANTED TO PLEASE HIS WIFE.

### Brought Household Goods to Fordham Hospital, Because She Was Homesick.

Hospital life is proving very irksome to Mrs. Mary Guertin of Westchester, who is slowly recovering from the effects of an operation in one of the wards of the Fordham Hospital. Of late she has made many complaints to her husband, old James Guertin of Westchester village, of the tedium of it all and her desire once more to get to their own home.

Considerable surprise was manifested yesterday about the institution when the old husband drove up to the hospital door with a rickety horse and wagon, in which was Mrs. Guertin's sewing machine, a barrel of her own china, a sack of flour, and some other household utilities. Guertin calmly proceeded to unload the articles on the steps of the hospital. He explained to Dr. Mulholland, who came out to see what he was doing, that he thought his afflicted wife would feel happier if she had those familiar objects about her bed.

Dr. Mulholland told him it was against the rules of the institution to permit so much property to be carried into a ward, and Guertin started back for his lonely home in Westchester much crestfallen.

## TO REDUCE TROLLEY ACCIDENTS.

### Brooklyn Policemen Must Look Out for Children in the Streets.

President Jacob L. Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday had a talk with Deputy Police Commissioner York, in which he suggested that the police aid in preventing trolley accidents in the future. President Greatsinger believes that the danger may, to some extent be obviated if very young children are not permitted to play in the streets where the cars run. It was pointed out to Mr. York that of the deaths reported from trolley accidents during the last eight months seventeen of those killed were little children.

The plan of segregating the children in the quiet streets is not regarded as feasible by the Deputy Commissioner. He, however, promised to do all in his power to assist the railroad officials.

Instructions have been sent to the police of every precinct in the borough directing them to look carefully after the children. If any are found playing in the middle of the street along trolley routes they are to be driven back to the sidewalk.

## BRIG. GEN. LUDLOW DEAD

### Consumption Carried Off Popular Officer at Convent, N. J.

### Served Brilliantly During the Civil War and the War with Spain—Had Many Special Assignments.

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, United States Army, died at the home of his son-in-law, C. A. Griscom, Jr., Convent, N. J., yesterday, of consumption. Gen. Ludlow was fifty-eight years of age and had been ill with the disease which killed him only a few months, the discovery of its existence having been made at Manila last Spring, on Gen. Ludlow's arrival there, to begin active service in the Archipelago. He returned home immediately, arriving in May at San Francisco, where he was met by his family.

He started immediately for Convent, N. J., where he was placed on waiting orders in the hope that the climate and the medical attention would result in the disease being checked in its early stages.

Gen. Ludlow was born at Islip, L. I., in 1843. He entered West Point just before the outbreak of the civil war, in 1860, at the age of seventeen years. On June 13, 1864, he was graduated from the Academy, commissioned a First Lieutenant, made a Chief Engineer, and assigned to duty with the Twentieth Corps, under Gen. Hooker, which was then engaged in the campaign around Atlanta. The day after he joined the corps the battle of Peach Tree Creek occurred, and for meritorious behavior in that engagement Lieut. Ludlow was breveted a Captain, which was likewise a recognition of his gallant conduct in the defense of Allatoona Pass.

Lieut. Ludlow took part in most of the engagements around Atlanta, was at the defense of Allatoona Pass and of Rome, Ga., aud was commended for valiant services at the battle of Allatoona Heights. He was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea, and was breveted Major and then a Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Goldsborough and Raleigh.

After the war, in 1867, Lieut. Ludlow received his commission as a Captain in the Engineer Corps of the regular army. In 1872 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Department of Dakota, a position he retained until 1876, when he was relieved and assigned to duty in connection with the river and harbor improvement work in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey. He was engaged in the performance of those duties until 1882, on the 30th of June of which year he was promoted to a Major of Engineers and made Engineer Secretary of the Lighthouse Board. He served in that capacity for ten months, when by permission of Congress his services were loaned to the City of Philadelphia, where, as Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Water Works, he practically revolutionized the system in that city.

In 1886 he became Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, which position he held for two years. From March 1 to Dec. 14, 1888, Major Ludlow was in charge of the surveys and river and harbor improvements on the great lakes. In 1893 President Cleveland appointed him Military Attaché of the American Embassy to the Court of St. James in London.

### REPORT ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

In London, at intervals in the performance of his duties, he filled various technical appointments, one of which, and the most important, was to inspect and report on the feasibility of the Nicaragua Canal schemes, which report was submitted in November, 1895, and added considerably to his already enviable reputation as an engineer. His last duty prior to the outbreak of the war with Spain was in this city, where he had charge of the river and harbor improvements and fortifications in the harbor.

When war with Spain was declared Major Ludlow was one of six Engineer officers who were made Brigadier Generals of Volunteers. He was assigned to the command of a brigade in Gen. Shafter's army of invasion, his command being a part of Lawton's division. In the attack on Santiago Ludlow's brigade, which was the first under Lawton, played a prominent part in the operations. After the battle of El Caney Gen. Lawton in his report of the engagement called attention to the splendid work of Ludlow's command.

After the war was ended he was made Military Commander of the City of Havana under Gen. Brooke. Gen. Ludlow was then a Lieutenant Colonel in the regular establishment and was made a Brigadier General in the regular army. On being relieved of duty in Cuba Gen. Ludlow was placed on detached duty and was selected owing to his familiarity with foreign armies to formulate plans for the establishment of an Army War College. In connection with this work he visited and studied the leading military institutions in France, Germany, and England. His report formed on the results of that inspection are now on file in the War Department, and will be used as a basis for the establishment of the proposed institution.

At the conclusion of his duties in connection with the War College Gen. Ludlow was ordered to the Philippines to succeed Gen. R. P. Hughes, in command of the southern islands. This was his last official appointment.

In personal appearance Gen. Ludlow was a magnificent looking man, and was considered by many of his brother officers to be the handsomest man in the army. Many interesting anecdotes are accredited to him, one of which is to the effect that when stationed at Detroit in charge of the river and harbor work, a contractor who wished to get a Government job approached him, asked for the work, and then quietly laid on the table beside him a fifty-dollar bill.

Gen. Ludlow looked at the money for a moment, then drew out of his pocket two cigars, and offered one to the contractor. Then quietly picking up the bill he set it on fire from the flame in the grate, lighted his cigar, and then handed the remnant of the bill to the contractor to do likewise. The contractor did not get the job.

Gen. Ludlow was married in 1866 to Genevieve Almira Sprigg of St. Louis, a cousin of Mrs. Winfield S. Hancock. They have one daughter, who is the wife of Clement Acton Griscom, Jr., of this city.

## JOHN D. LANKENAU DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—John D. Lankenau, well-known philanthropist and member of the Drexel family, who was stricken with paralysis last Wednesday, died this afternoon at his residence in this city. He was eighty-four years of age. Early in the Summer he sustained his first stroke of paralysis in his Summer home at Cape May, N. J., but he recovered sufficiently to return to this city at the end of July.

Mr. Lankenau was born in Bremen, Germany. He completed his education in the Bremen Business College and came to this city at the age of nineteen years to accept a position with a firm of dry goods importers, by whom he had been employed in his native town. He afterward became a member of the firm, from which he retired in 1865 with a large fortune. In 1848 he married Miss Mary Joanna Drexel, a daughter of Francis M. Drexel.

Having been named as one of his father-in-law's executors, the management of the Drexel estate fell entirely into Mr. Lankenau's hands. The work of carrying out the terms of Francis M. Drexel's will extended over many years and occupied the executor's attention until his death. Mr. Drexel had been the Treasurer of the German Hospital here, and Mr. Lankenau became a member of the Board of Trustees of the institution. He had been President of that body since 1869.

Mrs. Lankenau died in 1873, and in her memory Mr. Lankenau established the Mary J. Drexel Home for Aged and Homeless Patients of the German Hospital. He was a frequent and generous contributor to the German Hospital and to the Mother House for Deaconesses. He served as Chairman of the commission in charge of the German exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in this city in 1876, and received a decoration from the Emperor William I.

### Obituary Notes.

MARCUS KAVANNAGH, father of Judge Kavannagh, of Chicago, died yesterday in Des Moines, Iowa, after a short illness. He was born in Ireland in 1833, and was a railroad builder, having constructed the Winterset and Des Moines Railroad, the Indianola Line, a large part of the Texas Pacific between Longview and Dallas, and many other roads in Iowa and Kansas.

## A BOSTON MONEY WAR.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—There are in New England 76 country banks out of 569 which have refused to enter into an agreement to pay checks on each other at face value. These insist on the legal exchange, which is one-tenth of 1 per cent.

To circumvent the scheme of the country banks, the Clearing House tried sending the checks by express. This had the desired effect of compelling the banks to pay face value, but they retaliated by returning the amounts in silver dollars by express to Boston, where the express charges, often large ones, had to be paid.

The country banks get the coin from the Sub-Treasury here under the act of March 3, 1901, appropriating $100,000 for the transportation of silver coin. Under this act they have the silver shipped to them free, but the Boston Clearing House must pay expressage for the privilege of having it returned. Yesterday, as the result of this operation on the part of the banks, the Clearing House sent $7,000 in silver and fractional currency back to the Sub-Treasury, and nearly three times that amount was transferred in the same way to-day.

### Business Notices.

Age tends to kill the hair and turn it gray. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews color and life.

GREVE'S OINTMENT makes a healthy skin, 50c.

## MARRIED.

SNYDER—MAXWELL.—Thursday, Aug. 29, 1901, Ida Frances, daughter of Margaret J. and the late John H. Maxwell, to George Dallas Snyder, Jr., both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

## DIED.

BERRIAN.—Abraham Berrian, on Thursday, Aug. 29, at Fordham.
Funeral services Saturday at 2:30 P. M. at the home of Mr. H. McMullen, Decatur Av., north of 207th St.

KOUNTZE.—On Thursday, Aug. 29, 1901, at Morristown, N. J., of typhoid pneumonia, Barclay Ward Kountze, aged 25, son of Luther and Annie P. Kountze.
Funeral services at Grace Church, New York, Sunday, Sept. 1, at 2:30 o'clock.

MACKAY.—On Friday morning, Aug. 30, 1901, at Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, Murray, son of the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., and Helen L. S. Mackay, of New York City.

McLAWRY.—On Friday, Aug. 30, 1901, William P. McLawry, M. D.
Funeral service Sunday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., at the residence of his brother, E. R. McLawry, 60 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

SIMPSON.—On Aug. 30, 1901, Hester A. Simpson, daughter of the late William Simpson.
Funeral services at her late residence, 115 East 73d St., Sunday, Sept. 1, at 7 P. M.

WISE.—On Aug. 29, 1901, Hannah, widow of the late Edward Wise, in the 68th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 114 West 73d St., on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 10:15 A. M.

WRAY.—Suddenly, on Aug. 29, 1901, at Highland Mills, N. Y., John H. Wray, Jr., son of John H. Wray and Eliza P. Wray, in the 27th year of his age.
Funeral Saturday, Aug. 31, 1901, private.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
Members are requested to attend the funeral of Dr. THOMAS MASTERS MARKOE, at his late residence, 500 Madison Avenue, on Thursday, August 29th, at 11 o'clock.
GEORGE B. FOWLER, M. D., President.
JORN VAN DOREN YOUNG, M. D., Secretary.

## DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 30.

### Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name and Address. | Age in Yrs. | Date D'th Aug. |
|---|---|---|
| ASHFOLK, Charles, 218 E. 98th St... | 1 | 29 |
| AUGENMULLER, John, 236 E. 82d. | 50 | 29 |
| BANNON, Bridget, 20 E. 134th St.... | 1 | 28 |
| BARON, Chaje, 137 Allen St....... | 2 | 28 |
| BILOTTI, Carmine, 185 Mott St..... | 1 | 30 |
| BRADIGAN, Thomas, 448 W. 28th St. | 27 | 29 |
| BROOKE, Henry, 309 E. 125th St.... | 1 | 29 |
| BROWN, Stella M., 1,791 Madison Av. | 1 | 29 |
| CALABRIO, Annunciato, 306 E. 60th. | 1 | 29 |
| CONWAY, Jeremiah, 23 Bedford St.. | 33 | 28 |
| COOPER, Margaret L., 2,081 8th Av.. | 47 | 28 |
| CULLEN, Johanna, 460 W. 15th St... | 1 | 29 |
| CUTOLO, Mary, 70 Thompson St..... | 1 | 28 |
| DAVEY, ——, 86 Chrystie St...... | 1 | 29 |
| DELPRIOR, Michael, 430 E. 13th St.. | 10 | 29 |
| DONNELLY, James, 643 E. 4th St... | 1 | 29 |
| DOTZLER, Hermina, 242 E. 3d St... | 1 | 29 |
| DOYLE, Andrew, 793 West St...... | 45 | 28 |
| ELLIOTT, Eliza, 1,464 Madison Av.. | 55 | 29 |
| FAITZ, William, 612 E. 17th St.... | 1 | 29 |
| FERRARI, Delfa, 330 E. 61st St.... | 1 | 29 |
| FENN, Annie M., 501 W. 35th St.... | 22 | 28 |
| FIESSER, Louisa, 980 1st Av....... | 49 | 29 |
| FITZPATRICK, John, 208 E. 124th St. | 1 | 29 |
| FLOOD, Bernard, 421 W. 49th St.... | 54 | 29 |
| FOEHNER, Flor., 50 Amsterdam Av. | 1 | 29 |
| GARVEY, John, 510 E. 151st St...... | 42 | 29 |
| GLUECKLER, Louise, 529 5th St.... | 1 | 29 |
| GRIFFITH, William R., 913 7th Av.. | 43 | 28 |
| GROSSMAN, William, 78 Forsyth St. | 6 | 28 |
| GUYER, Maria E., 443 W. 51st St.... | 1 | 29 |
| HADE, John, 129 E. 90th St...... | 71 | 30 |
| HALPERN, Rosa, 179 Orchard St.... | 1 | 30 |
| HASSELT, Christian, 411 W. 40th St. | 42 | 28 |
| BENEDEK, Martin, 950 2d Av...... | 1 | 29 |
| HITZIG, Mandel, 118 Delancey St.... | 40 | 30 |
| JACKSON, Florence M., 214 W. 64th. | 2 | 29 |
| JACOBS, Lena, 126 1st Av.......... | 1 | 30 |
| KROMAN, Frederick, 70 Columbia St. | 24 | 29 |
| LA GRUTTA, Joseph, 34 E. 7th St... | 1 | 29 |
| LINK, Jacob, 73 Eldridge St....... | 1 | 30 |
| LLOYD, Henry W., 136 W. 139th St. | 30 | 29 |
| LONG, John H., 141 Allen St....... | 1 | 29 |
| LYNCH, John V., 300 W. 148th St... | 2 | 29 |
| MARIELLO, Gerardo, 336 E. 110th St. | 2 | 30 |
| McCALL, Amelia L., New Orleans, La. | 47 | 30 |
| McCANN, Rose, 108 Charlton St.... | 1 | 28 |
| McDOWELL, Ellen, 322 E. 33d St.... | 67 | 29 |
| MICHAELEC Annie, 517 E. 70th St.... | 54 | 30 |
| MOREVEC, Catherine, 307 E. 93d St.. | 1 | 29 |
| MORRIS, Annie, 1,035 1st Av....... | 1 | 29 |
| MOSKEVITZ, Hyman, 81 Chrystie St. | 1 | 29 |
| MULLEN, Catherine, 411 Canal St.... | 9 | 28 |
| MULLER, Benjamin, 96 Norfolk St... | 1 | 29 |
| NADILLO, Pasquale, 209 E. 43d St... | 54 | 29 |
| O'NEILL, Edwin, 315 W. 70th St.... | 1 | 29 |
| O'NEIL, Edward J., 57 Vandam St.... | 1 | 27 |
| PALINGHI, Rosa, 20 Baxter St...... | 1 | 29 |
| PATERNO, Francesca, 434 E. 11th St. | 1 | 29 |
| POWERS, John, 336 W. 50th St..... | 22 | 28 |
| PULIS, Conrad, Isabella Heimath... | 84 | 28 |
| QUINLAN, Matthew, 61 E. 118th St. | 40 | 29 |
| RESTA, Michele, 2,241 1st Av...... | 1 | 29 |
| ROACH, Kate, Manhattan State Hosp. | 35 | 28 |
| ROSENSTIEL, Florence, 259 William. | 1 | 29 |
| SALTERE, Florence M., 314 E. 116th. | 1 | 28 |
| SCHNEYERSON, Sulka, 37½ Allen St. | 1 | 29 |
| SCHULZ, Henry, 1,727 Park Av...... | 35 | 28 |
| SELLINGER, Charles, 45 Henry St... | 1 | 28 |
| SILVER, Dora, 934 E. 163d St...... | 1 | 28 |
| SULZBACHER, Isaac, 45 W. 94th St. | 67 | 30 |
| TALLARICA, Humbart, 181 Sullivan. | 1 | 29 |
| TINDALE, Elizabeth, 244 W. 62d St.. | 1 | 28 |
| TOOLAN, Margaret M., 243 Madison. | 1 | 29 |
| TRUELSEN, Maria C., 354 E. 15th St. | 72 | 29 |
| TULLY, William P., 2,491 2d Av..... | 8 | 29 |
| VIOLA, Rosino, 301 E. 107th St..... | 1 | 30 |
| VOLLMER, Robert, 1,075 Park Av... | 1 | 29 |
| WARREN, David, 1,453 2d Av....... | 1 | 30 |
| WARSHAFSKY, Saul, 27 Avenue B.. | 1 | 29 |
| WARSHAFSKY, A., 27 Avenue B.... | 1 | 30 |
| YERKS, Mary M., 728 Columbus Av.. | 66 | 29 |

### Brooklyn.

| Name and Address. | Age in Yrs. | Date D'th Aug. |
|---|---|---|
| BARTSCH, August, K. Co. Hosp... | 42 | 27 |
| BENCES, Emma E., 53 Van Brunt St. | 27 | 28 |
| BERKEL, Catharine, 213 Scholes St.. | 75 | 29 |
| BOWENS, Beverly J., K. Co. Hosp. | 27 | 26 |
| BOWLSKY, W. H., 170 Van Siclen Av. | 73 | 26 |
| BRADY, George, 88th St. and 3d Av. | 1 | 29 |
| BRENNAN, Annie, St. Peter's Hosp. | 32 | 27 |
| BURNS, Mary, 567 Baltic St......... | 24 | 28 |
| CLARY, Margaret, 1,685 Dean St..... | 1 | 29 |
| CONCU, Manuel, 240 High St....... | 2 | 29 |
| COX, Martin, Kings Co. Almshouse. | 50 | 29 |
| CROXON, Wm. A., 160 Clinton St.. | 61 | 28 |
| DALY, Madeline, 366 Hudson Av.... | 1 | 29 |
| DELL' ABATE, Michele, 475 Adelphi. | 1 | 29 |
| DINSER, Charles, 94 Wyckoff St..... | 71 | 30 |
| DREDGE, Alfred, 105 Henry St..... | 72 | 29 |
| DWYER, James F., 234 N. 11th St.. | 1 | 29 |
| FARRELL, Thos., 601 Vanderbilt Av. | 1 | 28 |
| FELIAN, John, 112 Walton St....... | 1 | 29 |
| FORTE, Rose, 45 Elton St........... | 1 | 29 |
| GEIB, Peter, 45 Hull St............ | 89 | 28 |
| GIBBONS, May, 2,150 Atlantic Av... | 1 | 29 |
| GOECKE, Auguste, 1,380 Bush'k Av. | 65 | 28 |
| GROTHEER, Catharine, 93 Bridge St | 1 | 28 |
| HARDING, Roger, Brooklyn Hospital. | 43 | 29 |
| HAYES, Nellie, Norwegian Hosp..... | 30 | 28 |
| HEINRICH, Rich. E., 760 Flush. Av. | 61 | 28 |
| JOHN, Arthur J., 1,467 Greene Av... | 1 | 29 |
| JOHNSON, Patrick, St. Peter's Hosp. | 44 | 29 |
| KAMP, Henning F., 565 Wythe Av... | 57 | 29 |
| KAUEMANN, Helene, 10 Vandervoort Pl.......... | 1 | 28 |
| KELLY, Mamie, 22 Jackson St....... | 1 | 30 |
| KIESER, Edward, 49 St. John's Pl.... | 72 | 30 |
| LEONARD, James E., 283 Hicks St.. | 1 | 29 |
| LOCKWOOD, W. R., 90 Middleton St. | 1 | 29 |
| MARTINEZ, Lillian A., 34 Cheever Pl. | 1 | 29 |
| MALSCH, Anna, 265 Kingsland Av... | 47 | 28 |
| MITCHELL, Mary, 2,173 Dean St..... | 1 | 29 |
| MURRAY, Eliza M., 11 Emmett Pl... | 53 | 28 |
| McCORMACK, ——, Kings Co. Hosp. | 67 | 28 |
| McDONALD, John, Kings County Hos | 56 | 27 |
| McFARLANE, Parmela, 28 Enfield St. | 85 | 27 |
| McGUIRE, Mary A., 1,073 St. Mark's Av. | 22 | 29 |
| NELSON, Anne, 115 N. 5th St....... | 1 | 29 |
| OLIVER, Charles, 85 Greenpoint Av. | 18 | 28 |
| O'HARA, John, 198 Chester St....... | 18 | 29 |
| PEOPLE, Isaac, Brooklyn Hosp...... | 55 | 29 |
| PFEFFER, Margaretha, 1,369 De Kalb Av. ........ | 3 | 29 |
| QUIRK, Helen, 84 2d St............ | 1 | 29 |
| ROCHE, Harold, 197 15th St......... | 1 | 29 |
| ROEDER, Rosina, 1,008 Manh'tan Av. | 48 | 29 |
| SAX, Milena, 188 Greenpoint Av..... | 1 | 28 |
| SILVIS, Josephine, 849 Kent Av..... | 1 | 30 |
| SMITH, James, 92 E. 31st St....... | 48 | 28 |
| SORENSON Ferdinand, St. Cath. Hos. | 28 | 30 |
| STRAYTON, Mary C., 981 De Kalb Av. | 1 | 30 |
| STYLES, William H., 2,134 Dean St. | 1 | 29 |
| SULLIVAN, Margaret A., 17 St. Andrew's Pl. | 1 | 28 |
| SUSKY, Mary, St. Mary's Hosp..... | 55 | 29 |
| THOMAS, Edwin F., Av. L and E. 95th St. | 1 | 28 |
| TORETZKY, Louis, 22 Cook St...... | 1 | 30 |
| TUOHEY, Matthew, St. Peter's Hosp. | 27 | 29 |
| UNKNOWN MAN, Watson Stores.... | 35 | 28 |
| WARD, Joseph, 193 Lee Av......... | 1 | 28 |
| WILKINSON, Anna C., 111 N. 9th St. | 1 | 29 |
| WILLIAMSON, J., 519 Glenmore Av. | 1 | 29 |
| WINSLOW, George, K. Co. Hosp.... | 60 | 28 |
| WOODS, Catharine, 27 McDougal St. | 1 | 29 |
| YUNG, Jacob, 207 Central Av....... | 86 | 28 |
| ZINGLER, John, 98 Sanford St...... | 1 | 29 |

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## FINANCIAL.

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80 BROADWAY.

New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000,) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 214 | 355 | 559 | 823 |
| 23 | 244 | 398 | 634 | 840 |
| 40 | 246 | 410 | 661 | 847 |
| 66 | 248 | 433 | 668 | 856 |
| 68 | 286 | 447 | 700 | 872 |
| 86 | 294 | 448 | 711 | 925 |
| 87 | 306 | 451 | 715 | 930 |
| 95 | 321 | 452 | 752 | 940 |
| 151 | 328 | 455 | 768 | 947 |
| 159 | 337 | 525 | 778 | 949 |
| 179 | 351 | 552 | 818 | 981 |

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

**CITY TRUST CO**
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.......... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.......... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt, Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon, Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre, William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger, George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr., Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng, Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly, Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse, Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.

**Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.**
Nashville, Tennessee.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1, 103, 204, 309 and 486, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, New York City, on the 1st day of September, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

Dated July 29, 1901.

*ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.

SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## FINANCIAL.

## FINANCIAL.

**London Quotations**
SATURDAY AND MONDAY.
Chas. Minzesheimer & Co.
Branch Office, WEST END, N. J.
Mills Building, New York.

### The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
Voting Trustees.

### The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

### SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

**To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.**

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
10 shs. Eden Musée Americain Co.
15 shs. Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
60 shs. Verde Queen Copper Co. of Arizona.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County.
10 shs. North Jersey Street R'way Co.
20 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
2 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
60 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
7 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
2 shs. North American Trust Co.
95 shs. Momand Light Co.
Bond and Mtge., Clara B. Graham on property 100x100 on North Side Bay Ridge Av. 100 feet west of 14th Av., B'klyn, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1900, (Hypd.)
10 shs. First Natl. Bank, N. Y.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. New York Realty Co.

**Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.**
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

*W. R. Houghtaling & Co.,*
*Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,*
*will move to their new offices,*
*in the Exchange Court Building,*
*52 Broadway, New York,*
*on September the Third,*
*Nineteen Hundred and One.*
*W. R. Houghtaling. William B. Nibin.*

## Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,**
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

**New York National Exchange Bank,**
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

**The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co**
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Co., in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of August 31st, 1901, to October 2d, 1901.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

**The General Manifold Company,**
Franklin, Pa., August 17th, 1901.
BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the International Bank, of this city, has tendered its resignation at Trustee for the bondholders in the First Mortgage or Deed of Trust issued by this company, and that a meeting of the bondholders has been called by written request of the holders of at least one-fifth of said bonds to convene at the principal office of the company in this city on the 21st day of September, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting and appointing a new Trustee as successor to the said International Bank, Trustee.

THE GENERAL MANIFOLD COMPANY,
By SAMUEL J. MEYLER, Secretary.
Approved: CHARLES MILLER, President.

**Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.**

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

**Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.**

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 20, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 3, 1901, at 10 A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31st, 1901.

## Dividends.

**WATERLOO WATER COMPANY**
OF MUSCATINE, IOWA.
6% Bonds, dated September 1, 1886,
DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage securing the same, the above bonds are called for redemption at 103 and interest, and will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, on and after September 1, 1901.

New York, August 20, 1901.

OFFICE OF
**Empire State—Idaho Mining and Developing Company.**
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, August 31st, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 40.

A monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable September 16th to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 9th.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**

Coupons due Sept. 1, 1901, from Southern Ry. Co., Mobile & Ohio Collateral 4% bonds, and East Tennessee Reorganization 5% bonds, will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Equipment Sinking Fund 5% bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England; Virginia Midland Ry. Serial Bonds by Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

**United Traction and Electric Company**

Coupons due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid after September 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

**Office of the American Coal Company,**
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

**Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota Railroad Company.**

COUPON No. 31 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company will be paid after Sept. 1st, 1901, upon presentation at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York.

**Wisconsin Central Railway Co.,**
WM. L. BULL, Chairman.
New York, August 27th, 1901.

**American Hide and Leather Co.**

Coupons No. 4, due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.

GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

**Detroit Southern Railroad Company.**

Coupon No. 1, due September 1st, 1901, from Detroit Southern R. R. Co., "Ohio Southern Division," First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after that date by the Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York.

**American Zinc Mining Company**

Coupons, Number 4, due September 1st, 1901, from the first mortgage six per cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid after September 1st, 1901, upon presentation at the office of E. H. Norton & Co., Bankers, 33 Wall Street, New York.

ELLIOTT C. SMITH, Treasurer.

**Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.**

Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1901, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

**Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,**
49 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1901, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co. of Texas First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after September 3d next.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

**Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.**

Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this Company, due Sept. 1 next, will be paid on and after Sept. 3d at the Union Trust Co. of New York.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**Stocks strong.**

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| Aug. 30 | 403,186 |
| To date this year | 202,500,643 |
| Corresponding date last year | 76,172,257 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug. 30 | $1,948,700 |
| To date this year | $723,269,420 |
| Corresponding date last year | $333,730,660 |

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Copper | 1 | Louis. & Nash. | ⅝ |
| Am. Ice | ⅝ | Manhattan | ½ |
| Am. Ice pf. | ⅞ | Met. Street Ry. | 1¼ |
| Am. Smelting | 1½ | Minn. & St. L. | ⅞ |
| Am. Locomotive | ⅞ | Missouri Pacific | ¾ |
| Am. Sugar | ⅝ | N. Y. Central | ½ |
| Am. Tobacco | 3¾ | N. Y., C. & St. L. | 2 |
| At., T. & S. F. | ½ | N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 2½ |
| At., T. & S. F. pf. | ⅝ | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 1⅜ |
| Canadian Pacific | 1½ | N. Y., Ont. & W. | ½ |
| Chi. G. W. pf., A | 1 | Norfolk & West. | ½ |
| Chi. G. W. pf., B | 1 | People's Gas | ¼ |
| Chi., Ind. & L. | ¾ | Peoria & East | ½ |
| C., M. & St. P. | ⅝ | Reading | ½ |
| C., M. & St. P. pf. | 2 | Reading 2d pf. | ⅝ |
| Chi. Term. Tr. | 1⅝ | Rubber Goods | ⅝ |
| Chi. Term. Tr. pf. | 1 | St. Law. & Ad. | 1⅞ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 1 | St. L. & S. F. | ⅝ |
| Col. Fuel & I. | 1¾ | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 1 |
| Consol. Gas | ⅞ | Southern Pacific | ⅝ |
| Del. & Hudson | 2¼ | Texas & Pacific | ⅝ |
| Denver & R. G. | 1 | Twin City R. T. | ½ |
| D. & R. G. pf. | 1⅝ | Union Pacific | 1½ |
| Des M. & Ft. D. | 1 | U. S. Leather pf. | ⅝ |
| Diamond Match | 1 | U. S. Rubber pf. | ¾ |
| Dist. of Am. pf. | ⅜ | U. S. Steel | ½ |
| Erie | 1⅜ | U. S. Steel pf. | ½ |
| Erie 1st pf. | 1¼ | Va.-Car. Ch. pf. | 2½ |
| Erie 2d pf. | ⅞ | Wabash pf. | ⅝ |
| Evans. & T. H. | ½ | Wis. Central | 2¼ |
| Gt. North. pf. | ⅞ | Wis. Central pf. | 1⅛ |
| Illinois Central | ⅝ | | |
| Int. Power | ¾ | | |
| Lake Erie & W. | ¾ | | |
| L. E. & W. pf. | 1½ | | |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Linseed | 1¾ | Gas & El., Ber. Co. | 5 |
| Am. Linseed pf. | 1¼ | Hocking Valley | ¾ |
| Am. Smelting pf. | ½ | Mo., K. & T. pf. | ¾ |
| Am. Woolen | ½ | P., C., C. & St. L. | 3 |
| Canada South | 1 | Pressed S. Car. | ½ |
| Chi. & N. W. | 4 | Pressed S. C. pf. | ¾ |
| Cont. Tob. pf. | ½ | Va.-Car. Chem. | 1 |

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C., B. & Q., Iowa s. f. 5s | 1⅛ | Peo. & East. 1st | 1 |
| | | Stand. R. & T. 6s | 2 |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | |
|---|---|
| American Hide & Leather 6s | 1½ |

## MARKET MOVEMENT.

It was the unexpected that happened in the stock market yesterday. Generally, professional Wall Street had gone down to business prepared to see not only less activity in the market, but also a not unsubstantial decline in prices, due to the selling of long stock by holders who might not care to go over the three-day holiday long of securities. At the same time, it was believed that there would be found few new buyers courageous enough to take the stocks so offered except at marked recessions in prices, for when Wall Street last had a triple holiday it was at the expense of market values and to the loss of holders of speculative lines of stock. Then, too, apart from the holiday, it was pointed out that to-day an unfavorable bank statement is almost certain to be issued, for during the week the loss in cash by the banks has been in the neighborhood of $6,000,000, in large measure because of the shipments of currency to the West for crop-moving purposes. Expectation of this statement, the pessimists declared, would be another factor likely to deter would-be purchasers. And hence the many predictions of a dull and heavy market.

The developments of the day show clearly how little these wiseacres knew of the real situation, how little they appreciated the force of the interests behind the market, or how little they counted upon the surprising foreign and home demand for stocks. Instead of an inactive market, invariably seen before a holiday, there was a fair degree of activity, more than 400,000 shares changing hands, while, more remarkable, in the face of the persistent realizing all day prices steadily advanced, with the closing figures generally the highest for the day and showing many net gains. A few of them only need be set forth as representative. They are: Union Pacific, 1½; Atchison, 1; Canadian Pacific, 1½; St. Paul, ⅞; St. Paul preferred, 2; Chicago Terminal, 1⅝; Delaware and Hudson, 2¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1⅝; Erie, 1⅜; Erie first preferred, 1¼; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 1½; Nickel Plate, 2; Nickel Plate first preferred, 2½; Nickel Plate second preferred, 2; Wisconsin Central, 1⅝; Amalgamated Copper, 1; American Smelters, 1⅛; American Tobacco certificates, 3¾, and Colorado Fuel, 1¾.

In fact, reviewing the list, it will be found that every important stock on the board showed an advance. More, the trading was very well diversified, the number of individual stocks traded in being larger than for some time—and this though Erie common stock alone contributed over 70,000 shares out of the day's total. This, so expert opinion runs, clearly indicates a very general interest and suggests, so it is declared, not that the upward movement in prices culminated on Monday last, but rather that that movement has but begun, and will continue so long as the wonderful prosperity of the country warrants it.

As for news developments during the day, there was none of consequence to influence the market one way or the other, unless it be the familiar story of good times and increased earnings told by the published railway reports. For instance, for July the Reading Company reported an increase in net, as compared with the corresponding month last year, of $88,260, and St. Louis and San Francisco an increase of $168,990, while for the third week of August Seaboard Air Line reported an increase in its gross earnings of $30,000. It is true that the reports in respect to the steel strike continued favorable and suggestive of an early settlement of the strike, but this can hardly be said to be news. Perhaps the most significant general development of the day was the failure of any money squeeze over the holiday to materialize, most of the day's call loans being made at 2½ per cent., with the figure at no time rising higher than 3 per cent., and a sharp decline toward the close of business in sterling exchange bringing the rate within almost 1 cent of the gold importing point and leading to expectations that gold will be shipped here from Europe perhaps next week.

Coming to the stocks themselves, the Eries were easily the features, nearly 90,000 shares of the three issues being traded in at substantial advances. One Stock Exchange house alone took 10,000 shares of the common stock, the buying being attended by reports that Morgan, Vanderbilt, and Pennsylvania interests alike were the leading purchasers. It seems to be agreed that some important developments in the affairs of the company are pending, but what their nature cannot be learned. The strength of the Vanderbilt stocks, notably the Nickel Plate issues, was another market feature, the Street hearing in this connection that the Vanderbilt plan of reorganization had at last been decided upon. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were likewise notably strong, under purchases ascribed to the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb interests, who are quoted by their friends as predicting great things for both properties. Gould brokers were buyers of their securities, notably Western Union and Missouri Pacific. As a 5 per cent. stock, with a record of over 130 consecutive dividends, Western Union, it is claimed, is selling ridiculously low. Short covering was responsible for the rise in Smelters common stock. Atchison was bought for pool account.

London's dealings in this market amounted to about 30,000 shares, all purchases.

## TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

The week now drawing to a close—the last of the month—witnesses in trade and business circles a much more hopeful feeling than prevailed in the early part of August. Then the steel strike had just begun, the corn crop scare was present in full force, a feeling of labor uncertainty was in the air, and, generally, the prophets of great trouble to come had not a little ammunition to hand. Now all this is changed. The steel strike is as good as settled, crop reports grow better, general business flourishes, railway earnings steadily increase, and there is money a-plenty for all legitimate business purposes. It is a refreshing, a reassuring change.

The trade reviews sum the situation up well, as presented by extracts herewith.

Bradstreet's says:

A further improvement in corn-crop advices, confidence in the early ending of the steel strike, a further advance in cotton—due, however, to crop deterioration as much as to the better tone of dry goods trade advices—and last, but not least, the advent of cooler weather, are unitedly responsible for a still further enlargement of general trade distribution at nearly all markets, and a perceptibly better and more cheerful tone of business generally. Specially good reports come from such centres as Chicago, which reports a very heavy business in dry goods, clothing, and shoes; from St. Louis, which advises of unusual activity among jobbers and the dry goods trade in August beyond expectation; from Kansas City, which reports that jobbers have all they can do to handle business offering, and from Omaha, which reports August trade larger than last year. Those dispatches are apparently only corroborative of results obtained from a special investigation by Bradstreet's throughout the entire corn growing section, which point to a yield of not less than 1,400,000,000 bushels of that cereal, and that reiterate earlier reports that the good crop of wheat and high prices for that cereal and corn will nearly or quite offset the ill-effect which might otherwise arise from the shortage of the typical American cereal.

Dun's says:

August opened with the commercial sky overcast by storm clouds that threatened serious injury to the steel industry, while drought in the Southwest aroused pessimistic predictions that business was on the verge of a severe setback. Thousands of idle strikers, together with a profitless season in agricultural regions, meant inactivity in manufacturing, trade, and transportation, according to the prophets of evil. Instead of these calamitous conditions, however, the month ends with a horizon that is almost clear, and each day resumption of work at an idle mill adds to the productive capacity, while cancelled orders for merchandise from dealers in the drought section are rapidly reinstated. After many years of steadily increasing prosperity, the farming population can face moderate losses with equanimity. Jobbers and manufacturers report that orders for Fall goods have exceeded any previous year, with noticeable demand for the better grades, and there is definite measure of active trade in bank exchanges at this city 74.0 per cent. larger than in the same week last year, and 20.5 per cent. above 1899, while at other leading cities the increase is 36.2 and 25.0 per cent., respectively. Although scarcity of freight cars holds back a large tonnage, railway earnings thus far reported for August show a gain of 12.1 per cent. over last year and 23.6 per cent. over 1899.

Of iron and steel, Bradstreet's says:

The air of patient serenity with which the iron and steel trades view the trade and strike situation is significant of the confidence growing that the end of the strike is in sight. Predictions that it will not last more than ten days longer are made by the officials of the companies affected. Leaving out this matter, the trade is in good shape, and consumption is large. Finished products, such as hoops, tubes, sheets, and tin plates, are still bringing high premiums. Structural material, plate, and bar mills have orders for months ahead. Wire is scarce at Chicago, owing to the Joliet shut-down. At Pittsburg merchant furnaces are at the end of their orders, and must pile stocks next month if the strike lasts. Foundry iron is in good demand at St. Louis, and hardware is in active distribution at all Western markets.

On the same subject, as well as on some general matters, Dun's says:

Quotations of steel products are still nominal owing to the difficulty experienced in securing prompt delivery. Where consumers are in need of immediate shipments they are ready to pay premiums, but on distant contracts conditions are unchanged. It is estimated that not more than 20 per cent. of the steel company's capacity has been stopped by the strike, and this proportion daily decreases. Pig iron consumption has been curtailed, and an increase in furnace stocks on Sept. 1 is expected, but prices are fairly steady because of the large demand anticipated when work is fully resumed. Consumers of tin plate have secured supplies abroad so that their work is not badly handicapped, and while it is to be deplored that American capital and wage earners will lose the profits of this business, it is fortunate that other industries are not disturbed.

Footwear shops continue in splendid position and the demand for leather is large at well maintained prices. Hides are sharing the improvement, with higher prices and activity at the West. Woolen mills are crowded with orders, even the smaller concerns participating, and the wool market is steady despite weakness abroad. Both raw rubber and silk are strong, bearing witness to the better conditions in these industries.

## CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review, wholesale provisions, dry goods, and hardware are in better demand, and retail trade also shows improvement at St. John, but collections are as slow as usual at this season. Prospects favor an increase in through shipments of Western produce during the coming Winter. Preparations for Fall business make activity at Halifax in wholesale lines, but retail is still slack and lumber shipments are slow. The annual industrial exhibition brings retail merchants to Toronto, and millinery and dry goods are especially active. Hamilton reports improvement in most lines with prices firmer. Weather conditions are favorable at Quebec, and tourist travel heavy and increasing. Trade is good and collections are satisfactory at Montreal. Jobbers are quiet at Winnipeg, but Fall prospects are bright, and the wheat crop is considered beyond danger. Victoria reports trade quiet and collections only fair.

## MINING DIVIDENDS.

It is noteworthy that although only fifty-two companies engaged in the mineral industry of this country reported to The Engineering and Mining Journal, the total dividends in August were $14,746,255, or 16 per cent. greater than in the previous month. This increase was due mostly to the heavy disbursements by the iron and steel and the copper companies. Of the $3,418,544 paid by thirty-nine metal mines, four copper properties alone reported over 73 per cent., or $2,520,275. This group was led by the Boston and Montana, in Montana, which made its third quarterly payment of $1,500,000, being at the rate of 160 per cent. per annum on a share capital of $3,750,000, thus placing it in the front rank of profitable mines. The greater part of this dividend goes into the treasury of the Amalgamated Copper Company, which is the largest stockholder. Such revenue is used by the Amalgamated Company to pay 8 per cent. annually in dividends on its outstanding capital stock of $150,058,600, since it operates no mines directly.

Of the thirty-three gold, silver, and lead companies making disbursements, some have changed their monthly declarations to quarterly. This is especially the case where the list of stockholders is very large and the monthly payments have been small, as in the Cripple Creek district, Colorado, where mines are paying from 6 to 36 per cent. annually on capitalizations that range from $500,000 to $5,000,000. Of all the gold mines paying this month, the Consolidated Mercur, in Utah, leads with $125,000 on a five-million-dollar share capital. Next in order is the great Homestake property in the Black Hills, South Dakota, which announced its usual monthly dividend of $105,000, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on a twenty-one-million-dollar capitalization.

The zinc properties are not paying as well as formerly, and little is heard of the companies that were formed a few years ago with such large capitals, upon which regular monthly dividends were promised indefinitely.

There were three coal and coke companies that reported $191,782. The National Salt Company also paid its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. ($105,000) on its common stock, and 1¾ per cent. ($87,500) on the preferred, making the total disbursements since incorporation $1,297,500, or nearly 11 per cent. on its combined capital of $12,000,000.

Already there have been some heavy quarterly dividend declarations for September, and from all accounts the closing months of this year will show very effectively the profitable operations of the mineral and metallurgical industries of the United States in 1901.

## CURRENCY MOVEMENTS.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co., in their regular review, say:

"The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $6,276,500. The banks received from the interior $4,395,300, and shipped to the interior $7,848,800, of which $1,850,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to Chicago. A large part of the direct shipments also went to Chicago, and a considerable amount to the South and East. The loss on interior transactions was $3,453,500. This is the largest loss to the interior this year with one exception, the first week in April.

"The banks received new gold on New York Assay Office checks, $1,082,100, and from the Pacific Coast, $420,100. Total new gold, $1,502,200. Payments during the week for bonds purchased by the Treasury amounted to $348,500. There was a shipment of $50,000 gold to Canada. The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $14,305,300, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $18,929,000. Loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper, $4,623,700. The gain from new gold and bond purchases was $1,850,700, and the loss to the interior, Sub-Treasury, and on gold shipments to Canada was $8,127,200. So the net loss was $6,276,500.

"That the movement of currency to the West and South this year is earlier than it was last is shown by the fact that from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1900, the transfers through the Sub-Treasury were only $350,000, all to New Orleans. This year the transfers from July 1 to Aug. 30 amount to $4,275,000, of which $725,000 went to New Orleans and $3,550,000 to Chicago.

"The large loss to the banks on Sub-Treasury transactions proper is due in part to the fact that pension payments for the week were only $913,000, but the chief cause is the collection of a surplus revenue by the Government."

## WALL STREET TOPICS.

Shipments of 406,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Estimated increase of $450,000 in Rock Island's gross earnings for July.

Capital stock of the Central Iron and Steel Company increased from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

American Hydraulic Brick Company said to have been chartered under New Jersey laws, with a capital of $15,000,000 for the purpose of consolidating a large number of hydraulic brick companies of the East and Central West.

According to Chicago dispatches a meeting of the Directors of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company has been called for next week in this city to determine the details of the increase in the capital stock.

Arrangements being made for a general meeting of trunk line Presidents in this city the second week in September, for the purpose of discussing the traffic and rate situation.

Intimations, from what are said to be official sources, that the forthcoming annual report of the Denver and Rio Grande will be one of the best, if not the best, ever issued by the company.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $178,896,697; balances, $9,432,453; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $335,398.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. for short and 2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very weak. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.86⅛; cables, $4.86¾; commercial bills, $4.83⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.20 and 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95 3-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—50@60c discount. Boston—17c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Money was in fair demand to-day, principally for month-end requirements. Discounts were quiet.

On the Stock Exchange, the tendency was good. Americans had the monopoly of the small amount of business transacted. Consols and first-class securities were in better demand. Home rails were steady and inactive. Foreigners were neglected. Grand Trunks were firm and active. Canadian Pacifics were firm. Eries and Union Pacifics were the features. The closing was firm.

Consols for money, 94⅝; consols for account, 94 13-16; Anaconda, 9½; Atchison, 81⅞; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 107¾; Canadian Pacific, 113⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48¾; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 172; Denver and Rio Grande, 47¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95; Erie, 45⅛; Erie first preferred, 74¼; Erie second preferred, 60; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 109¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 158½; Norfolk and Western, 58⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 101¼; Ontario and Western, 37⅝; Pennsylvania, 75¾; Reading, 22⅞; Reading first preferred, 39¾; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 90¼; Southern Pacific, 62; Union Pacific, 104¼; Union Pacific preferred, 92¼; United States Steel, 47; United States Steel preferred, 97¼; Wabash, 23⅜; Wabash preferred, 43.

Spanish 4s, 70⅝; Rand mines, 41½.

Bar silver steady at 27d. per ounce.

Money, 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Gold premiums were quoted to-day at Buenos Ayres at 131.60; at Madrid, 39.85; Lisbon, 38.50; at Rome, 4.15.

### In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Business on the Boerse to-day was more active and prices were firmer, the ease of money inducing purchases. Home funds and Chinese improved. Banks were well supported, and there was speculative buying of coal and iron shares. Canadian Pacifics and Northern Pacifics were in good demand on the increase in traffic receipts. Transvaal bonds were neglected. Discount short bills advanced to 3 per cent., due to the demand for money on account of the settlement.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, the feature of the transactions being the buoyancy of De Beers. Kafirs were firm and advanced. There was good buying of Rio Tintos and rentes. Toward the close Rio Tintos reacted slightly, but rentes continued to improve and at the close were firm. Tramways were weaker.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 80c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.40.

## BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3@3½ per cent., and New York funds sold at 16⅔c discount. Exchanges, $17,105,416; balances, $1,268,324. Call money is still quoted at from 3½ to 4½ per cent., with very little business doing. Time money is held closely, that is, for most of the collateral loans offering, and loans range at from 4 to 5 per cent., according to dates, collateral, and names. In commercial paper, the market is quiet, with best names selling from 4½ to 5 per cent., and fair names as high as 5½ per cent. The stock market was active and strong at many points. Complete transactions were as follows:

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RAILROADS. | | | |
| 395 | Atchison | 80 | 79¼ | 80 |
| 375 | Atchison pf. | 98⅝ | 98 | 98⅝ |
| 15 | Boston & Albany | 258 | 258 | 258 |
| 5 | Boston & Maine | 192½ | 192½ | 192½ |
| 2 | C. J. R. & S. Y. | 157 | 157 | 157 |
| 18 | Detroit & Grand Rap. pf. | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| 300 | Erie | 43⅞ | 43⅝ | 43⅞ |
| 100 | Erie 1st pf. | 58⅞ | 58⅝ | 58⅞ |
| 48 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 214½ | 214½ | 214½ |
| 715 | Union Pacific | 104½ | 102¾ | 104 |
| 45 | West End | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| | TELEPHONES. | | | |
| 567 | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 169½ | 168½ | 168½ |
| 127 | Erie | 46 | 45 | 45½ |
| 200 | Mexican | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| | ELECTRICS. | | | |
| 25 | General | 264 | 264 | 264 |
| 500 | Massachusetts | 40 | 39¼ | 39⅝ |
| 16 | Massachusetts pf. | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 100 | Seattle | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 400 | Seattle pf. | 99½ | 98 | 99½ |
| 300 | Westinghouse | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| 30 | Am. Ag. Chemical | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 50 | Am. Ag. Chemical pf. | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ |
| 20 | Am. Pneu. Service pf. | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 433 | American Sugar | 136 | 135 | 135⅝ |
| 27 | American Sugar pf. | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| 50 | American Woolen | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 55 | American Woolen pf. | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 15 | Consolidated Gas | 226 | 226 | 226 |
| 110 | Dominion Iron & Steel | 25 | 24⅜ | 25 |
| 5 | Mergenthaler | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| 30 | N. E. Gas & Coke | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 20 | Reece Button Hole | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 313 | United Fruit | 86 | 85 | 85⅝ |
| 55 | U. S. Leather | 14¼ | 13⅝ | 14¼ |
| 355 | United Shoe Machine | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 295 | United Shoe Mach. pf. | 27 | 26⅞ | 27 |
| 1,539 | United States Steel | 45⅝ | 45 | 45½ |
| 948 | United States Steel pf. | 95½ | 94¾ | 95 |
| | MINING. | | | |
| 2,010 | Adventure | 32 | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 1,145 | Allouez | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 3,515 | Amalgamated | 120 | 118 | 120 |
| 220 | Anaconda | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 220 | Arcadian | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| 220 | Arnold | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ |
| 290 | Atlantic | 38 | 37 | 38 |
| 155 | Baltic | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 200 | Bingham | 42½ | 42 | 42 |
| 100 | Bonanza | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 480 | Centennial | 31½ | 31 | 31 |
| 50 | Central Oil | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 25 | Cochiti | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 100 | Cons. Mercur | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 615 | Copper Range | 80½ | 79 | 79 |
| 20 | Daly-West | 43 | 42 | 42 |
| 150 | Dominion Coal | 40¼ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 5 | Dominion Coal pf. | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 860 | Elm River | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 878 | Franklin | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 19⅛ |
| 1,875 | Isle Royale | 39½ | 38 | 38½ |
| 9,258 | Mass | 36⅝ | 34 | 35¼ |
| 630 | Mayflower | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2 11-16 |
| 3,295 | Michigan | 18 | 17½ | 18 |
| 825 | Mohawk | 53 | 52½ | 53 |
| 100 | National | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 285 | Old Colony | 5 | 4¾ | 5 |
| 875 | Old Dominion | 33½ | 33⅛ | 33⅜ |
| 2,638 | Osceola | 111 | 103 | 111 |
| 197 | Parrot | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 990 | Phoenix | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ |
| 101 | Quincy | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| 310 | Rhode Island | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 15 | Santa Fé | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 65 | Tamarack | 350 | 347 | 350 |
| 1,450 | Trinity | 37 | 36¾ | 37 |
| 5,120 | United States | 21¼ | 20¼ | 21 |
| 746 | United States Oil | 15⅝ | 15 | 15¼ |
| 850 | Utah | 30 | 29½ | 29¾ |
| 2,515 | Victoria | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 50 | Winona | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 260 | Wolverine | 67 | 66¾ | 67 |
| 3,260 | Wyandotte | 2¾ | 2 | 2⅛ |

British Columbia, 13 bid, 14½ asked.

## BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—The market to-day scored an increase in the volume of business, without scoring any uniform changes in prices. The net results were mixed. Some of the issues more directly speculative divided on the side of both gains and losses. The purely investment class was mostly firmer. The chief point of weakness was Cotton Duck stock, which yielded 2¼ points in the first sale recorded for several weeks. The bonds, on the other hand, were steady to strong. The stock is being depressed, so it is claimed, with the view of starting a rapid upward movement from the low point. Some shrewd speculators are absorbing on that theory. Seaboards were quite firm, the common holding most of Thursday's advance, while the preferred and bonds closed higher. The reported increases in earnings are helping to force these issues gradually higher. Trust company shares were less prominent. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,888 shares of stock and $202,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Fidelity & Dep. Trust | 170 | 167 | 170 |
| 60 | Continental | 232 | 231 | 232 |
| 10 | Cotton Duck | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1,000 | Maryland Brewing | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 250 | Maryland Brewing pf. | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 50 | Peabody Insurance | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 200 | United Rys | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 5 | Western Maryland | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 40 | Atlantic Coast Line pf. | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 512 | Seaboard | 28¾ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 730 | Seaboard pf. | 52 | 51½ | 52 |
| $64,000 | Seaboard 4s | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 16,000 | Seaboard 10-year 5s | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 20,000 | Ga. & Ala. Cons. 5s | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 20,000 | Ga. & Ala. 5s pf. | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 10,000 | Ga. South. & Fla. 5s | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 4,000 | West Va. Central 6s | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 2,000 | United Ry. 4s | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 2,000 | United Ry. Incomes | 72⅝ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 2,500 | Consolidated Gas 6s | 112¾ | 112½ | 112¾ |
| 4,000 | Consolidated Gas 5s | 112½ | 112¼ | 112½ |
| 25,000 | Cotton Duck Incomes | 58¾ | 58¼ | 58¾ |
| 1,000 | Cotton Duck 5s | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Fifty and sixty cents' discount was charged for New York exchange to-day. Interest rates for call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent. Diamond Match was the only feature of the local market. That stock continues to show a strong tone, prices advancing to-day to 153 cash and 150½ ex-dividend. What outside buying comes in seems to be based on the idea that the Gould interests in the property have been quietly adding to their holdings of the stock for some time, and that this means that the position of the company with respect to the match trade is growing more favorable. Prices for Biscuit and Tin Can showed little change from yesterday. The rest of the list attracted little interest. Complete transactions were as follows:

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 650 | American Can | 25⅛ | 25 | 25⅛ |
| 7 | Chicago Edison | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| 220 | Chicago Union Traction | 18 | 17½ | 18 |
| 2 | Chicago Union Trac. pf. | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 185 | Diamond Match, ex div. | 151¾ | 150½ | 151¾ |
| 220 | Diamond Match, cash | 153¾ | 153 | 153¾ |
| 25 | Lake St. | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 885 | National Biscuit | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 80 | National Biscuit pf. | 103 | 102¾ | 103 |
| 560 | National Carbon | 18 | 17½ | 18 |
| 442 | Shelby Steel Tube | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ |
| 50 | Shelby Steel Tube pf. | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The local market was generally strong, though dealings were limited. Of the local list, the Choctaw issues, Lehigh Valley, Union Traction, and Cambria Steel were most prominent. The Readings furnished a large proportion of the day's business. The political developments at Pittsburg caused a sharp reaction in Consolidated Traction, and Philadelphia Company was fractionally lower. American Railways sold at 41. It is anticipated that the company's line from Joliet to Chicago will be completed next week. Union Traction was draggy, owing to unsettled differences between the company on the employes' organization. The close was generally firm. The Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow and Monday.

The money market is very firm, though funds are abundant. Call loans, 4 to 4½ per cent.; time loans, 4½ to 6; commercial paper, 4½ to 6. Complete stock transactions were as follows:

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | American Railways | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 33 | Bell Telephone | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 100 | Camden Land | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 4,461 | Cambria Steel, Drex. rts. | 28¼ | 27½ | 28 |
| 100 | Cambria Steel rcts | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 1,738 | Choctaw trust ctfs | 70½ | 69 | 70 |
| 908 | Choctaw pf. tr. ctfs | 57¼ | 56 | 57¼ |
| 875 | Cons. Trac. of Pitts | 23⅞ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ |
| 360 | Danville Bessemer | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 50 | Electric Co. of America | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 55 | Int. Power & Dynamite | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 2,122 | Lehigh Valley | 36⅞ | 36⅝ | 36⅞ |
| 310 | Lehigh Navigation | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| 100 | Marsden Company | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 675 | Palmetto Company | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 3,250 | Philadelphia Electric | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 39 | Pennsylvania | 73⅞ | 73¾ | 73⅞ |
| 100 | Philadelphia Traction | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 500 | Philadelphia Company | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 43 | Philadelphia & Erie | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 200 | Penn. Electric Vehicle | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Railway Co. gen. | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 4,101 | Reading tr. ctfs | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22⅝ |
| 825 | Read. 1st pf., tr.ctfs. | 38 13-16 | 38 11-16 | 38¾ |
| 1,320 | Read. 2d pf., tr. ctfs. | 28¼ | 27⅞ | 28 1-16 |
| 300 | Susq. Iron & Steel | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 100 | Southern Railway | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ |
| 1,000 | Tidewater Steel | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ |
| 110 | United Gas Imp. | 117¼ | 117 | 117 |
| 3,749 | Union Traction | 30⅜ | 29⅞ | 30¼ |
| 2,175 | U. S. Steel com. | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ |
| 140 | U. S. Steel pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1 | W. J. & Seashore | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 200 | Warwick Iron & Steel | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7½ |

## PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

| Sales. | Stock. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | A. V. Ry. pf. | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 360 | Crucible Steel | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ |
| 275 | Crucible Steel pf. | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ |
| 8,000 | Con. Gas 5s | 112 | 111⅝ | 112 |
| 1,900 | Con. Traction | 23¾ | 22⅞ | 23¼ |
| 100 | Chartier's Val. Water | 49½ | 49 | 49½ |
| 250 | Fire Proofing | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 100 | Pittsburg Coal | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 55 | Pittsburg Coal pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 115 | Pittsburg Brew. | 25¾ | 25⅝ | 25¾ |
| 300 | Pittsburg Brew. pf. | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| $3,000 | Pittsburg Brew. 6s | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 767 | West Elec. 2d pf. | 74 | 71¼ | 73⅞ |
| 1,225 | Window Glass | 63⅞ | 62 | 63⅞ |
| 30 | West. Air Brake | 185 | 185 | 185 |
| 320 | United States Steel | 45¼ | 45 | 45 |
| 158 | U. S. Steel pf. | 95 | 94¾ | 95 |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Iron Silver sold at .65.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .07, 500 Chollar at .07, 2,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 300 Hale & Norcross at .21, 200 Leadville at .08, 100 Little Chief at .14, 300 Mexican at .10, 100 Ophir at .78, 500 Phoenix at .10, and 500 Savage at .06.

## IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week are valued at $2,141,842, against $2,310,755 last week and $1,825,156 last year. The value marketed was $2,222,952, against $2,339,621 last week and $1,873,050 last year.

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Thursday were as follows:

| | Friday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .03 | .05 |
| Alpha Con | .01 | .02 |
| Andes | .01 | .01 |
| Belcher | .01 | .01 |
| Best & Belcher | .07 | .07 |
| Bullion | .01 | .01 |
| Caledonia | .16 | .17 |
| Challenge Con | .19 | .20 |
| Chollar | .04 | .04 |
| Confidence | .77 | .84 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | 1.70 | 1.75 |
| Con. Imperial | .01 | .01 |
| Crown Point | .05 | .05 |
| Gould & Curry | .08 | .08 |
| Hale & Norcross | .17 | .18 |
| Julia | .02 | .02 |
| Justice | .03 | .03 |
| Kentucky Con | .02 | .02 |
| Lady Washington Con | .01 | .01 |
| Mexican | .10 | .11 |
| Occidental Con | .02 | .02 |
| Ophir | .74 | .77 |
| Overman | .06 | .07 |
| Potosi | .04 | .04 |
| Savage | .06 | .05 |
| Seg Belcher | .01 | .01 |
| Sierra Nevada | .12 | .13 |
| Standard | 3.25 | 3.25 |
| Syndicate | .08 | .08 |
| St. Louis | .06 | .06 |
| Union Con | .08 | .09 |
| Utah Con | .04 | .02 |
| Yellow Jacket | .14 | .14 |
| Silver Bars | .58½ | .58½ |
| Mexican dollars | .47@47½ | 47@47½ |
| Drafts, sight | .10 | .10 |
| Telegraph | .12½ | .12½ |

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Friday. | | Thursday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bid. | Asked. | Bid. | Asked. |
| Acacia | 16⅝ | 16½ | 15½ | 16¼ |
| Alamo | 13⅝ | 14 | 13½ | 14 |
| Argentum | 11⅝ | 12½ | 11½ | 12 |
| Anaconda | 35 | 36 | 35 | 36 |
| Battle Mountain | 16 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ |
| Blue Bell | 15¾ | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 16½ |
| Butterfly | 38 | 40 | 38 | 40 |
| C. C. Cons | 8½ | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| Coriolanus | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¾ |
| C., C. & M. | 8¼ | 8½ | 8¾ | 9 |
| Columbine Victor | 7½ | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ |
| Dante | 5½ | 6 | 6 | 6½ |
| Doctor Jackpot | 68 | 70 | 71 | 72 |
| Elkton | 178 | 180 | 178 | 180 |
| El Paso | 55½ | 56 | 53 | 54 |
| Fanny Rawlings | 18 | 20 | 18 | 20½ |
| Findlay | 9½ | 10 | 9½ | 10 |
| Gold Dollar | 21 | 21¼ | 21⅜ | 21⅞ |
| Golden Cycle | 65 | 66 | 65 | 66 |
| Golden Fleece | 37 | 40 | 35 | 38½ |
| Gold Knob | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 6½ |
| Gold Sovereign | 5¼ | 5½ | 4½ | 5⅝ |
| Gould | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 16¾ |
| Hart | 8 | 10½ | 8 | 11 |
| Ingham | 16¼ | 18 | 16¼ | 17½ |
| Isabella | 56 | 57¾ | 59 | 59½ |
| Jackpot | 40 | 45 | 41 | 45 |
| Keystone | 8 | 10 | 8½ | 9½ |
| Last Dollar | 62 | 65 | 62 | 63 |
| Lexington | 6⅝ | 7 | 6¾ | 7 |
| Little Puck | 7½ | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 8 |
| Mint | 18½ | 20 | 18 | 20 |
| Mollie Gibson | 32½ | 36 | 35 | 36 |
| Molly Dwyer | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7½ |
| Mary Cashen | 13½ | 14 | 13½ | 14 |
| Moon Anchor | 29½ | 29¾ | 29½ | 30 |
| National | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3¾ |
| Nugget | 18 | 18¾ | 18 | 20 |
| New Haven | 5¾ | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 |
| Orphan | 17½ | 18 | 17½ | 18 |
| Pharmacist | 9½ | 10 | 9½ | 10 |
| Pinnacle | 9 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 |
| Pointer | 8 | 8¾ | 8 | 8½ |
| Portland | 300 | 306 | 303 | 310 |
| Rose Maud | 5¼ | 6 | 6 | 6½ |
| Rose Nicol | 6½ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | 7 |
| Republic | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Rocky Mountain | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| Sedan | 7½ | 8⅞ | 8 | 8½ |
| Vindicator | 115 | 118 | 112 | 116 |
| Work | 14½ | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 15¾ |
| Zoe | 2⅞ | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 |

## FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company and of coupons to be paid by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, American Coal Company and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was dull, only one issue being dealt in to any material extent. To the triple holiday, beginning to-day and lasting until next Tuesday, was attributed the listlessness of yesterday's market.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were again the feature of the market, $689,000 worth being traded in at prices ranging from 69 to 69⅜. The closing bid was 69¼.

⁂

DOMINION SECURITIES was active, sales of 2,000 shares being reported at from 76 to 78, with a closing bid of 77½.

⁂

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE was bid for at 5⅛ on the strength of the announcement that each stockholder had received an offer from C. W. Morse for all of his holdings at 50 per cent. of the actual amount that each had paid in, the offer being conditioned upon the deposit of at least two-thirds of the issued and outstanding stock at the City Trust Company on or before Sept. 10, 1901.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

### Industrial and Miscellaneous.

| | Aug. 30. | | Aug. 29. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bid. | Asked. | Bid. | Asked. |
| American Banknote | 55 | 57 | 55 | 57 |
| American Can | 24⅝ | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅞ |
| American Can pf | 75 | 75¼ | 75 | 75¼ |
| American Chicle | 87 | 90 | 85 | 90 |
| American Chicle pf | 81 | 83 | 81 | 83 |
| Am. Hide & Leather | 8 | 9¼ | 8 | 9¼ |
| Am. Hide & Leather pf. | 35½ | 37½ | 35½ | 37½ |
| American Malt 6s | 93 | 94 | 93 | 94 |
| *American Thread pf. | 4 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4⅝ |
| American Typefounders | 55 | 60 | 55 | 60 |
| Aberdeen Copper | 28 | 31 | 28 | 31 |
| *British Columbia Copper | 13⅛ | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14¼ |
| British Exchequer 3s | 98 | 98⅜ | 98 | 98⅜ |
| *California Copper | ½ | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ |
| Camden Land | 1¼ | 1¾ | 1¼ | 1¾ |
| Cast-Iron Pipe | 7¼ | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7⅝ |
| Cast-Iron Pipe pf | 34 | 36½ | 34 | 36 |
| Central Fireworks | 20½ | 22½ | 20½ | 22½ |
| Central Fireworks pf | 70 | 75 | 70 | 75 |
| Central of So. Am. Tel. | 105 | 108 | 105 | 108 |
| Compressed Gas Capsule | 2½ | 3 | 2½ | 3 |
| Compressed Air | 14½ | 16¼ | 14½ | 16¼ |
| Con. Refrigerating | 6¼ | 7 | 6¼ | 7 |
| Con. Rubber Tire pf | 2½ | 4 | 2½ | 4 |
| Con. Rubber Tire pf | .. | 26½ | .. | 26½ |
| Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s | 27 | 33 | 27 | 33 |
| Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i. | 69¼ | 69⅜ | 68⅞ | 69 |
| Continental Tobacco deb. | 104 | 106½ | 104 | 106½ |
| Cramps' Shipyard | 77 | 79 | 77 | 79 |
| Detroit Southern, w. i. | 13½ | 14 | 13 | 13½ |
| Detroit South. pf., w. i. | 40 | 41 | 40 | 41 |
| Detroit Southern 4s | 84 | 85 | 84 | 85 |
| Dominion Securities | 77½ | 78 | 76 | 76¾ |
| Electric Boat | 20 | 22 | 18 | 22 |
| Electric Boat pf | 49½ | 52 | 49½ | 52 |
| Elec. Lead Reduction | 1½ | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1⅞ |
| Electric Vehicle | 5½ | 6½ | 5½ | 6½ |
| Electric Vehicle pf | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 |
| *Electro-Pneumatic | 1½ | 2 | 1½ | 2 |
| Empire Steel | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Empire Steel pf | 35 | 40 | 35 | 40 |
| Flemington Coal & Coke | ½ | 3 | ½ | 3 |
| General Carriage | ⅝ | ⅞ | ½ | ¾ |
| General Chemical | 63½ | 67 | 63½ | 67 |
| General Chemical pf | 99½ | 100½ | 99½ | 100½ |
| German Treasury 4s | 101⅝ | 102 | 101⅝ | 102 |
| Hall Signal | 39 | 44 | 39 | 44 |
| Havana Commercial | 8 | 9¼ | 8 | 9¼ |
| Havana Commercial pf | 42 | 44 | 42 | 44 |
| Hudson River Tel. | 120 | 123 | 120 | 123 |
| Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued | 77 | 77½ | 76⅝ | 77 |
| Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued | 86 | 86½ | 86 | 86½ |
| Lorillard pf. | 118 | .. | 118 | .. |
| Markeen Copper | 1½ | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1⅞ |
| Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| Nat. Enam. & Stamp. | 21½ | 23 | 21½ | 23 |
| Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf. | 83 | 85 | 83 | 84½ |
| National Sugar pf. | 106 | 107 | 106 | 107 |
| New England Transport | ½ | ¾ | ½ | ¾ |
| N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P. | 21½ | 23 | 21½ | 23 |
| N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf. | 67 | 70 | 67 | 70 |
| N. Y. Realty Corp. | 150 | 160 | 150 | 160 |
| N. Y. Trans., $20 paid | 10½ | 11 | 10½ | 11 |
| Otis Elevator | 34 | 35 | 34 | 35 |
| Otis Elevator pf. | 96 | 98 | 96½ | 98 |
| Peo., Dec. & Evansville | ¾ | 1 | ¾ | 1 |
| Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie | 34 | 36 | 34½ | 36 |
| Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf. | 70 | 72 | 70 | 73 |
| Retsof | 48 | .. | 48 | .. |
| Retsof bonds | 78 | 81 | 78 | 81 |
| Royal Baking Powder pf. | 100 | 101 | 100 | 101 |
| Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend | 140 | 145 | 140 | 145 |
| St. Louis Transit | 26⅞ | 27¼ | 26¾ | 27¼ |
| Seaboard Air Line 5s | 101 | 101½ | 101 | 101½ |
| Seaboard Air Line 4s | 83½ | 84¼ | 83½ | 84¼ |
| Seaboard Air Line | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | 28 | 28⅝ |
| Seaboard Air Line pf. | 51½ | 51⅝ | 51 | 51⅝ |
| Singer Mfg. | 240 | 250 | 240 | 250 |
| Southern Light & T. 5s | 81½ | 82½ | 81½ | 82½ |
| Standard Coupler | 28 | 32 | 28 | 32 |
| Standard Coupler pf. | 115 | 125 | 115 | 125 |
| Standard Oil of N. J. | 770 | 775 | 770 | 776 |
| Storage Power | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| Tennessee Copper | 18½ | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid | 5⅛ | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Tidewater Coal | 6 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6⅜ |
| Trenton Potteries | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| Trenton Potteries pf. | 63 | 70 | 63 | 70 |
| Union Copper | 5¼ | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ |
| Union Typewriter | 65 | 65½ | 65 | 65½ |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf. | 119 | 121 | 119 | 121 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 117 | 119 | 117 | 119 |
| United R. of St. L. 4s | 89 | 89½ | 89 | 89½ |
| United Rys. of St. L. pf. | 81½ | 82 | 81½ | 82½ |
| U. S. Cotton Duck | 30 | 31½ | 30 | 31 |
| U. S. Cotton Duck pf. | 90 | 91 | 90 | 91 |
| U. S. Reduction & Ref. | 41 | 42 | 41 | 42 |
| U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf. | 60 | 61 | 60 | 61 |
| U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds. | .. | 97 | .. | 97 |
| Universal Tobacco, w. i. | 19 | 21 | 19 | 21 |
| Universal Tob. pf., w. i. | .. | 58 | .. | 58 |
| Va. Coal, I. & C. | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds | 38 | 40 | 37 | 40 |
| Westinghouse Air Brake | 188 | 192 | 188 | 192 |
| White Knob | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 112½ | 113½ | 112½ | 113½ |

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

### Street Railways.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broadway & 7th Av. | 246 | 250 | 246 | 250 |
| Broadway & 7th Av. 1st. | 101½ | 102 | 101½ | 102 |
| Broadway & 7th Av. 2d. | 108 | 110 | 108 | 110 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s. | 114 | 116 | 114 | 116 |
| Broadway Surface 2d. | 104 | 105 | 104 | 105 |
| Brooklyn City R. R. | 242 | 244 | 242 | 244 |
| Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s. | 100¾ | 103 | 100¾ | 103 |
| Central Park, N. & E. R. | 208 | 220 | 208 | 220 |
| Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s. | 104 | 106 | 104 | 105 |
| Columbus Railway | 45¼ | 46½ | 45¼ | 46½ |
| Columbus Railway pf. | 102½ | 105 | 102½ | 105 |
| Con. Traction of N. J. | 66 | 68 | 66 | 68 |
| Con. Traction 5s | 108½ | 109½ | 108½ | 109½ |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 400 | 410 | 400 | 410 |
| 42d St., M. & St.N.Av.1st. | 112½ | 114½ | 112½ | 114½ |
| 42d St., M.& St.N.Av.2d. | 99 | 101 | 99 | 101 |
| Grand Rapids St. Ry. | 28 | 31 | 28 | 31 |
| Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf. | 81½ | 82½ | 81½ | 82½ |
| Jersey City, Hob. & Pat. | 19½ | 20¼ | 19½ | 20¼ |
| Jersey C., H. & P. 4s | 81½ | 82¼ | 81½ | 82¼ |
| Nassau Electric 4s | 97½ | 98½ | 97½ | 98½ |
| New Orleans Traction | 27 | 29 | 27 | 29 |
| New Orleans Traction pf. | 102 | 103 | 102 | 103 |
| Ninth Av. R. R. | 196 | 205 | 196 | 205 |
| North Jersey St. R.R. 4s. | 81½ | 82½ | 81½ | 82½ |
| North Jersey St. R. R. | 23½ | 25 | 23½ | 25 |
| Second Av. R.R. consols. | 119 | 120 | 119 | 120 |
| Sixth Av. R. R. | 175 | .. | 175 | .. |
| Steinway R.R. Co.1st 6s. | 119 | 121 | 119 | 121 |
| Syracuse Rapid Transit | 21 | 25 | 21 | 25 |
| Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf. | 62 | 70 | 60 | 70 |
| 28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996 | 109 | 113 | 109 | 113 |
| Union Ry. 1st 5s | 116¼ | 117 | 116¼ | 117 |
| United Traction, Prov. | 109 | 111 | 109 | 111 |
| United Traction bonds | 113 | 114½ | 113 | 114½ |
| Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf. | 105 | 108 | 105 | 108 |

### Gas Companies.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Light & Trac. | 23 | 25 | 23 | 25 |
| American Light & Tr. pf. | 92 | 95 | 92 | 95 |
| Bay State Gas | 1 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 4½ | 6 | 4½ | 6 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st | 70 | 75 | 70 | 75 |
| Central Union 5s, gtd | 109 | 110 | 109 | 110 |
| Columbus Gas 5s | 106 | 107 | 106 | 107 |
| Con. Gas of Newark | 56 | 58 | 56 | 58 |
| Con. Gas of Newark bds. | 105 | 105¾ | 105 | 105¾ |
| Con. Gas of N. J. | 12 | 13½ | 12 | 13½ |
| Con. Gas of N. J. bonds | 80 | 82½ | 80 | 82½ |
| Consum. Gas (J. C. bds.) | 103 | 104 | 103 | 104 |
| Denver Gas | 30 | 34 | 30 | 34 |
| Denver Gas 5s | 74 | 77½ | 74 | 77½ |
| Essex & Hudson Gas | 31 | 35 | 31 | 35 |
| Indianapolis Gas | 60 | 68 | 60 | 68 |
| Ind. Gas bonds, 6s | 99½ | 101½ | 99½ | 101½ |
| Mutual Gas of N. Y. | 300 | 315 | 300 | 315 |
| New Amsterdam 5s | 108 | 108¼ | 107¾ | 108 |
| N. E. Gas & Coke | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| N. E. Gas & Coke 5s | 55½ | 56¾ | 55½ | 56¾ |
| N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 113 | 115 | 113 | 115 |
| N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. | 108 | 112 | 108 | 112 |
| Northern Union 5s | 108 | 110 | 108 | 110 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 95 | 96 | 95 | 96 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 86¼ | 88¼ | 86¼ | 88¼ |
| Standard Gas, New York | 130 | 135 | 130 | 135 |
| Standard Gas, N. Y., pf. | 150 | 155 | 150 | 155 |
| Standard Gas 1st | 116 | 117 | 115 | 117 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 18 | 22 | 18 | 22 |
| Western Gas | 97 | 99 | 97 | 99 |
| Western Gas 1st 5s | 107½ | 109¼ | 107½ | 109¼ |

### Ferry Companies.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn Ferry | 18 | 20 | 17 | 20 |
| East River Ferry | 67 | 69 | 67 | 69 |
| East River Ferry 5s | 96½ | 97 | 96½ | 97 |
| Hoboken Ferry con. 5s | 92 | 93½ | 92 | 93½ |
| Hoboken Ferry 1st | 112½ | 114 | 112½ | 114 |
| Hoboken Ferry | 80 | 81 | 80 | 81 |
| Union Ferry | 39 | 41 | 39 | 41 |
| Union Ferry 1st 5s | 95 | 97 | 95 | 97 |

## NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Rehm & Co. have been appointed Indianapolis Agents of the Assurance Company of America.

The New York Fire Patrol will establish a sixth company shortly with quarters on Courtlandt Avenue, in the Bronx.

Siegfried Schwarz of Chicago has been appointed Manager of the Western Department of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of this city.

Frank Lock, Eastern Manager of the Atlas Assurance Company, states that he has not authorized any statement to the effect that the Atlas and the Phoenix of London are proposing to amalgamate and that he has received no advices from London giving such information.

## Diamond Match Stock Listed.

The Stock Exchange yesterday listed $250,000 additional Diamond Match Company stock. The proceeds of this stock, it is stated, were put into the treasury of the company for general purposes.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 30, 1901.

| —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 119⅞ | 120 | 7,950 | Amalgamated Copper | 118⅝ | 120 | 118¾ | 120 | +1 |
| 3½ | 4 | 100 | American Bicycle | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | +¼ |
| 31⅛ | 31¼ | 310 | Am. Car & Found. Co. | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31 | 31 | −¼ |
| 87 | 87¼ | 310 | Am. C. & F. Co. pf. | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87¼ | 87¼ | +¼ |
| 31¾ | 32 | 700 | American Ice Co. | 31¼ | 31⅞ | 31¼ | 31⅞ | +⅝ |
| 69⅞ | 70 | 100 | American Ice Co. pf. | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | +⅞ |
| 20 | 27 | 150 | American Linseed Co. | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | −1⅞ |
| .. | 60½ | 100 | Am. Linseed Co. pf. | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | −1½ |
| 6¾ | 7 | 100 | American Malting Co. | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | ...... |
| 52¼ | 52½ | 13,975 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. | 51 | 52½ | 50½ | 52½ | +1½ |
| 99⅞ | 100¼ | 900 | Am. S. & R. Co. pf. | 101 | 101 | 100 | 100 | −⅞ |
| 26½ | 27 | 400 | American Locomotive | 26½ | 27 | 26½ | 27 | +⅞ |
| 135⅝ | 136 | 400 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. | 135½ | 135¾ | 135½ | 135¾ | +⅝ |
| 97 | 100 | 14 | Am. Tel. & Cable Co. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ...... |
| 138¾ | 138⅞ | 1,400 | Am. Tobacco ctfs. | 138½ | 138¾ | 138½ | 138¾ | +3¾ |
| 17½ | 18 | 230 | American Woolen | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | −½ |
| 78 | 80 | 10 | Am. Woolen pf | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | ...... |
| 46⅞ | 47 | 300 | Anaconda Cop. M. Co. | 46½ | 47 | 46½ | 47 | +¼ |
| 80⅛ | 80¼ | 21,800 | At., T. & S. F. | 79½ | 80¼ | 79⅝ | 80⅛ | +1 |
| 98⅜ | 98½ | 2,850 | At., T. & S. F. pf. | 97⅞ | 98½ | 97⅞ | 98½ | +⅝ |
| 104⅞ | 105 | 900 | Baltimore & Ohio | 104⅞ | 105 | 104⅝ | 105 | +⅜ |
| 75½ | 75¾ | 1,200 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 75 | 75¾ | 75 | 75½ | +¼ |
| 91 | 92¾ | 100 | Buff., Roch. & Pitts. | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | ...... |
| 69½ | 70 | 100 | Canada Southern | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | −1 |
| 113⅜ | 113½ | 3,350 | Canadian Pacific | 112⅜ | 113½ | 112⅛ | 113½ | +1½ |
| 47⅜ | 47½ | 1,000 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 47⅛ | 47½ | 47 | 47½ | +⅜ |
| 40½ | 40¾ | 500 | Chicago & Alton | 40 | 40½ | 40 | 40½ | +¼ |
| 78½ | 79 | 100 | Chicago & Alton pf. | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | +¼ |
| 22⅝ | 22⅞ | 560 | Chicago Great West. | 22¾ | 22⅞ | 22⅝ | 22¾ | ...... |
| 83½ | 86 | 100 | Chi. Gt. West. pf., A. | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | +1 |
| 47½ | 49¾ | 100 | Chi. Gt. West. pf., B. | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | +1 |
| 39½ | 39¾ | 900 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. | 38⅞ | 39½ | 38⅞ | 39½ | +¾ |
| 167⅝ | 167¾ | 9,150 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 167¼ | 167⅞ | 166⅞ | 167⅞ | +⅞ |
| 189 | 190 | 200 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | +2 |
| .. | .. | 600 | Chicago & Northw. | 195 | 196 | 195 | 195½ | −4 |
| 144¾ | 145 | 340 | Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 144¾ | 144¾ | 144⅜ | 144⅝ | +¼ |
| 22¾ | 23 | 4,850 | Chi. Term. Trans. | 21 | 23 | 21 | 22⅞ | +1⅞ |
| 42½ | 48 | 1,100 | Chi. Term. Trans. pf. | 41 | 43 | 41 | 42¾ | +1 |
| 90½ | 91 | 700 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 89¼ | 90½ | 89¼ | 90½ | +1 |
| 99 | 100 | 3,300 | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 98⅛ | 100 | 98⅛ | 99¾ | +1⅜ |
| 15⅜ | 15½ | 1,410 | Colorado Southern | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | +⅜ |
| 57⅞ | 58 | 2,600 | Col. Southern 1st pf. | 58 | 58½ | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | +⅜ |
| 27 | 27⅛ | 2,680 | Col. Southern 2d pf. | 26⅞ | 27 | 26⅞ | 27 | +¼ |
| 19 | 20 | 100 | Col. & Hock. C. & I. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ...... |
| 226½ | 227 | 1,300 | Consolidated Gas | 226½ | 226⅞ | 226 | 226⅞ | +⅞ |
| 69⅜ | 69½ | 200 | Con. Tobacco Co. | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | +¼ |
| 119 | 119½ | 400 | Con. Tobacco Co. pf. | 118¾ | 119 | 118¼ | 119 | −⅛ |
| 168¾ | 169 | 500 | Delaware & Hudson. | 167¼ | 168¾ | 167¼ | 168¾ | +2¼ |
| 228 | 229 | 100 | Del., Lack. & West. | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | ...... |
| 46⅜ | 46⅝ | 1,900 | Denver & R. G. | 46 | 46½ | 46 | 46½ | +1 |
| 93¾ | 93⅞ | 4,320 | Denver & R. G. pf. | 92¾ | 94⅛ | 92¾ | 94 | +1⅝ |
| 38 | 39½ | 100 | D. M. & Ft. Dodge | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | +½ |
| 151 | 152 | 100 | Diamond Match, ex d. | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 | +1 |
| 8½ | 9 | 660 | Dist. of America | 8½ | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | +⅜ |
| 29¾ | 30 | 100 | Dist. of America pf. | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | +¾ |
| 10½ | 11 | 100 | Dul., S. S. & At. | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | −⅜ |
| 44½ | 44⅝ | 71,660 | Erie | 43½ | 44½ | 43¼ | 44⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 72⅝ | 72¾ | 8,960 | Erie 1st pf | 72 | 72¾ | 71⅞ | 72⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 58⅜ | 58⅞ | 4,750 | Erie 2d pf | 58¾ | 59 | 58½ | 58⅞ | −⅞ |
| 58 | 58¼ | 650 | Evans. & T. H. | 58 | 58¼ | 58 | 58 | +½ |
| .. | .. | 400 | Gas & El., Bergen Co. | 30½ | 30½ | 30 | 30 | −5 |
| 265 | 268 | 300 | General Electric | 268 | 268 | 267¾ | 267¾ | −¼ |
| 57 | 57½ | 400 | Glucose Sugar Ref. | 57½ | 57½ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | +⅜ |
| 186 | 187 | 150 | Great Northern pf. | 186½ | 186½ | 186½ | 186½ | +½ |
| 52¾ | 53 | 100 | Hocking Valley | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | −¾ |
| 75½ | 76½ | 100 | Hocking Valley pf. | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | +⅜ |
| 146⅞ | 147¼ | 1,200 | Illinois Central | 147 | 147¼ | 147 | 147¼ | +⅝ |
| 24½ | 25 | 200 | International Paper | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | ...... |
| 79¾ | 80 | 1,400 | International Paper pf. | 79⅞ | 80 | 79¾ | 79⅞ | −⅛ |
| 96¾ | 97 | 800 | Internat. Power Co. | 96¼ | 96¾ | 96¼ | 96¾ | +½ |
| 39 | 39⅛ | 100 | Iowa Central | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | ...... |
| 74½ | 75 | 400 | Iowa Central pf. | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | −¼ |
| 44 | 44½ | 500 | International Pump | 44½ | 44½ | 44¼ | 44¼ | −¼ |
| 19¾ | 20 | 200 | Kansas City Southern. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ...... |
| 41½ | 42 | 100 | Kansas City South. pf. | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | −⅛ |
| 66 | 67 | 730 | Lake Erie & West. | 66¾ | 67 | 66¾ | 66¾ | +¾ |
| 128 | 129 | 1,615 | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | +1½ |
| 106¼ | 106⅝ | 8,600 | Louisville & Nashville. | 106¼ | 106⅝ | 106 | 106⅝ | +⅝ |
| 120⅛ | 120½ | 700 | Manhattan Elevated | 119¾ | 120½ | 119¾ | 120½ | +½ |
| 167¾ | 169½ | 300 | Met. Street Railway | 168¾ | 169 | 168¾ | 168¾ | +1¼ |
| 25¾ | 26 | 1,200 | Mexican Central | 25½ | 25¾ | 25½ | 25¾ | +⅛ |
| 12½ | 12⅝ | 4,800 | Mexican National ctfs. | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | ...... |
| 108¼ | 108½ | 800 | Minn. & St. Louis | 108 | 108½ | 108 | 108½ | +⅞ |
| 27 | 27½ | 100 | M., S. P. & S. S. M. | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | ...... |
| 73½ | 75 | 200 | M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf. | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | ...... |
| 56½ | 57⅛ | 200 | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf. | 57 | 57 | 56¼ | 56¼ | −¾ |
| 107¾ | 107⅞ | 4,350 | Missouri Pacific | 107 | 107⅞ | 107 | 107⅞ | +¾ |
| 44¼ | 44½ | 110 | National Biscuit Co. | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | +⅜ |
| 89 | 91 | 100 | National Lead Co. pf. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | ...... |
| 155¼ | 155½ | 100 | New York Central | 155¼ | 155¼ | 155¼ | 155¼ | +½ |
| 41¾ | 42 | 5,400 | N. Y., Chi. & St. L. | 40 | 42 | 40 | 42 | +2 |
| 112 | 114 | 400 | N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf | 112 | 114 | 112 | 114 | +2½ |
| 82 | 83 | 1,700 | N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf. | 80 | 82⅞ | 80 | 82 | +1⅞ |
| 36⅜ | 36¾ | 9,625 | N. Y., Ont. & West. | 36¼ | 36¾ | 36⅛ | 36⅜ | +½ |
| 56¾ | 56⅞ | 4,000 | Norfolk & Western | 56¾ | 57 | 56½ | 56⅞ | +½ |
| .. | .. | 100 | Northern Pacific pf. | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | +¼ |
| 147¼ | 147⅝ | 2,950 | Pennsylvania R. R. | 147 | 147½ | 147 | 147½ | ...... |
| 112⅞ | 113 | 1,100 | People's Gas, Chicago. | 112¾ | 113 | 112¾ | 113 | +¾ |
| 29 | 30 | 100 | Peoria & Eastern | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | +½ |
| 72 | 76 | 400 | P., C., C. & St. L. | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | −3 |
| 41½ | 42½ | 1,880 | Pressed Steel Car | 41 | 42 | 41 | 41½ | −½ |
| 83 | 84 | 100 | Pressed Steel Car pf. | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ | −¾ |
| 45¼ | 45½ | 14,800 | Reading | 44⅞ | 45½ | 44⅝ | 45¼ | +½ |
| 77⅝ | 77¾ | 2,800 | Reading 1st pf | 77⅝ | 77¾ | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | +¼ |
| 56⅛ | 56¼ | 6,900 | Reading 2d pf | 55⅞ | 56¼ | 55¾ | 56¼ | +⅜ |
| 19¼ | 19½ | 2,270 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 19¼ | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | +⅛ |
| 73½ | 74 | 1,890 | Rep. Iron & Steel pf. | 73¾ | 73⅞ | 73 | 73½ | +⅛ |
| 31 | 31½ | 800 | Rubber Goods | 31 | 31⅞ | 31 | 31⅞ | +⅝ |
| 117 | 117½ | 2,400 | St. L. & Adirondack | 115½ | 117¼ | 115¼ | 117¼ | +1⅞ |
| 12 | 13 | 50 | St. J. & G. I. | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ...... |
| 47½ | 48¼ | 2,820 | St. L. & San Fran. | 47 | 47⅞ | 47 | 47⅞ | +⅝ |
| 71 | 71½ | 1,900 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 71 | 71½ | 70¾ | 71 | +1 |
| 31 | 31⅞ | 400 | St. Louis Southw. | 31⅜ | 31⅞ | 31⅜ | 31⅞ | −⅛ |
| 60⅝ | 60¾ | 21,500 | Southern Pacific | 60⅝ | 60¾ | 60⅛ | 60⅝ | +⅝ |
| 33¾ | 33⅞ | 12,160 | Southern Railway | 33½ | 33⅞ | 33⅜ | 33¾ | +⅜ |
| 88¼ | 88½ | 500 | Southern Railway pf. | 88¼ | 88⅝ | 88¼ | 88⅜ | +¼ |
| 4½ | 5¼ | 400 | Standard R. & T. | 5 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | −⅛ |
| 66¾ | 67½ | 700 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 66 | 67¼ | 66 | 66½ | +⅜ |
| 45⅞ | 46 | 4,200 | Texas Pacific | 45½ | 46⅛ | 45½ | 46 | +⅝ |
| 35½ | 36 | 100 | Tol., St. L. & W. pf. | 35½ | 35⅞ | 35⅛ | 35⅞ | ...... |
| 102⅜ | 102½ | 775 | Twin City R. T. | 102 | 102⅝ | 102 | 102⅝ | +½ |
| 16¼ | 17½ | 100 | Un'n Bag & Paper Co. | 17¼ | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | +½ |
| 104⅛ | 104¼ | 29,990 | Union Pacific | 103⅝ | 104½ | 102⅞ | 104⅛ | +1¼ |
| 91⅞ | 92 | 625 | Union Pacific pf. | 91⅞ | 92 | 91⅞ | 92 | +⅝ |
| 90 | 95 | 27 | United States Express. | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | ...... |
| 45⅝ | 45¾ | 21,210 | United States Steel. | 45¼ | 45⅞ | 45⅛ | 45¾ | +½ |
| 95⅛ | 95¼ | 7,900 | U. S. Steel pf. | 94⅞ | 95¼ | 94⅞ | 95⅛ | +½ |
| 13¾ | 14 | 700 | United States Leather. | 13¾ | 14 | 13¾ | 13⅞ | −½ |
| 83¼ | 83½ | 720 | U. S. Leather pf. | 83⅜ | 83½ | 83⅜ | 83½ | +½ |
| 58 | 58⅞ | 100 | U. S. Rubber pf. | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | +¾ |
| 62 | 64 | 100 | Va.-Car. Chemical | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | −1 |
| 123 | 125 | 100 | Va.-Car. Chem. pf. | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | +2½ |
| 23 | 23¼ | 10,700 | Wabash | 22⅞ | 23⅜ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | +⅜ |
| 42 | 42¼ | 7,300 | Wabash pf | 41½ | 42⅜ | 41½ | 42⅛ | +⅜ |
| 93⅝ | 93⅞ | 2,800 | Western Union Tel. | 93½ | 94 | 93½ | 93⅞ | +¼ |
| 19¼ | 19½ | 100 | Wheeling & Lake Erie. | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | +⅜ |
| 21½ | 22⅛ | 1,400 | Wisconsin Central | 20¾ | 22⅛ | 20¾ | 22⅛ | +2¼ |
| 44½ | 45 | 600 | Wisconsin Central pf. | 43⅜ | 45½ | 43⅜ | 44½ | +1⅛ |
| Sales | | 403,186 | | | | | | |

## BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1930 | 107¾ | 108¼ |
| 2s, c., 1930 | 107¾ | 108¼ |
| 3s, r., 1918 | 108⅝ | 109 |
| 3s, c., 1918 | 108⅝ | 109 |
| 3s, 1918, sm. | 108 | 109 |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 113 | 113½ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 113 | 113½ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 137 | 138 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 137 | 138 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 107¾ | 108½ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 107¾ | 108½ |
| D. C. 3-65s | 124 | .. |
| Adams Exp. | 175 | 185 |
| Alb. & Sus. | 220 | .. |
| Alle. & W. | 120 | .. |
| Am. Ag. Ch. | 29½ | 31 |
| A. A. C. pf. | 88 | 90 |
| Am. Bic. pf. | .. | 20 |
| Am. Coal | 180 | 200 |
| A. C. O. pf. | 90 | 91 |
| Am. D. Tel. | 34 | 39¾ |
| Am. Exp. | 191 | 198 |
| Am. Loc. pf. | 87 | 88 |
| A. M. Co. pf. | 27 | 30 |
| Am. Snuff. | 41 | 45 |
| Am. S. pf. | 87½ | 89 |
| A. S. R. pf. | 125 | 127 |
| Am. Tob. pf. | 145 | 150 |
| Ann Arbor | 21½ | 25 |
| Ann A. pf. | 52½ | 56 |
| B. & O. pf. | 94½ | 94⅞ |
| B. A. L. pf. | 108 | .. |
| B. Un. Gas. | 216 | 217 |
| Bruns. City | 10 | 11½ |
| B., R. & P. | 123 | 126 |
| C. C. & C. | 40 | .. |
| C. R. R. of N. J. | 162 | 165 |
| C. & E. Ill. | 125 | 130 |
| C. & E. Ill. pf. | 130 | 133 |
| C. G. W. d. | 90 | 91 |
| C., I. & L. pf. | 73 | 78½ |
| C. & N. W. pf. | 215 | 225 |
| C., St. P., M. & Om. | 130 | 140 |
| C., St. P., M. & Om. pf. | 175 | 185 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 114 | 117 |
| C., L. & W. | 30 | .. |
| C., L. & W. pf. | 70⅛ | 80 |
| Cleve. & P. | 190 | .. |
| C. F. & I. pf. | 123 | 132 |
| Com. Cable | 180 | 185 |
| Consol. Coal. | 63 | .. |
| D. & S. W. | .. | 69 |
| D. & S. W. pf. | .. | 69 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 112 | 150 |
| D., S. S. & A. pf. | 19½ | 20 |
| Ev. & T. H. pf. | 88 | 92 |
| Ft. W. & D. City | 28½ | 81½ |
| G. S. R. pf. | 103½ | 107 |
| Homestake | 95 | .. |
| Ill. C., l. l. | 102 | .. |
| Int. Silver | 7½ | 8 |
| Int. Sil. pf. | 36 | 39 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| I. S. P. pf. | .. | 87 |
| Joliet & Chi. | 175 | .. |
| Kan. & M. | 33 | 34 |
| K. & D. M. | 7 | 8 |
| K. & D. M. pf. | 32½ | 35 |
| King. & P. | 8½ | 10¼ |
| Lacl. Gas | 90 | 93 |
| Lacl. G. pf. | 101 | 102 |
| Lake Shore | 251¼ | 275 |
| Long Island. | 75 | 78 |
| Man. Beach. | 12 | 18 |
| Md. C. pf. | 65 | 76 |
| M. W. S. El., Chi. | 36⅝ | 40 |
| M. W. S. El., Chi., pf. | 92 | 93 |
| Mil. El. R. & L. pf. | .. | 117 |
| Mich. Cent. | 105 | .. |
| M. & St. L. pf. | 114 | 117½ |
| Mo., K. & T. | 28⅝ | 29 |
| Mob. & O. | 83½ | 84½ |
| Mor. & Es. | 193½ | 195½ |
| N., C. & St. L. | 75 | 100 |
| Nat. Bis. pf. | 102¼ | 102½ |
| Nat. Lead | 20½ | 21 |
| Nat. Salt | 42½ | 43 |
| Nat. S. pf. | 76 | 77 |
| N. Cent. C. | 27 | 35 |
| N. Y. A. B. | 146 | 150 |
| N. Y. & N. H. | 214 | 217 |
| N. & W. pf. | 89 | 90 |
| North. Am. | 101 | 104 |
| Cnt. Mining. | 9½ | 10¼ |
| Pac. Coast | 68 | 70 |
| P. C. 1st pf. | 93 | 98 |
| P. C. 2d pf. | 69 | 72 |
| P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 102 | 104 |
| P. Ft. W. & C. | 190 | .. |
| P. F. W. & C. sp. | 185 | .. |
| Pullman Co. | 208 | 211 |
| Quicksilver | 3¾ | 4 |
| Quicksil'r pf. | 10 | 10½ |
| Rens. & Sar. | 204 | 215 |
| R. W. & O. | 137 | .. |
| Rub. G. pf. | .. | 82 |
| St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | 67 | 70 |
| St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. | 27 | 30 |
| St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 82 | 85 |
| St. L. S. W. pf. | 62½ | 63½ |
| T. P. L. Tr. | 34 | 37 |
| Third Av. | 121 | 123½ |
| T., P. & W. | 8½ | .. |
| Tol., St. L. & W. pf. | 20 | 22½ |
| T. C. R. T. pf. | 147 | 150 |
| U. B. & P. pf. | 73 | 74 |
| U. S. Rub. | 19¾ | 20¼ |
| W.-F. Exp. | 160 | 175 |
| W. & L. E. 1st pf. | 52 | 53 |
| W. & L. E. 2d pf. | 31 | 32½ |

## NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Herbert Carl Dry Goods Company of Kingston; capital, $100,000. Directors—Herbert Carl, Lucinda Carl, and A. E. Leete of Kingston.

The John B. Brooke Company of New York City, to deal in glassware. Directors—John B. Brooke, William B. Henry, Jr., and C. Frederick Smith of New York City.

Western New York Water Power Company of Buffalo, to manufacture electricity; capital, $50,000. Directors—Edward S. A. McLeod, W. E. Frampton, and F. B. Hartzell of Buffalo.

The Knickerbocker Crude Oil Company of New York City, to refine and deal in oil; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Joseph G. Switzer, Alfred H. Townley, George T. Van Valkenburgh, John D. Moran, and Henry Siegrist of New York City.

## Incorporated in Delaware.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 30.—The Twentieth Century Cash Register Company of Denver, Col., was chartered at Dover to-day, to make and sell devices for receiving and registering money under patents of Michael M. Canery of Denver; capital $500,000.

## Incorporated in Jersey City.

The Lippert Oil Company of Boston; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Charles Halstead, Joseph V. Clark, Daniel E. Everett, Eugene Newkirk, and Alexander Morrison, Jr.

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

### Stocks.

| Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,620 | Amal. Copper | 118⅝ | 120¼ | 118⅝ | 120⅛ |
| 400 | Am. Sugar | 135½ | 135⅞ | 135¼ | 135¾ |
| 10 | Am. Car & Fy. | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 4,380 | A., T. & S. F. | 79⅝ | 80⅛ | 79⅝ | 80⅛ |
| 20 | A., T. & S. F. pf. | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 1,160 | Brooklyn R. T. | 75 | 75½ | 75 | 75½ |
| 10 | Ches. & Ohio | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 3,970 | C., M. & St. P. | 167¼ | 167⅞ | 166⅞ | 167⅞ |
| 30 | Col. Southern | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| 7,090 | Erie | 43¼ | 44½ | 43⅛ | 44½ |
| 10 | Erie 1st pf. | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 820 | Louis. & Nash. | 106 | 106⅞ | 106 | 106½ |
| 80 | Manhattan | 119⅞ | 120½ | 119⅞ | 120½ |
| 50 | Mex. National | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 340 | Mo. Pacific | 107⅞ | 108¼ | 107⅞ | 108¼ |
| 1,270 | N. Y., O. & W. | 36⅜ | 36¾ | 36⅜ | 36¾ |
| 70 | Norfolk & West. | 56⅝ | 56⅞ | 56⅝ | 56⅞ |
| 1,110 | People's Gas | 112⅞ | 113¼ | 112¾ | 112⅞ |
| 4,780 | Reading | 44⅞ | 45½ | 44⅝ | 45⅜ |
| 180 | Reading 1st pf. | 77⅝ | 77¾ | 77⅝ | 77¾ |
| 440 | Rep. Steel | 19¼ | 19⅜ | 19 | 19⅜ |
| 130 | St. Law. & Adir. | 115½ | 116⅞ | 115½ | 116⅞ |
| 4,070 | Southern Pac. | 60⅝ | 60⅞ | 60⅛ | 60⅝ |
| 1,090 | Southern Ry | 33½ | 33⅞ | 33⅜ | 33¾ |
| 20 | Southern Ry. pf. | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ |
| 140 | Stand. R. & T. | 5 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 470 | Tenn. C. & I. | 66 | 67½ | 66 | 67½ |
| 1,170 | Texas Pacific | 45⅞ | 46½ | 45⅞ | 46 |
| 10,830 | Union Pacific | 103 | 104⅛ | 102⅞ | 104⅛ |
| 180 | U. S. Leather | 14 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 |
| 3,260 | U. S. Steel | 45⅛ | 45⅝ | 45⅛ | 45⅝ |
| 80 | U. S. Steel pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1,150 | Wabash | 23 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ |
| 870 | Wabash pf | 41⅝ | 42¼ | 41⅝ | 42¼ |
| 30 | West. Union | 93½ | 93¾ | 93½ | 93¾ |
| 52,830 | | | | | |

### Bonds.

| Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Cen. Pacific 1st | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 5,000 | Wabash deb. B. | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| $10,000 | | | | | |

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $178,147,312 |
| Gold | 107,338,696 |
| Silver | 23,154,245 |
| United States notes | 13,819,980 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 57,235 |
| National bank notes | 9,051,364 |
| Total receipts this day | 1,297,621 |
| Total receipts this month | 43,817,564 |
| Total receipts this year | 96,137,904 |
| Total expenditures this day | 900,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 89,002,000 |
| Total expenditures this year | 91,309,390 |
| Deposits in National banks | 104,326,743 |

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold coin and bullion | $150,000,000 |

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold coin | $296,683,689 |
| Silver dollars | 438,898,000 |
| Silver dollars of 1890 | 186,208 |
| Silver bullion of 1890 | 44,536,792 |
| Total | $780,304,689 |

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold certificates outstanding | $296,683,689 |
| Silver certificates outstanding | 438,898,000 |
| Treasury notes outstanding | 44,723,000 |
| Total | $780,304,689 |

GENERAL FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold coin and bullion | $70,203,466 |
| Gold certificates | 37,134,630 |
| Silver coin and bullion | 18,269,205 |
| Silver certificates | 4,885,040 |
| United States notes | 13,819,980 |
| Other assets | 20,234,017 |
| Total in Treasury | $164,546,340 |
| Deposits in National banks | 104,326,743 |
| Total | $268,873,083 |
| Current liabilities | 90,725,770 |
| Available cash balance | $178,147,312 |

## Transference of Currency.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $500,000 in currency to Chicago, making over $1,600,000 sent to interior points for crop-moving purposes this week.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
5,000.....108⅝
500.....108¼
Small bonds
1,200.....108⅜
U S 4s, coup, 1925
2,000.....137½
Am Bicycle 5s
8,000..... 70
Am Hide & L 6s
4,000..... 97
6,000..... 96⅛
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
6,000.....104
4,000.....103¾
31,000.....103⅞
Adjustment 4s
500..... 97
4,000..... 97½
18,000..... 97⅝
Stamped
9,000..... 94½
3,000..... 95
Balt & Ohio 4s
10,000.....104
B'klyn Un Gas 5s
7,000.....118½
Cent of Ga con 5s
5,000.....107¾
Cent of Ga 1st inc.
15,000..... 81⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000.....101½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
30,000..... 87⅝
Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s
2,000s20F.....102½
Ches & O con 5s
1,000.....121
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000.....108
1,000.....107½
1,000.....107¾
Chi & Alton 3½s
3,000..... 85
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds
14,000..... 97¾
22,000..... 97⅝
115,000..... 97½
10,000..... 97⅝
50,000..... 97½
9,000..... 97⅝
4,000..... 97½
3,000..... 97⅝
50,000..... 97½
Iowa Div 5s
4,000.....115⅛
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
3,000.....122½
Chi Term Tran 4s
5,000..... 95¼
Col F & I gen 5s
2,000.....103
Col & South 1st 4s
36,000..... 88¼
48,000..... 88½
Det City Gas 5s
5,000.....100
Erie 1st con 4s
10,000..... 99
Erie 1st gen 4s
10,000..... 88½
10,000..... 88¾
23,000s10F..... 88½
35,000..... 88¾
10,000..... 88⅞
20,000..... 89
20,000..... 89¼
10,000..... 89½
Ft Worth & R G 1st 3-4s
5,000..... 86
10,000..... 86½
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B
10,000..... 9½
Int & G N 3d 4s
16,000..... 80
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s
2,000.....108
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
1,000.....104½
Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s
2,000.....100¾
Lo & N gen 6s
1,000.....119
M & St L con 5s
1,000.....120
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000..... 98¾
Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000.....108
Moh & Mal inc
5,000.....109¼
10,000.....109¼
3,000.....109⅛
5,000.....109½
5,000.....109⅝
5,000.....109¾
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s
3,000..... 95½
N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s
1,000.....114⅝
N Y, O & W ref 4s
5,000.....104¼
Nor & W con 4s
1,000.....102½
5,000.....102
North Pac 4s
500.....104
North Pac gen 3s
5,000..... 72
500..... 72¼
7,000..... 72
Ottumwa, Ced F & St P 1st
2,000.....110¼
Peoria & E 1st 4s
2,000..... 97
Reading gen 4s
1,000..... 95¾
2,000..... 96
St J & G I 3-4s
2,000..... 95
St L, I M & South gen 5s
2,000.....116½
St L & S F gen 5s
3,000.....115
St L S'w'n 1st
6,000..... 97¾
St P & N P 6s
5,000.....129
South Pac 4s
1,000..... 92¼
1,500..... 92
500..... 92½
South Ry 1st 5s
1,000.....117¼
Stand R & T 6s
10,000..... 52½
1,000..... 52
1,000..... 51½
2,000..... 51
3,000..... 51¼
1,000..... 52
Stand R & T inc
5,000..... 6½
5,000..... 6¼
3,000..... 6⅛
5,000..... 6½
11,000..... 7
5,000..... 6¾
5,000..... 6½
5,000..... 6¾
65,000..... 6
2,000..... 6¼
65,000..... 6
1,000..... 5½
5,000..... 6
Tenn Coal, I & R, De Bard C & I 6s
3,000.....100
Tol, St L & W 4s
1,000..... 83¾
Union Pac 1st 4s
3,000c.....103
25,000.....105¾
4,000.....106
4,500.....105¾
2,000.....105⅞
Union Pac conv 4s
55,000.....108⅛
30,000.....108
55,000.....108⅛
50,000.....108
10,000.....108⅛
60,000.....108
50,000.....108⅛
7,000.....108¼
11,000.....108⅜
40,000.....108½
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000.....118½
1,000.....119
Wabash deb, B
15,000..... 65
5,000..... 65⅛
65,000..... 65
10,000..... 65⅛
25,000..... 65¼
40,000..... 65⅜
20,000..... 65¼
20,000..... 65⅜
70,000..... 65½
57,000..... 65⅜
20,000..... 65¼
15,000..... 65⅝
10,000..... 65½
2,000..... 65⅜
10,000..... 65¼
10,000..... 65¼
15,000..... 65⅝
17,000..... 65½
West Shore 4s
1,000.....113⅝
West N Y & Penn 1st
2,000.....119½
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
1,000..... 93⅝
5,000..... 93½
17,000..... 93⅞
Wis Cent gen 4s
5,000..... 88½
1,000..... 88⅝
6,000..... 88½
2,000..... 88⅝
3,000..... 88½

Total sales.....$1,948,700

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1901. | 1900. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX— | | | |
| Mileage | 224 | 224 | 224 |
| 3d week Aug. | $15,178 | $15,386 | $14,732 |
| From July 1 | 132,116 | 132,423 | 123,929 |
| SEABOARD AIR LINE— | | | |
| 3d week Aug. | 205,722 | 175,626 | ...... |
| MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for July— | | | |
| Mileage | 643 | 643 | 508 |
| Gross earnings | 297,401 | 251,295 | 240,160 |
| Ex. and taxes | 177,338 | 162,274 | 159,560 |
| Net earnings | 120,063 | 89,020 | 80,600 |
| Other income | 19,289 | 8,143 | ...... |
| Surplus | 139,352 | 97,163 | ...... |
| NEWBURG, DUTCHESS & CONNECTICUT— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 158,331 | 163,000 | 137,057 |
| Net earnings | 34,083 | 45,873 | 106,415 |
| Surplus | 14,613 | 26,255 | 11,571 |
| OGDENSBURG & LAKE CHAMPLAIN for the quarter ended June 30— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 190,663 | 155,300 | 149,539 |
| Operating ex. | 144,905 | 106,362 | 129,564 |
| Net earnings | 45,668 | 48,938 | 19,975 |
| Total income | 48,078 | 48,938 | ...... |
| Fixed charges | 41,310 | 50,509 | ...... |
| Surplus | 6,763 | *1,571 | ...... |
| *Deficit. | | | |
| PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY for July— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 2,239,681 | 2,139,748 | 1,998,364 |
| Operating ex. | 1,481,674 | 1,410,332 | 1,278,570 |
| Net earnings | 758,007 | 729,416 | 719,794 |
| Prop. ex. to gross | 66¼ | 66 | 64 |

Net in July, 1898, $655,385; 1897, $849,375; 1896, $712,882.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON for July— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 1,892,505 | 2,097,001 | 2,300,068 |
| Operating ex. | 1,916,548 | 2,123,139 | 2,125,298 |
| Deficit | 24,043 | 26,138 | *174,770 |
| READING for July— | | | |
| Net income | 82,333 | 24,753 | 24,221 |
| Net all companies | 816,297 | 728,031 | 918,785 |
| Fixed charges | 862,000 | 784,860 | 762,545 |
| Deficit | 45,703 | 56,829 | *156,240 |
| *Surplus. | | | |

## INCREASED CANAL SHIPMENTS.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—A statement of the tonnage of the canals for the week ended Aug. 22, compared with the corresponding week of last year, as given out by Col. John N. Patridge, Superintendent of Public Works, shows that the increased business on the waterways, which began with the opening of the season, has continued.

The total number of tons carried last year was 111,316, and that for 1901 was 117,325, the increase being 6,009 tons. This increase, like that of previous weeks, is made up of through eastward freight, the through westward freight being less by 6,000 tons than for the corresponding week of last year. The actual increase of eastern shipments for the week is therefore nearly 12,000 tons. This shipment consists largely of wheat, the total number of tons being 16,791, as against only 240 last year. Other items of increase are boards and scantlings, ice and bituminous coal. Corn, pulp, wood, and anthracite coal shipments have decreased.

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Sun rises...5:25 | Sun sets...6:34 | Moon rises...7:25 |

### High Water This Day.

| A. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Hook....8:22 | Gov. Isl'd...8:46 | H. Gate...10:42 |
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| S. Hook....8:45 | Gov. Isl'd...9:04 | H. Gate...11:00 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 31.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany, Fortune Island, Tampico, &c. | 9:30 A. M.<br>*10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| British King, Antwerp | ........ | ........ |
| Comus, New Orleans | ........ | 3:00 P. M. |
| Ethiopia, Glasgow | 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Etruria, Liverpool | 3:30 A. M. | 7:00 A. M. |
| Hamilton, Norfolk | ........ | 3:00 P. M. |
| Hildur, Curacao and Venezuela | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Martello, Hull | ........ | ........ |
| Mesaba, London | ........ | 9:00 A. M. |
| Morro Castle, Havana | 10:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Patricia, Hamburg | ........ | 6:00 A. M. |
| Philadelphian, Liverpool. | ........ | ........ |
| Ponce, San Juan | 9:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |
| Rotterdam, Rotterdam | 7:30 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Sabine, Galveston | ........ | 3:00 P. M. |
| Suevic, Liverpool | ........ | 5:00 P. M. |
| Trave, Naples | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Trojan Prince, Azores | 5:30 A. M. | ........ |

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montserrat, Cadiz | ........ | ........ |
| Princess Anne, Norfolk | ........ | 3:00 P. M. |

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Advance, Colon | 9:30 A. M.<br>*10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville | ........ | 3:00 P. M. |
| El Monte, New Orleans. | ........ | 3:00 P. M. |
| Horatio Hall, Portland, Me. | ........ | 5:00 P. M. |
| Jamestown, Norfolk | ........ | 3:00 P. M. |
| Prins Willem III., Haiti, Venezuela, &c. | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Servia, Liverpool | 5:30 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| Sicilia, Naples | 8:30 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. §18 and up to Sept. §7, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. §7, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §7 and up to Sept. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. §15. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 2; Yokohama, Aug. 10, and Honolulu, Aug. 20, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, were dispatched east on Monday, and are due in this city this morning.

Also, that mails from China and Japan were dispatched east from Vancouver, B. C., on Aug. 28, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 2.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Glenogle, were dispatched east Aug. 29 and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 3.

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 31.

Hildur, Curacao, Aug. 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 30.
Memantic, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.
St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 24.
Yang Tsze, Hamburg, Aug. 8.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 26.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 24.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 31.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 22.
Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 23.
Minneapolis, London, Aug. 24.
Patria, Lisbon, Aug. 19.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 28.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 22.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 24.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Allianca, Colon, Aug. 27.
Concho, Galveston, Aug. 28.
El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 29.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 2.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Aug. 25.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Aug. 20.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 26.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 24.
Briardale, Huelva, Aug. 21.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 3.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Aug. 27.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 29.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 29.

### Arrived.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Lavin, Vera Cruz Aug. 23, and Havana 24th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Hill, Liverpool Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to F. Leyland & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Aug. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. East of Fire Island at 9:31 P. M.

SS Bellaggio, (Ger.,) Buss, Santos Aug. 8, Rio De Janeiro 10th, and Barbados 23d, with coffee and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Polamhall, (Br.,) Heppell, Sourabaya June 7, Tagal 11th, Cheribon 15th, Padang 20th, Seashell Island July 9, Aden 17th, Port Said 26th, Gibraltar Aug. 6, via Delaware Breakwater 29th, with sugar to Howell, Son, & Co.; vessel to Furness, Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Aug. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Off Navesink Highlands at 11:48 P. M.

SS Esperanza, Rogers, Vera Cruz Aug. 22, Progreso 24th, and Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS King Gruffydd, (Br.,) Smith, Tampico July 27, Coatzacoalcos Aug. 9, Santa Anna 16th, and Progreso 22d, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Wilson, Hull Aug. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Skjodt, Copenhagen Aug. 14, Christiania 16th, and Christiansand 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Atheia, (Ger.,) Wagner, Norfolk Aug. 29, with coal in transit to the Hamburg-American Line. Will finish loading for Cavite, P. I. The coal is intended for the United States Naval Station.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Pearce, Leghorn Aug. 7, Naples 10th, and Denia 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 A. M.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Gergovia, (Fr.,) Pavy, Marseilles Aug. 9, Tarragona 10th, Denia 13th, and Oran 15th, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

### Sailed.

SS City of Washington, for Tampico, Tuxpan, &c.

SS Ydun, (Nor.,) for Santiago, &c.

SS Rio Grande, for Galveston, &c.

SS Isola di Procida, (Ital.,) for Palermo, via Philadelphia.

SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS Tallahassee, for Savanah.

SS Sabine, for Galveston.

SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Roraima, (Br.,) for Barbados.

### By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, for New York, sld. from St. Thomas at 4 A. M. yesterday.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Stege, from New York, passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day, not as previously reported.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Maristow, (Br.,) Capt. Prout, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Denia Aug. 28.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Everest, for New York, sld. from Avonmouth to-day.

SS Appalache, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, for New York, sld. from Shields to-day.

SS Hardanger, (Br.,) Capt. Willis, from New York for Hamburg and Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Maracaibo, Capt. Crockett, from New York for Venezuela, arr. at San Juan at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, for New York, sld. from Christiansand yesterday.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, for New York, sld. from Antwerp yesterday.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:39 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Falls of Keltie, (Br.,) Capt. Esterbrook, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at St. Michael's previous to to-day.

SS Nubia, (Ger.,) Capt. Lotze, from New York for Stettin, &c., arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Cardium, (Br.,) from Sourabaya, &c., and Colombo for Delaware Breakwater and New York, passed Aden to-day.

SS Corby Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Valentine, from New York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 12:15 A. M., 31st.

## STATE COURTS.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

### Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Samuel Fuld vs. Ida Mothner et al.—Michael Gleason.

### Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Moll vs. McKeon—Louis C. Raegener. McAvoy vs. McLaughlin—Jacob H. Shaffer. Ash vs. Ash—Milton S. Guiterman. Higgins vs. Glass—Louis C. Raegener.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Newcomb—Algernon S. Norton. Adler vs. Gildersleeve—Abraham A. Joseph. Jennings vs. Taylor—Henry W. Bookstaver.

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | .77¼ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .61⅝ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .38½ |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | $3.85 |
| Cotton, middling | .08⅝ |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | .05⅝ |
| Sugar, granulated | 5.25 |
| Beef, family | 11.75 |
| Beef hams | 21.00 |
| Molasses, O. K., prime | .40 |
| Tallow, prime | .05¼ |
| Pork, mess | 16.00 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160 lb. | .08⅝ |
| Lard, prime | 9.25 |
| Butter, Western creamery | .20 |

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@68½c; No. 2 red, 70½@71½c; No. 2 oats, 34@34¾c; No. 2 white, 36½@37¾c; No. 3 white, 36¼@36½c; No. 2 rye, 54¾@55½c; fair to choice malting barley 57@61c; No. 1 Northwestern flaxseed, $1.43@$1.44; prime timothy seed, $5.40; mess pork, per bbl, $14.40@$14.45; lard, per 100 lb, $8.95@$8.97½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $8.25@$8.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.85@$8.95; clover, contract grade, $9.75@$9.85.

**COTTON.**—The market for cotton futures opened steady, with prices unchanged to 7 points higher on light outside buying, the bulk of which represented over-night accumulations of a wire-order character. This demand was gratified by local longs, who were made bearish by the special Journal of Commerce monthly report of crop condition, showing 70.2 as against 77.2 by the Government last month, and as against general expectations of 67 to 68. Immediately after the call prices weakened 6 to 7 points under selling for both accounts, and an unfavorable turn of the Liverpool market. Buying orders from the outside were few and far between, while room bulls were content to even up and rest on their oars over the three days' adjournment, close at hand. Trading was quiet all the forenoon, with the market rather heavy and narrow. The cables were about as expected at the time we opened, though at one time Liverpool was excited and up 5 to 6 points on a bad scare of shorts. Weather reports indicated clearing conditions over the central and portions of the eastern belt, and pointed to cloudy conditions in Texas, with probable rains in the eastern part of the State. Yet reports of rainfall for the past twenty-four hours failed to show any break in the Texas drought. Receipts were sufficiently heavy to warrant further reductions in Texas yield estimates, showing abnormally early picking and marketing, only possible on premature development. Southern markets were quieter but generally firm, with former prices in vogue. Soon after midday the local market steadied several points on a report that the recount of the Liverpool stock showed a decrease of 10,000 bales, as compared with the official figures cabled yesterday morning—395,000 bales. Then came a setback under pit selling for profits, followed by a sharp rise on bulling from scalpers. Later fluctuations were narrow, and the market lacked special feature of interest. Business was dull and reflected a smaller interest to be carried over the holidays than has been noticed in many weeks, if not in some months. The close was quiet and steady, with prices net 4 to 7 points higher. Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8⅝c for middling upland and 8⅞c for middling Gulf; sales, 6,964 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and easier, unchanged, at 8 13-16c; Mobile dull, unchanged, at 8½c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 8⅜c; Wilmington firm, ¼c higher, at 8¼c; Norfolk firm, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Galveston firm, unchanged, at 8 15-16c; Augusta firm, unchanged, at 8⅝c, (new, 8⅜c;) St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8 9-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.90 | 7.89@7.90 |
| October | 8.06 | 8.06 | 7.94 | 7.95@7.96 |
| November | 7.98 | 7.98 | 7.95 | 7.95@7.96 |
| December | 8.07 | 8.07 | 7.98 | 8.00@ .. |
| January | 8.09 | 8.09 | 8.00 | 8.01@8.02 |
| February | 8.01 | 8.01 | 8.01 | 8.01@8.02 |
| March | 8.11 | 8.11 | 8.04 | 8.04@8.05 |
| April | 8.10 | 8.10 | 8.10 | 8.05@8.07 |
| May | 8.11 | 8.11 | 8.08 | 8.06@8.08 |

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.—Cotton market firm; sales none; middling, 8⅝c. Sea Island cotton: Receipts none; exports, 22 bags; sales, 23 bags; stock, 271 bags; quotations omitted.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Cotton—Spot, limited demand; prices firmer; American middling, fair, 5 21-32d; good middling, 5 13-32d; middling, 5 3-32d; low middling, 4⅞d; good ordinary, 4⅝d; ordinary, 4⅜d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 4,300 bales American. Receipts, none. Futures opened firm and closed barely steady; August, 4 58-64@4 59-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 55-64@4 56-64d, sellers; September, 4 55-64@4 56-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 39-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 33-64@4 34-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 30-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 29-64@4 30-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 29-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, buyers.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—WHEAT—The prevailing tendency in wheat was upward, and, with shorts good buyers most of the day, prices closed ⅜@½c net higher. In many respects it was an evening-up market. Confronted with a three days' holiday, traders preferred to close out their accounts. The Southwest proved a good buyer at Chicago, and a narrowing of the September-December difference here was an indication of lessening pressure in the former option. Foreign houses, while taking little part on either side, had considerable bullish news in their cables. It included reports of drought in Santa Fé and Buenos Ayres Provinces of the Argentine and of unfavorable Russian crop news. Cables, however, with the exception of a 5-point rise at Budapest, were dull and easier. Liverpool declined ⅛d and Paris markets 5@30 points, while Berlin was ¼@½ mark net lower. Prominent features in domestic news identified with the advance were big clearances from the seaboard of 1,110,000 bushels wheat and flour, the strength in corn, a fair export trade, and light offerings. At all ports some 40 loads of wheat were taken by exporters. The primary receipts were 1,122,700 bushels, compared with 1,045,600 bushels last year, and included 697 cars in the Northwest. The Modern Miller reported that Winter wheat offerings, rather light at present, will probably increase in September. Snow estimated a Winter and Spring wheat yield of 760,000,000 bushels. Argentine wheat shipments were only 176,000 bushels, against 464,000 bushels the week previous. The weekly wheat and flour shipments were almost identical with those of last week. No. 2 red wheat closed at 77¼c, free on board afloat; No. 2 red, 75¼c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79⅞c, free on board afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 83¾c, free on board afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69¾c; September, 69¾c; December, 71⅞c; May, 76c; No. 2 hard, 68@69¼c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 55⅝c; September, 55⅝c; December, 58c; May, 60¼@60⅜c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 36⅝c; September, 35½c; December, 36½c; May, 39c; No. 2 white, 38¼@38¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 68⅛c; September, 67⅞c; December, 68½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅝c. Flour—First patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.85; first clears, $2.80@$2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran—In bulk, $14@$14.50.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—Wheat—Firm; close: No. 1 Northern, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 68½@69c; September, 69¼c; December, 71⅝c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 54c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 61c; sample, 45@59½c. Corn—September, 54⅛c; December, 56¾c.

DULUTH, Aug. 30.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 71⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c; No. 3 Spring, 64¼c; September, 68⅞c; October, 69c; December, 69⅝c; May, 73½c. Corn—54c. Oats—35@34¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted at $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.85@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Corn Meal—Firm; kiln-dried, $3.25@$3.50, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.35@$1.60; coarse, $1.20@$1.25. Feed—Steady; Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18@$18.25; Spring bran, bulk, $17.50; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18; corn meal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $30.00.

### FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| September | 75 1-16 | 75⅝ | 75 1-16 | 75½ |
| October | 75 5-16 | 75¾ | 75 5-16 | 75¾ |
| December | 76⅞ | 77½ | 76⅞ | 77¼ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| September | 60¼ | 60¾ | 60¼ | 60¾ |
| December | 60 9-16 | 61⅛ | 60 9-16 | 61⅛ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| August | .. | .. | .. | $9.25 |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| September | 68⅞ | 69⅝ | 68⅞ | 69¼ |
| October | 69¾ | 70 | 69¾ | 70 |
| December | 71¼ | 72⅛ | 71¼ | 71⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| September | 53¾ | 54⅝ | 53 11-16 | 54¼ |
| October | 54 13-16 | 55⅝ | 54 13-16 | 55⅜ |
| December | 56½ | 57⅛ | 56 5-16 | 56⅞ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| September | 33⅛ | 33⅜ | 33 1-16 | 33¼ |
| October | 33⅞ | 34 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ |
| May | 37½ | 37¾ | 37¼ | 37⅝ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| October | $8.97½ | $9.02½ | $8.95 | $9.02½ |
| January | 8.80 | 8.87½ | 8.80 | 8.87½ |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| October | 8.42½ | 8.50 | 8.42½ | 8.50 |
| January | 7.92½ | 7.97½ | 7.92½ | 7.97½ |
| Pork— | | | | |
| October | 14.47½ | 14.50 | 14.42½ | 14.50 |
| January | 15.50 | 15.55 | 15.45 | 15.55 |

**PROVISIONS.**—PORK—Firm; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.75@$17.50; short clear, $16.25@$18. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Quiet; $20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Stronger; bacons, 8⅜c; 180-lb, 8⅜c; 160-lb, 8⅝c; 140-lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9@9¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoking, 10½c; 10-lb, 9½c; 12-lb, 9c; 14-lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders easy, 7@7¼c; pickled hams dull, 10¾@11c. TALLOW—Strong; city, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—Firm, $9.25; city lard firm, $8.55; refined lard firmer; South America, $10; Continent, $9.40; Brazil, kegs, $11.15; compound strong, 7⅛@7⅜c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 10c; city lard, stearines, 10¾@10½c.

## Annual Report of General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has completed his annual report, which shows that during the year 15,662,796 acres of the public domain were disposed of and that the receipts of the office were $4,972,160, exceeding those of last year by $592,402. The land disposals exceeded last year's by 2,108,908 acres.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## New Building on Chambers Street Near West Broadway—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

S. H. Stone has sold to James A. Campbell, for $45,000, the four-story building 148 Chambers Street, south side, 125 feet west of West Broadway, 25 by 77. Mr. Campbell will erect a nine-story fireproof structure on the lot.

McVickar & Co. have sold for John D. Wing to Theodore Frelinghuysen, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 15 West Forty-seventh Street, 22.6 by 98.9, leasehold.

Henry Rawak has sold for Francis J. Schnugg to Joseph Toch, the five-story flat at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25.11 by 60.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. have sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 304 West Fifty-sixth Street, 20.10 by 113.

Mary A. Rexford has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager, through Millard Veit, the four-story dwelling 127 East Forty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5.

Morris Weinstein has sold the four-story tenement, with store, 544 Second Avenue, 19 by 60, taking in part payment the two-story brick and frame building 606 Mott Street, 19 by 50 by 127.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for Charles Schlecht the three-story dwelling 446 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Legal proceedings incidental to securing the sanction of the Supreme Court in the sale of the Boreel Building by the infant children of Robert Eugene Boreel, have developed the fact that the price paid for that property by the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company was $2,050,000.

J. P. & E. J. Murray were the brokers in the sale of the dwelling 140 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, reported in this column yesterday.

The Riverside Building Company transferred yesterday to Charles A. Bates the dwelling at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-third Street, 42.10 by 41.11, and irregular, for $23,000 over a mortgage of $52,000.

The New York Telephone Company took title yesterday to the property 114 East Fifty-eighth Street, 19 by 100.5. The stated consideration was $18,250.

A. Herrmann & Co. have sold for the estate of Edward D. Conolly to Irving I. Kempner the two five-story tenement houses 1,842 and 1,846 Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.

### Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Columbus Avenue, Van Nest, northeast corner of Hancock Street, 25 by 100; two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to John McNulty.......... $1,250

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 2 to 12 Hancock Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 41 by 94.8 by 38.8 by 77.9 and 46.5 by 59.4 by 44 by 51.4; Robert Friedman of 72 Division Street and Joseph Feinberg of 329 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; S. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $70,000.

### Alterations.

No. 880 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; David Schlesinger, premises, owner; F. S. Schlesinger, premises, architect; cost, $500.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 75 feet east of Clinton Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Moses Prowler of 2,267 Seventh Avenue, owner; Charles Silarke of 709 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 1,990 Main Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, with store; Christina Lynch, owner; Henry E. Hall, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 125 feet east of Tiebout Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Maria J. Collins of 2,452 Valentine Avenue, owner; Pringle & Buckout of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 138 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Charles H. Collins of 2,452 Valentine Avenue, owner; Pringle & Buckout of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 699 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. Victor E. Bell, premises, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth of 92 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

No. 152 Fulton Street, to an eight-story brick office, with stores; estate of T. Henderson of 501 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, owner; J. B. Franklin of 396 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $150.

No. 118 Clinton Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Rosalie M. Steele of 40 Wall Street, owner; J. Boekell & Son of 57 Bond Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 13 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John Mayer, Watkins, N. Y., owner; Warren Wetmore & Magan of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 1,804 Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; Simon Cohenmann, premises, owner; William H. Rohman of 9 Grand Circle, architect; cost, $50.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Aug. 30.

ALLEN ST, w s, 75 ft n of Rivington St, 41.8x88.4; Israel Moskowitz to Benchard Klingenstein, (R S $4, mtg $41,500)...... $1

BROADWAY, e s, at centre of block between 103d and 104th Sts, runs s 50.5x e to old Bloomingdale Road x n—x w—; Alexander M. McLeod to John H. Flagler, quitclaim...... 1

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 139th St, runs e 275 ft to w s of Pentz St, x s 175 ft to s s of Pentz St, x e 60 ft to e s of Pentz St, x n 260.1 ft to s w s of St. Nicholas Terrace x — to w s of Pentz St, x 585.2 ft to n s of 139th St x275 ft to Convent Av x559.10; Edward K. James to City of New York, (R S $6).. 14,485

DUANE ST, 137, n s, 25x75; Thomas St, 17 to 21; Duane St, 139; Leonard St, s s, 88.9 ft e of West Broadway, 37.8x101; Broome St, 489, s s, 20.8x96.2x21.2x96.2; Broome St, 493, s s, 21x84 11; Broome St, 491, s s, 21x106.7x irregular; Martin Bates to Elizabeth G. E. Bates, 1-30 part...... 20,000

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 106, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; Charles Lamb to the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, (mtg $2,440)...... 1

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 106, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; Elisha B. Rollins to the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, (mtg $2,400)...... 1

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 106, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Assication to Claribel Tibbets...... 2,504

HAVEN AV, w s, 425 ft n from s s of 170th St, 36.8x103.4x irregular; Alfred Geering to George J. Schroder, (mtg $1,000)...... 1,100

LOT 12, map of the Anderson property, Bronx; Charles C. Spoerry to George W. Collier, quitclaim...... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 34.3 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; Sigmund Ettinger and another to I. Randolph Jacobs, (mtg $10,000 and all liens)...... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 34.3 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; I. Randolph Jacobs to Clementine M. Silverman, all liens...... 1

MARKET ST, 33, w s, 25x88; Edward Wilckens to Irving I. Kempner and another, (mtg $13,500; R S $1.25)...... 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 70 ft s of 161st St, 25x94; Ethelbert Wilson to Carrie I. Shotwell, (mtg $10,000, R S $3)...... 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 70 ft s of 161st St, new line, 25x94; Carrie I. Shotwell to James H. Baker, (mtg $10,000)...... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 83d St, 42.10x41.11x irregular; the Riverside Building Company to Charles A. Bates, (mtg $52,000, R S $10.25)...... 1

STANTON ST, 325 and 327, s s; Bernhard Klingenstein to Israel Moskowitz, (R S $4, mtg $25,000)...... 1

1ST AV, 2,312, e s, 25.2x94; Pauline Gebhard to Adolf Miller and another, (mtg $10,000)...... 1

2D AV, 1,464, e s, 77.2 ft s of 77th St, 25x88.10x25x88.9; Elizabetha Christoffel, individually and as executrix, to Ludwig Weinberger. (R S $6, mtg $10,500)...... 22,250

2D ST, 306 East, 25x106; Abraham Nevins and another to Solomon Frankel and another, (mtg $28,000, R S $5.50)...... 41,500

4TH AV, s s, e ¼ of Lot 611, map of Wakefield, 25x114; William F. Burrough, referee, to Mary E. Mallander...... 1,800

8TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, 27.6x112.10; Charles N. Flint, Jr., referee, to Ignatius Steiner, (R S $9.25)...... 21,000

24TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 25x115; Frederick C. Zobel to James Stanton, (mtg $52,000)...... 2,500

58TH ST, 114 East, 19x100.5; Phineas O. Davidson to New York Telephone Company, (R S $2, mtg $12,000)...... 18,250

64TH ST, s s, 44 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; John E. Ward, referee, to Samuel Schwab, (R S $7.75)...... 17,525

87TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.8; George W. Gillette to Lina Gillette, (R S $3, mtg $15,000)...... 1

97TH ST, 223 East, 24.6x100.11; Eva Kaye to Richard Schimek, (mtg $12,000)...... 1

105TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.9; Edward J. Tinsdale, referee, to Julius Dahut, (mtg $4,500)...... 1,600

112TH ST, 47 and 49 East, 42x100.11; Louis Cohen to Rosalie Singer, (R S $4.25, mtg $38,000)...... 1

121ST ST, 121 East, 17x100.11; Leopold Kahn to Margaret L. Griser, (R S $3).. 100

140TH ST, n s, 156 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 268 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 324 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140 St, n s, 380 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; 140th St, n s, 491.4 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; Frank A. Seitz and another to Joseph M. Ohmeis, (mtg $10,000)...... 1

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 212 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 435.8 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; 140th St, n s, 547 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; Frank A. Seitz to Joseph J. Schreiner, ½ part, (mtg $88,000, R S $6.75)...... 1

140TH ST, n s, 128 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 184 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 240 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 296 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 352 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 407.10 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; 140th St, n s, 463.6 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; 140th St, n s, 519.2 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; Joseph J. Schreiner to Frank A. Seitz, ½ part, (mtg $176,000, R S $14.75)...... Nominal

153D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; William F. S. Hart, referee, to S. Beach Jones, as trustee, all liens, (R S $6.25)...... 15,000

161ST ST, n s, 92.6 ft e of 3d Av, 54x100; Clara Decker to Marie Decker, all liens...... 1

179TH ST, 614 West, 16x99.11; Edward J. Loughman to Henrietta Haas, (mtg $8,500, R S 75 cents)...... 100

### Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Maiden Lane, 2,700 square ft on second story; Broadway Building Company to Hayden W. Wheeler & Co., 5 years from about May 1, 1902...... $3,000

MONROE ST, 165; Louis Breslauer to Jacob Silverman, 1 year...... 3,702

1ST AV, 1,779, s w corner of 92d St; Leonhard Grunebaum to John Maier, 5 years...... 1,140

3D AV, 281, s e corner of 22d St; Patrick Kiernan to Mary E. Carty, 7 years..3,500, 3,700

3D AV, 281, s e corner of 22d St; Patrick Kiernan to John F. Pickett, 3 years from May 1, 1908...... 4,000

12TH ST, 155 West; Edwin West to Victor F. Von Lossberg, 1 year...... 1,200

17TH ST, 108 East; Felicia M. Lucker to Alippio Menghetti, 1 year 15 days...... 2,300

123D ST, 424 and 426 East; Mary M. Mullane to Hertel & Bossler, 5 years...... 900

### Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAKER, James H., to Garris I. Shotwell; Morris Av, w s, 70 ft s of 161st St, prior mortgage $10,000, 2 years...... $1,000

BROUGHTON, George H., Jr., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 30th St, 28 West, 1 year, 4 per cent...... 2,500

BUCKLEY, Daniel, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Columbus Av, s e corner of 105th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 65,000

CAREY, Charles A., and wife to Margaret A. Smith; 66th St, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years, 6 per cent...... 3,500

COLLINS, Jane, and another, to Woman's Hospital in the State of New York; 116th St, 164 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 7,000

DAHUT, Julius, to Abram Gibson, executor; 105th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, gold...... 7,000

ELLSWORTH, John M., to Thomas Chester and others, committee; 36th St, s s, 130 ft e of Park Av, 5 years, 4 per cent...... 35,000

GAZZALE, Nazareno, and another to John B. Thrope; West St, 184; Chambers St, 300, lease, 1 year, 12 notes...... 2,900

GAZZALE, Nazareno, and another to John B. Thrope; 184 West St, leasehold secures notes, installments, 1 year...... 2,900

HALLMANN, Paul, to Bernhard Mayer; 66th St, s s, 120.9 ft w of 3d Av, leasehold, installments...... 5,500

HASSINGER, John D., to United States Trust Company; 138th St, 62 and 64 West, due as per bond...... 15,000

HASSINGER, John D., to Henry G. Peters; 138th St, 62 and 64 West, prior mortgage $15,000, due as per bond...... 3,000

HOFFMAN, William E., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 84th St, s s, 275 e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent...... 11,000

HUBBELL, Marvin D., to George Schwepenhauser; 135th St, 245 West, 1 year, 6 per cent...... 1,178

KASSING, Frederick, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 24 East 109th St, 5 years, 4 per cent...... 14,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 10th Av, e s, 25.1 ft n of 54th St, demand, 6 per cent...... 25,000

NEWBOLD, Anna M., to Isabella Sprunt; Lot 70 and s w ½ Lot 69, map of Cebrie Park, 2 years, 6 per cent...... 2,500

RUHL, Michael, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 84th St, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent...... 6,000

RYAN, Daniel, to Jacob Ruppert; Front St, 314, store lease, demand, 6 per cent.. 2,117

SACRED HEART ACADEMY to the Twelfth Ward Bank; Lesser Burnt Jacket, being Parcel A, on map of part of Classon's Point, known as Ludlow Farm; Westchester to Classon's Point, at junction of land of Robert H. Ludlow and another; Parcel at Classon's Point at s w corner of Little Burnt Jacket; also land under water of East River, between high water and low water mark in front and adjacent to land formerly Westchester Institute and land formerly Beach estate; also Lots 3, 4, part of Lot 7, Lots 10 and 11 on map of property at Classon's Point, secures loans and discounts...... 15,000

SCHROEDER, George J., and wife to Clara Steiermann; Haven Av, w s, 425 ft n from s s of 170th St, due Jan. 1, 1904...... 1,000

SCHULTZ, Paul, and wife to Otto Leppert and wife; 72d St, 411 East, prior mortgage, $12,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 700

SCHWAB, Samuel, to American Mortgage Company; 64th St, 104 West, 2 years 4½ per cent...... 12,000

SULLIVAN, Dennis, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 359 Cherry St, 1 year, gold...... 4,000

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS and Tradesmen of the City of New York, a corporation, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Broadway, e s, 133.6 ft n of Grand St, 1 year, 4 per cent...... 35,000

TIBBITS, Claribel, to Mutual Savings and Loan Association; Fulton St, s e s, Lot 106, map of Washingtonville, 3 years.. 1,900

VAN NOSTRAND, Kate M., and others to New York Security and Trust Company; 65th St, 13 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent...... 27,000

WEINBERGER, Ludwig, to Elizabetha Christoffel; 2d Av, 1,464, due Sept. 1, 1903...... 5,000

ZOBEL, Frederick C., to Julia Zobel; 24th St, n s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 6 months, 6 per cent...... 5,000

### Assignments of Mortgages.

CHRISTOFFEL, Elizabetha, to Theodore Christoffel...... Nom.

CRUGER, William J., to May F. Cruger..$14,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank...... 20,000

WEEKES, Emmelin C., to John A. Weeks. 12,000

### Labor Association's Mortgage.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Justice J. O. Dykman has granted an order permitting the Verplanck Literary Association of the Knights of Labor to mortgage its real property to the Peekskill Co-operative Building, Savings and Loan Association for the sum of $800.

### Mechanics' Liens.

KING ST, 22 to 30; William H. Schmohl against Leon Rosenblatt and another, owners and contractors...... $2,411

3D AV, 2,258 and 2,260; Gustaf I. Pihlman against Waldorf Shoe Company, lessee; Samuelson & Libien Contracting Company, contractors...... 519

3D AV, 3,752; Schneeman & Bilz against Charles N. Mazza, owner and contractor. 2,450

18TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100, Bronx; James & Lawrence against Frederick Le Meire, contractor; Hugh McGuire, owner...... 299

71ST ST, 167 East; Rubin Solomon against Ludwig Gillerup, owner; Louis Harris and J. B. Smith, contractors...... 175

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x—; John W. Diennan against George E. Beaudet, owner and contractor...... 31

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CHAMBERS ST, 148; Joseph Beck, with James A. Campbell...... $25,000

COLUMBUS AV and Garfield St, s w corner, —x—; Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, with Annie Remington...... 3,700

### Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 157th St, s e corner, 24.11x100; Konrad Kromer and another, against William C. Smith and another, April 26, 1901, conceled...... $434

FORSYTH ST, 126 and 128; Charles H. Turno against Chebra Poel Zedek Anscher Illia Congregation and Association, Nov. 13, 1900...... 161

GROVE ST, 23; Konrad Kromer and another against Elias Kempner, April 26, 1901, canceled...... 176

86TH ST, 340 East; Manhattan Heating, Lighting, and Ventilating Company against Abraham Bachrach and another, July 24, 1901...... 251

86TH ST, 340 East; Manhattan Heating, Lighting, and Ventilating Company against Abraham Bachrach and another, July 30, 1901...... 251

### Lis Pendens.

ALEXANDER AV AND 138TH ST, s w corner, 100x100; Manhattan Life Insurance Company against William Sperb and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holmes, Rapallo & Kennedy.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 32x100; Sarah L. Brown against Jacob M. Strauss and another, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorneys, Roy, Watson & Naumer.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 27.6 ft n of 101st St, 27x99.11; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Joseph McFarland and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.

SAWMILL LANE, n s, Lots 24, 25, 26, and 27, and parts of Lots 28 and 29, map of land of Robert Givan, 53 acres, and road from East Chester to Westchester village, w s, 1,748 ft s w of Boston Av, 4 22-100 acres; Matilda Waters and another against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. de Peyster.

WASHINGTON AV and Weiher Court, n e corner; 150th St, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100, and Brook Av, e s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 25x100; Bradley & Currier Company against Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, Lot 107, map of Belmont Village, Bronx, and property in Kings County; William H. Kennedy and another against Evalina Kennedy and another, (partition;) attorneys, Hughes & Helstud.

8TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 37.6x100; Central Trust Company of New York, trustee, against Thomas K. Lemon and another, (action to re-establish lien, &c.;) attorney, P. Whitehead.

18TH ST, 104 and 106 East, and 58 to 62 Union Place, leasehold; Emma Quincy, executrix, against Samuel Lawson and another, (action to declare assignment of lease void, &c.;) attorneys, Wendel & Robeson.

111TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 33.11x100.11x33.4x100.11, and 111th St, s s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 33.11x100; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Moses Piermont and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. C. Miller.

112TH ST, 123 and 125 East; Marcus Braverman against Abraham Fox and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Greenbaum.

123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Frederick G. Potter against William C. Hunter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

127TH ST, 227 East; Thaddeus Firth, Jr., trustee, against Louis G. Leyrer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt.

145TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100, and 142d St, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Michael Ash against Margaret Ash, (partition;) attorney, J. W. Bryant.

155TH ST, s s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Queens County Savings Bank against Emil S. Levi and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. D. Gould & Brother.

188TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x94.10; 183d St, n s, 154.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 25x74.11; Nathalie Av, e s, Lots 19 and 20, map of 16 villa sites, &c.; Anthony estate, Bronx and 14th St and 2d Av, n e corner, 105x114, Bronx; Richard Webber against Florence W. Kehoe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Early.

### Summer Resorts.

TOURISTS GOING TO
LONG LAKE RESORTS
will find a restful stopping place en route at the
WILDERNESS INN,
LONG LAKE WEST,
P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake.
GEO. A. DUKELOW.

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NEW YORK.

Long Island.

Brighton Beach Hotel Brighton Beach, New York.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPT.

Manhattan Beach
HOTEL
and
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.

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BEACH VIEW HOUSE. East Moriches, L. I. Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

MORICHES INN, CENTRE MORICHES, (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground, L. I. Directly facing water. (Pleasant and homelike.) Shady grounds, first-class table, boating. PETER NEHNBASS, Prop., owner.

THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable. MRS. J. HEALY.

PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay. Grand location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga,
The Grand Union
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL. NOW OPEN.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

FERN CLIFF, situated on an eminence 1,800 feet above the sea; highest point in White Mts. except Summit House; sublime views of White Mountain range, Glen Ellis Valley; beautiful sunsets; peculiarly adapted for asthma, hay fever, &c.; only place of its kind in White Mts.; appointments perfect. Mrs. M. F. Potter, Jackson, N. H.

THE PEQUAWKET, White Mountains, Intervale, N. H. Golf, superb views. Modern equipment; most comfortable in the mountains. Booklet. C. C. SMALL.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

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"OVERLOOK." MORRISTOWN, N. J. Rooms can be secured from Sept. 1 for Fall and Winter; heated hot-water system; telephone 438; positively no malaria; twelve minutes' drive from station; send for circulars. Box 424, Morristown, N. J.

Atlantic City.

VICTORIA On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

### Country Board.

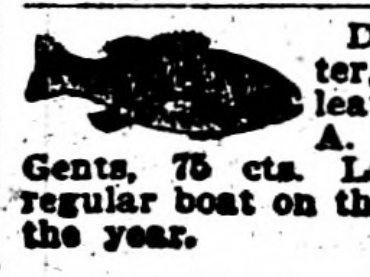
Boarders Wanted.—A few can be accommodated at our quiet farm home, in the Berkshire Hills, for the months of September and October; delightful air; 1,800 feet altitude; hunting, lake fishing; fine views. Terms $6.00 per week. Address Box 107, Lee, Mass.

### Excursions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE [illegible] HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SUNDAYS AND LABOR DAY.
IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
ALL DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
On Sundays, also Labor Day, Str. Chester W. Chapin leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. Round Trip, $1.00.

SUNDAYS UP THE HUDSON 50c
ON SUNDAYS Str. "CITY OF LOWELL" leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:50 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as POUGHKEEPSIE Bridge. Returning, due New York about 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'Hote dinner. Main deck lunch, popular prices.



Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island.
LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

| Leave Foot 22d St., North River. | Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. | Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch. |
|---|---|---|
| 9.30 A.M. | 10.00 A.M. | 12.30 P.M. |
| 1.00 P.M.* | 1.30 P.M.* | 3.45 " * |
| 3.30 " | 4.00 " | 6.30 " |

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 Saturdays only, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.
LONG BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A.M. (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, and 10:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Fare 15 cents.
Through Elevated Tains leave Broadway Ferries (Daily, except Sundays,) 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:34 A. M. and half hourly till 10:34 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park at midnight.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Through Elevated Trains leave Broadway Ferries (Sundays) 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 8:44, 9:14, 9:44 A. M., then every 10, 15, or 20 minutes, as travel warrants, until 9:44 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park 11 P. M.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.20 A. M. 12.20, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days C. I. J. C.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and every forty minutes from 1:00 P. M. to 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. Club 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

PATTEN LINE.
Long Branch and Back, 50c.
Asbury Park and Back, 80c.
INSIDE ROUTE.
LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK
AND
All New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

NEWPORT $1.50
Excursion.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 1ST.
L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR
Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Av. station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. 8:28 and East New York 8:35.
Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.
Sale of tickets limited.
The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.
Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

EXCURSION
LABOR DAY
TO
MAUCH CHUNK
Via
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
ROUND TRIP $2.00; CHILDREN $1.50.
Special train from Liberty Street station 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry 8:25 A. M.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS
To West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.
STR. "BALDWIN" from FRANKLIN ST. 8:00 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 8:30 A. M., for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, and Rondout.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M., for West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Newburgh.
Returning, arrive in N. Y. at 10:30 P. M.
Round Trip—To Newburgh, 75 cts.; Poughkeepsie, $1.00; Kingston P. and Rondout, $1.25.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Excursions.

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SUNDAY, SEPT. 1ST, and LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 2D.
SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP.
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
ROUND TRIP. $1.00.
Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 5:00 and 6:50 P. M. Sunday. Returning Monday, leave 6:00 P. M.
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION
Buffalo and Niagara Falls $9.00 ROUND TRIP.
TORONTO, ONT., $10.50.
Tickets good going Saturday, Aug. 31, and Sunday, Sept. 1: Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30, and 9:15 P. M. Leave West 23d St. 5 minutes earlier and Jersey City 15 minutes later. Return limit 5 days from and including date of sale.
Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION
UP LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT
TO GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR,
Passing Plum Island, Orient, and Shelter Island.
Returning by Long Island Railroad.
The Popular Long Island Sound Steamer
"SHINNECOCK,"
on September 2d, will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., at 9:00 A. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., at 9:30 A. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $2.00.
Good only on September 2d, going by steamer and returning by train, leaving Greenport at 7:47 and 9:00 P. M.; Sag Harbor 8:08 P. M.
Music and Refreshments on Boat.
Staterooms may be reserved in advance.

A Charming Saturday Half Holiday Trip by Boat & Rail. $1.50
A rare combination of travel. The sail through Long Island Sound is a most delightful trip, abounding in fascinating features. Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN for New Haven from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 3:00 P. M. (Stops Saturdays foot E. 21st St. 3:15 P. M.) Return by express train due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Ask for Saturday Half Holiday tickets.

ON SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
The Elegant Steamer "Nantasket" will leave New York, Pier 13, E.R., near foot Wall st., 9:30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9:45 a. m.; returning, leave Glenwood 4:00; Sea Cliff 4:20 p. m. Due in New York at 6:30 p. m.
OnLabor Day the steamer will land at Great Neck
EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

LABOR DAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO WEST POINT
by STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaves Desbrosses St., 2:15 P. M., West 22d St. 2:30 P. M., arriving West Point in time to see Dress Parade, &c. Returning on any West Shore Railroad train. Fare for round trip, $1.00. Hudson River Railroad, $1.10. Orchestra Concerts on board.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
BatteryLanding: 9:15, 10:40 A.M.; 2:05 P.M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kaiserin M. Th...Sept. 10 | KronprinzWm.Oct.1,12N |
| *Lahn..........Sept. 17 | Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8 |
| Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept.24 | Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22 |

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

| | |
|---|---|
| Barbarossa.....Sept. 12 | Gr. Kurfuerst.....Oct. 3 |
| Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19 | Barbarossa, Oct. 17, noon |
| Fr der Grosse..Sept. 26 | K. Luise..Oct. 24, noon |

Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM | Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM |
| H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon | Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM |
| Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM | H'h'zollern, Oct.12, 4 PM |

From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

| | |
|---|---|
| D'tschland, Sept.5, 10 AM | F. Bism'k. Sep.26, 7:30AM |
| A. Victoria, Sept.12, 10 AM | D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9AM |
| Columbia, Sept. 19, 10AM | A. Victoria..Oct.10, 10 AM |

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM |
| Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon | *Phoen'ia, Oc.5, 10:30AM |
| *Bulgaria, Sept. 14, 6AM | Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM |
| Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM | Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM |

*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Louis.Sept. 4, 10 AM | Haverf'd, Sep. 21, 10 AM |
| Phila...Sept. 11, 10 AM | St. Louis. Sept. 25, 10 AM |
| St. Paul.Sept. 18, 10 AM | Phila.......Oct. 2, 10 AM |

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Southwark.Sept. 4, noon | Kens'gton, Sept. 18, noon |
| *Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon | *Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon |

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| MESABA | Aug. 31, 2 P. M. |
| MINNEAPOLIS | Sept. 7, 11 A. M. |
| MARQUETTE | Sept. 14, 9 A. M. |
| MENOMINEE | Sept. 21, 9 A. M. |
| MINNEHAHA | Sept 21, 10 A. M. |

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

BERMUDA. Delightful Ocean Trip for Summer Tourists, 1400 miles on the Atlantic and a few days at Bermuda, the charming Ocean Resort and British military and naval depot.
11-day trip, including Hotel and All Expenses........ $42.50
From NEW YORK Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5.
Programmes, berths, and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Suevic..Aug. 31, 5 PM | Celtic...Sept. 17, 8 AM |
| Germanic..Sept. 4, noon | Oceanic..Sept. 18, 9 AM |
| Majestic..Sept. 11, noon | Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon |

*Suevic will carry Second Class passengers only and will not call at Queenstown.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

| | |
|---|---|
| Etruria, Aug. 31, 7 AM | Umbria, Sept. 14, 7 AM |
| Servia, Sept. 3, 9 AM | Lucania, Sept. 21, 11 AM |
| Campania, Sept. 7, Noon | Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM |

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ethiopia..Aug. 31, noon | Astoria...Sept. 14, noon |
| C. of Rome, Sept. 7, noon | Anchoria..Sept. 21, noon |

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4 | Doric..........Sept. 26 |
| China.........Sept. 12 | Nippon Maru..Sept. 27 |

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington B'ldg. and 287 Broadway. N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL-HUDSON BOATS.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE
Sat., Aug. 31st. Sunday, Sept. 1st.
Monday, Sept. 2d.
STR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Sat., Aug. 31st, and Monday, Sept. 2d, at 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sunday extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE and RONDOUT, leaving half hour earlier.
STR. "ROMER" FROM FRANKLIN ST. Sat., Aug. 31st, at 1 P. M. for NEWBURGH, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STR. "BALDWIN" FROM FRANKLIN ST. Monday, Sept. 2d, at 8:00 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 8:30 A. M., for NEWBURGH, PO'KEEPSIE, and RONDOUT.
STR. "NEWBURGH" FROM FRANKLIN ST. Sat., Aug. 31st, at 3:00 P. M. W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE.
On Monday, Sept. 2d, leaves Franklin St., 5:00 P. M., extending trip through to Rondout, making all landings between Cranstons and Rondout.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., ft Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, Week days 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight, Sundays 9 30 A. M. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK. See special week end ads. for Sunday, Labor Day, and Saturday half-holiday trips.
Note.—On September 2d steamers will leave New York at 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight. The 3 P. M. trip will be omitted.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.......8:40 "
" West 22d St..............9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Disp'ay
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.
Special excursion rate to Saratoga for Floral Fete. Tickets good from Sept. 2d to 6th, inclusive.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE,
connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin. Thos. Cook & Sons, 1185 Broadway; General office, New Pier 32, East River.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
LABOR DAY: Extra boat (the "Onteora") from Catskill at 10 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
To all New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
Steamers leave foot of Rector St. at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. (8:00 P. M. to Ocean Grove and intermediate points.) Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.
LABOR DAY leaves Desbrosses St. 2:15 P. M., West 22d St. 2:30 P. M.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.
Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago, Pittsburg. | * 4:30 AM. | | |
| Chicago, Pittsburg. | *12:15 Nt. | *12:10 Nt. | Diner |
| Chicago, Columbus | * 1:30 PM. | * 1:25 PM. | Diner |
| Pittsburg, Cleve.. | * 1:30 PM. | * 1:25 PM. | Diner |
| Pittsburg Limited. | * 7:00 PM. | * 6:55 PM. | Buffet |
| Cincinnati, St.Louis | *12:15 Nt. | *12:10 Nt. | |
| Cincinnati, St.Louis | *10:00 AM. | * 9:55 AM. | Diner |
| Cincinnati, St.Louis | * 7:00 PM. | * 6:55 PM. | Buffet |
| Norfolk | † 1:00 PM. | †12:55 PM. | Diner |

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington, Balto. | * 8:00 AM. | † 7:55 AM. | Buffet |
| Washington, Balto. | *10:00 AM. | * 9:55 AM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | *11:30 AM. | *11:25 AM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | † 1:00 PM. | †12:55 PM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | * 1:30 PM. | * 1:25 PM. | Diner |
| "Royal Limited". | * 3:40 PM. | * 3:35 PM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | * 5:00 PM. | * 4:55 PM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | * 7:00 PM. | * 6:55 PM. | Buffet |
| Washington, Balto. | *12:15 Nt. | *12:10 Nt. | |

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25. d12.45. e7.45. 8.25 t6.10. x6.15.

| | Lv.N.Y., A | Lv.N.Y., B |
|---|---|---|
| Easton Local | *t6.25 AM | *6.30 AM |
| Buffalo and Western Express | *87.40 AM | *e7.50 AM |
| Buffalo and Chicago Express | *9.55 AM | *10.00 AM |
| BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS | †11.55 AM | †12.00N'N |
| Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local | *c12.40 PM | *d12.50 PM |
| Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp. | †3.55 PM | †4.10 PM |
| Easton Local | †5.00 PM | †5.20 PM |
| Chicago & Toronto VestibuleExp. | *5.55 PM | *x6.10 PM |
| EXPOSITION EXPRESS | *7.55 PM | *8.00 PM |

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO
Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.
4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.
8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.
Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

| Leave New York. | | Arrive New York. |
|---|---|---|
| *3:15 a. m. | Mail and Paper Train | *7:00 a. m. |
| †7:50 a. m. | Adir'dack & Montreal Spl. | †10:20 p. m. |
| *8:00 a. m. | Syracuse Local | †6:25 p. m. |
| †8:30 a. m. | Empire State Express | †10:00 p. m. |
| *8:45 a. m. | Fast Mail | *10:00 p. m. |
| *9:20 a. m. | Exposition Express | *9:30 p. m. |
| †9:40 a. m. | Saratoga & Montreal Spl. | †9:30 p. m. |
| †10:30 a. m. | Day Express | †7:00 p. m. |
| †11:30 a. m. | Rutland Express | †7:00 p. m. |
| *1:00 p. m. | Southwestern Limited | *6:00 p. m. |
| ‖1:50 p. m. | Saratoga Limited | †10:40 a. m. |
| *2:00 p. m. | N. Y. & Chicago Special | *1:30 p. m. |
| §3:20 p. m. | Saratoga Limited | †10:40 a. m. |
| †3:30 p. m. | Albany Flier | †11:10 a. m. |
| *3:35 p. m. | Albany Special | †1:00 p. m. |
| *4:00 p. m. | Detroit Special | *10:00 a. m. |
| *5:30 p. m. | The Lake Shore Limited | *6:30 p. m. |
| *5:30 p. m. | St. Louis Limited | *2:55 p. m. |
| *6:00 p. m. | Western Express | *8:45 p. m. |
| *6:25 p. m. | Adirondack & Montreal Ex. | *7:50 a. m. |
| *6:35 p. m. | Montreal Express | *7:20 a. m. |
| *7:30 p. m. | Pan-American Express | *7:27 a. m. |
| *9:20 p. m. | Buffalo & S. W. Special. | *8:00 a. m. |
| *9:30 p. m. | Pacific Express | *5:30 a. m. |
| †12:10 a. m. | Midnight Express | *5:30 a. m. |

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. §Daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.
SPRINGFIELD LINE.
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

| Leave New York. | Arrive Springfield. | Arrive Boston. |
|---|---|---|
| †9:00 a. m. | 12:45 noon | 3:30 p. m. |
| †12:00 noon | 3:18 p. m. | 5:40 p. m. |
| *4:00 p. m. | 7:27 p. m. | 10:00 p. m. |
| *11:00 p. m. | 3:11 a. m. | 6:15 a. m. |

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N.R.:—
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
*9:40 A M—(1) Rip Van Winkle Flyer to Catskills
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Lake Mohonk, Minnewaska Express
†12:45 P M—(3) Catskill Mountain Express.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clevel'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †9:15 A M; 2 at †10:45 A M; 3 at †12:10 P M; 4 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †9:45 A M; 2 at †11:20 A M; 3 at †12:50 P M; 4 at †3:35 P M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
P. S. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.
Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except at noted.)

| | Week Days. | Sundays. |
|---|---|---|
| Easton Local | 7:15 a. m. | ........ |
| Easton Local | †5:45 p. m. | ........ |
| Scranton & Reading | 9:10 a. m. | ........ |
| Scranton & Reading | 1:20 p. m. | ........ |
| Mauch Chunk & Reading | ........ | 1:00 p. m. |
| Mauch Chunk & Reading | 4:40 p. m. | †5:30 p. m. |
| ATLANTIC CITY | 9:40 a. m. | ........ |
| ATLANTIC CITY SATURDAY SPECIAL | 1:00 p. m. | ........ |
| ATLANTIC CITY | 3:40 p. m. | ........ |
| Lakewood & Barnegat | 9:40 a. m. | †9:15 a. m. |
| Lakewood & Barnegat | 4:30 p. m. | ........ |
| Lakewood & Bridgeton | 1:30 p. m. | ........ |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | 8:30 a. m. | †9:15 a. m. |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | 11:30 a. m. | ........ |
| N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Saturday Special | †1:10 p. m. | ........ |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | †2:45 p. m. | 1:30 p. m. |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | 3:30 p. m. | ........ |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | †3:53 p. m. | †4:00 p. m. |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | †4:45 p. m. | ........ |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | 5:30 p. m. | ........ |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | †6:23 p. m. | ........ |

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, §4:50, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, †9:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Through to Ocean Grove, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 p. m.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination. †From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

| Lv. Franklin St. | | Lv. W. 42d St. |
|---|---|---|
| 7:45 A.M. | Day Express to Oswego | 8:00 A.M. |
| 9:05 A.M. | †Liberty Express | 9:15 A.M. |
| 12:00 Noon | *Mount'n Exp. to Sidney | *12:15 P.M. |
| 12:45 P.M. | †Saturdays to Rockland | †1:00 P.M. |
| 3 P.M. | Vestibule Ltd. to Rockland | 3:15 P.M. |
| 5:40 P.M. | †Western Limited | †6:00 P.M. |
| 9:05 A.M. | §Sun. Spl. to Midw'y Park | §9:15 A.M. |

*Str. Homer Ramsdell, from Pier 24, N. R., 9:30, W. 129th St. 10 A. M., connects at Cornwall. †Saturdays only. †Daily. §Sundays only.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

## Real Estate for Sale.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

# "NEW YORK'S MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB." GRANTWOOD

For a small payment down and

**$35.00 a Month**

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

*Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.*

**Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.**

## Real Estate.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

Residence 183 Monticello Av., Jersey City.
W. KNIGHT CLYNES,
Engineer, Railway and General Contractor,
Plans and Estimates Furnished,
Railways, Bridges, Masonry Graduation, Sewers, Pavings, &c.
Also moving, raising, and shoring of buildings. Special attention to reclamation of lands and execution of work on private estates.
Office 256 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

Property owners desiring a manager or agent, kindly address Z., Box 200 Times.

## City Real Estate for Sale.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

FIVE FIRST-CLASS MODERN four-story and basement private dwellings, 109, 113, and 119 East 45th St., and 462 and 464 Lexington Av., will be sold SEPARATELY at foreclosure sale at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, September 3, at 12 noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co. For further particulars inquire of John Graham, 109 East 45th St.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 80th St., Manhattan; ground 75x100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay in repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

TREMONT AVE., just west of JEROME AVE., three-story frame Colonial dwelling; ten rooms and bath; ground, 50x140; street sewered and graded; water and gas; will sell for $7,000; terms to suit; property is worth $10,000; must be sold. Apply A. P. Kirkland, 55 Liberty St.

Two-family frame house, 12 rooms; block from Boston Road and rapid transit station; price, $6,000; easy terms; one-family house, 8 rooms; $3,200; all imp'ts; $500 cash; easy terms; open Labor Day. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension. A1 repair. 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

Money for bond and mortgage in Manhattan or Bronx.—60% of appraisal at 4%; 65 to 75% at 4½% and 5%; $2,000,000 to loan. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gilham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

Easy terms; beautiful detached cottage, Westchester, Bronx Borough; $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

8th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 145th St.

Houses, 7 to 18 rooms, $2,500 to $9,000; also houses with stables. Barnes, 599 East 162d St.

## Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

### Mamaroneck.

**Mamaroneck Lots, $100. 50 cts. Weekly.** No interest or assessments; high elevation; fronting Boulevard; near depot and harbor. WARRANTY COMPANY, 115 Broadway.

## Queens Real Estate for Sale.

FLUSHING.
Are you looking around to see where to locate a home? Why not select Flushing, an all year round residential section, 17 minutes from 34th St. Ferry, commutation 7 cents? We have several desirable houses, first-class and new, ranging in price from $3,500 to $7,500, within five minutes' walk to station; houses have all improvements, including electric light and hot water heat, trimmed in hard woods; willing to accept a cash payment of $350 or more, balance on bond or mortgage; call and let us talk the matter over; it may be to your advantage. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station, L. I.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house, $1,600; Corona, L. I. J. George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Eight-room residence, fine plot, Morris Park, $2,400; $600 cash. William Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

## New Jersey Property for Sale.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.
Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevius, East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station.)

Palisades Park, Labor Day.—Cottages all prices; improvements; high ground. Photographs. Circulars. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

## Country Real Estate for Sale.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42 Double for display.*

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minutes' walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Bargain for cash, 8-room house, 45 minutes from New York; near station; fruit, hennery, &c.; free and clear. Address Immediate, Times Office.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

## To Let for Business Purposes.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

**No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City**

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

**Handsome suite offices, Bowling Green Building, with a fine view of Bay; high, light and airy; to lease for eight months or longer. Apply Suite 262, 11 Broadway.**

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Attention! Large store, subdivided in booths, to suit tenants; strong attractions; crowds. Riggs, 138 East 14th St.

A four-story building, 42 Cliff St., with elevator, to let; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

## Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

**PROSPECT PARK SOUTH**

STREET IMPROVEMENTS CONSIST of sewer, gas, water, electric lights, asphalt pavements, beautiful lawns and flowers. No dust.

Houses now ready for inspection contain 12 rooms, tiled baths with shower, inlaid parquet floors, open decorated plumbing in every room, buffet sideboards, china closets, rich mantels, special designs in electric fixtures, cheval mirrors in dressing rooms, decorations in real silks, tapestries, burlaps and buckrams, King's Holland shades at every window, steam heat. Terms of purchase very easy! Several houses to be completed this fall at $8,500 and up. Take Kings County L or Flatbush Avenue trolley marked Brighton Beach, and get off at Beverly Road, 27 minutes from bridge, or send for illustrated booklet to

**DEAN ALVORD, Owner**
**257 Broadway, New York**

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

## Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Half mile water front, South Bay; 250 acres; modern house, 30 rooms; fine location; price, $35,000; cheap; easy terms. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, N. Y.

## Real Estate for Exchange.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display*

Apartments, flats, and dwellings wanted for desirable, clear country places and cash. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send me particulars what you have; quick deals. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av.

A corner lot in Bronx, only $1,000 mortgage, to exchange for flat. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

## Real Estate Wanted.

City and country properties; owners only send full particulars; no fictitious values wanted; quick sales and exchanges effected. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

Want to rent and purchase, for clients, houses east of Fifth Avenue.
JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE,
734 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Wanted—A 20 to 25 foot house below 59th St., between 6th and Park Avs.; near 5th Av. preferred; no brokers. B. T., Box 200 Times Office.

Flat apartments and stores wanted; applicants waiting. Joseph F. Feist, real estate office, 431 West 42d St.

## City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

For Rent.—Modern 3-story basement brown-brick private dwelling, 11 rooms; decorated; bath, laundry; open plumbing, furnace; third floor rented for $20, total rent $50; entire house if desired. Apply 565 West 187th St., or Layton & Rogers, 1,654 Amsterdam Av., corner of 142d St.

Only $800 per annum.—149th St., 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American-basement dwelling; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

## City Houses to Let—Furnished.

3-story box stoop, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; handsomely furnished; convenient to 93d St. L station; reasonable rent to good tenant. Particulars of J. R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

## Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Rent commences Oct. 1st, immediate possession. For $60 per month. New three-story and basement brick dwelling, hardwood trim throughout, foyer hall, parquet floor, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath and up-to-date in every respect. Beautifully situated in Bedford section, 40 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

## Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

**BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.**

**"The Greylock."**

**Corner Suites, $35 to $45 Per Month.**

5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.

Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to

**FRANK A. BARNABY,**
195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

**THE UNITED STATES,**
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Elegant apartments, seven and eight large outside rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements; liveried attendants; rents, $600 to $1,200 yearly; situated very best residential part of Brooklyn Borough; convenient to leading churches, stores, parks, amusements; twenty minutes to Manhattan City Hall, Fulton, Wall, South Ferries. Apply on premises, "The Clinton," northeast corner Clinton and De Kalb Avs., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

Choice Apartments.—Seven rooms; steam heat, bath; 611 Nostrand Av.; St. Mark's section; $28; a bargain. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton Av.

## Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—In Bedford section, furnished apartment, from October to April; must be first-class; two adults, two maids. Address Box Z, 199 New York Times.

## Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

# "THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

**David Rothschild,**
**Owner and Builder.**

**Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,**
306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES, READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

**THE GALATHEA,**
51 WEST 106TH ST.,
N. W. corner Manhattan Ave.
This house contains suites of five and six rooms and bath. It has Elevator, Electric Light and all the latest improvements.
RENTS $40 AND $50.
If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by leasing an apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.
Apply on Premises,
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 116th St.

# EVELYN

101 W. 78TH ST.,
"OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQ.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Choice Housekeeping Apartments, 7 and 9 extra-large light rooms; high ceilings, fine light and ventilation, passenger and servants' elevators.
Also Non-housekeeping Apartments, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath; room attendance.
Restaurant on premises.
Electric Light included in rent.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

**HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,**
Manhattan Av., Bet. 117th & 118th Sts.
HESPERUS and PARTHENON,
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

**ORMISTON and LUCINDA**
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,209, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

**CENTURY,**
Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

**THE HUNTINGTON,**
218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
**Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.**

**The Inverness,**
57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.
Unfurnished apartments of 4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences, including open plumbing, electric light, and continuous elevator service, etc.
APPLY TO
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR STREET. 27 WEST 30TH STREET.
Or Superintendent on premises.

**THE STUART.**
A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Eight rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

169th, 514 W.—5 rooms and bath......$17.00
166th, 465 W.—5 rooms and bath......18.00
167th, 500 W.—Corner, 6 rooms—bath......18.00
Many other flats, all improvements, from $13.00 up.
FERD NAGEL,
168th St. and Amsterdam Av.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN CITY.
Newly decorated apartments. Rents from $6 to $9. Apply at 553 and 555 West 57th St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

5th Av., 1,048, corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

## Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

## Apartments to Let—Furnished.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

## Apartments Wanted.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

Wanted—Flat or apartment; second floor private house preferred; about five rooms, with improvements, by newly married couple; Washington Heights section desired; rent about twenty dollars. Address Permanent Tenant, J., 154 Times.

Wanted—A floor in a private house for light housekeeping, unfurnished or partially furnished; first-class references given and desired. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Couple, Box 155 Times.

## City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

**TUXEDO,**
Northeast Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

**Beautiful Columbia Heights.**
417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

54-56 WEST 105TH STREET.
Seven large light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises. $480-540 yearly.

NORTHWEST COR. 131ST ST. & 5TH AV.
4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; open plumbing; rents, $18 to $30. E. CABLE, 2,142 5th Av.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

17th St., 300 West, Corner 8th Av.—Elegant flats; latest improvements; elevator service. Inquire of janitor.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

## New Jersey Property to Let.

At Roselle, N. J.—14 miles out, 3 houses, 9 and 11 rooms, all improvements; commutation, 18c. per day. C. H. Crane, Roselle, N. J.

## Instruction.

*30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.*

**Brooklyn Young Women's School of Stenography, Typewriting—Bookkeeping**
Full day session; individual instruction; applicants admitted at any time, beginning September 9th. Evening Classes September 23d. Cost very moderate. Prospectus mailed on request.
**BROOKLYN Y. W. C. A.**
Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue.

**THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION,**
106 West 42d St., New York.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE.........Director
FLORENCE H. HULL..............Assistant
Thorough and practical instruction in Elocution, Oratory, and Acting, day and evening, in class or private. The speaking voice trained and developed, all defects of speech corrected, and a natural system of gesticulation taught. Fall term commences Monday, September 2d. Call or send for circular.

**Friends' Seminary** 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

***The Loyola School,***
65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

**Hudson River Military Academy**
Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished war officers. Rates $400 to $500.
Capt. J. WILSON, U. S. V., A. M., Supt.

**MANHATTAN COLLEGE**
Christian Brothers, Boarding and Day Scholars, Boulevard and 131st St., New York.
COURSES LEADING TO B. A. & B. S.
Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Naval Architecture, General Scientific, Pedagogical, Commercial Courses.
Preparatory Department.
Reopens Sept. 9. BRO. CHARLES, President.

**BERKELEY SCHOOL,**
435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

**PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY.**
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

**THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM**
and N. Y. Normal School of
**PHYSICAL EDUCATION**
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

**DWIGHT SCHOOL**
15 West 43d Street, New York City.
22nd Year opens Sept. 25th.
High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics.
Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

**NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND.**
College for Young Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Teachers Specialists in every department. Lecturers of National reputation. System of education thorough and progressive. Regular and elective courses. Extensive grounds. Location unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious buildings, completely equipped. Charles Street Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

160 W. 79th Street.
**MISS JACOBI'S SCHOOL.**
SIXTH YEAR.—Will reopen on October 2. Boys and Girls. A Kindergarten, under experienced management, is connected with the School. Circulars on application.

**DRISLER SCHOOL,**
9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils.
Students Prepared for all Colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, September 30th.

**IRVING INSTITUTE,**
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

**THE MISSES JAUDON'S**
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

**ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL,**
6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Address Sister Superior.

**THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,**
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department.
Reopens Oct. 9.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser Studio, 28 West 23d St.

**THE WEAUTINAUG SCHOOL FOR BOYS**—New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. F. B. Draper, Head Master. Opens September 24th, 1901.

**MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,**
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

**MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

MISSES McFEE'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL. College preparation, literature, languages, and art courses; thorough instruction; boys in kindergarten and primary. 300 West 72d St. and annex.

HOME INSTITUTE, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.—A Boarding School for girls. College preparation. M. W. METCALF, Principal.

## Instruction.

*30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.*

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Coachman.—By sober young Englishman, with private family; best references; city or country. Frank, 1,620 Broadway.

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Barkeeper.—By young German; first-class references; good worker; reliable; city or country. Richter, 410 West 42d St.

Bell or hall boy, elevator runner, errand boy; willing worker; anything; obliging; excellent references. Sicruts, 1,620 Broadway.

Boy, 18, obliging, industrious, steady; waiter or help bartender, day or night. Zeck, 544 West 44th St.

Chef.—Thoroughly experienced, expert carver, butcher; capable manager help; economical; steady; temperate; anywhere. Chef, 1,620 Broadway.

Companion to old gentleman or invalid; thoroughly experienced; temperate, painstaking, trustworthy; moderate expectations. James, 1,620 Broadway.

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Salesman, &c.—As salesman or general agent of established line by thoroughly reliable man. L., Box 140 Times Office.

Salesman.—Grocer desires position as salesman with wholesaler or manufacturer. Grocery, 354 West 43d St.

Salesman.—Young man, six years with one firm; notions preferred. Box P., 1,515 3d Av.

Stableman.—To take care horses; experienced; references. Riley, 516 West 50th St., care Dougherty.

## LEADERS SAY SHEEHAN MADE THE THREAT

### He Declares He Will Support the Fusionist Candidate.

### Report that the Greater New York Democracy's Attitude Is Assumed in Mr. Hill's Interest.

Among politicians, except those closely identified with Tammany Hall, very little attention was paid yesterday to the alleged threats of the Greater New York Democracy to vote the Anti-Tammany ticket unless an independent Democrat is nominated for Mayor by the Fusionists.

These threats generally were attributed to John C. Sheehan. Among other things he was alleged to have said that Senator Platt, President Robert C. Morris of the Reupblican County Committee, and ex-Senator M. J. Coffey of Kings County, had entered into some sort of an agreement whereby the nomination of Col. E. M. Knox was to be forced for Mayor. Should that fail Seth Low was to be taken up.

When President Morris was seen yesterday he said:

"I have nothing to say about the published statement regarding what the Greater New York Democracy will do. My answer to the statement that there is any agreement between Mr. Platt, myself, and any one else is that it has long been known that neither Mr. Platt nor myself has any candidate, and I am willing to accept the choice of the joint conference."

Ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs, when his attention was called to the matter, said:

"I can't believe that John Sheehan ever made the statement attributed to him. I consider him too good a politician to make any such remarks. The idea that the Greater New York Democracy would bolt the ticket if the nominee for Mayor was not exactly to their liking is ridiculous coming from an organization which its leaders claim was formed with the avowed puspose of defeating Tammany Hall. As well might the Republicans say that they would bolt the ticket if the candidate selected did not belong to their party and was chosen by their representatives."

William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, declined to express any opinion relative to the alleged utterance of John C. Sheehan and others. He said, however, that while the Republican conferees might not submit any names to the joint conference on Sept. 9, that matter would be definitely decided at a meeting to be held the early part of next week. Yet he was quite firm in the belief that no list would be submitted.

Other reports in connection with the reputed action of Mr. Sheehan and other leaders of the Greater New York Democracy have been to the effect that their stand was taken in the interest of ex-Senator David B. Hill. It has been pointed out that neither Mr. Sheehan nor his friends could afford to vote for a Republican nominee for Mayor. If they did their standing in a Democratic State Convention might be honestly challenged. Therefore, the Greater New York people insisted on the selection of an independent Democrat for Mayor by the anti-Tammany forces.

Ex-Senator Hill, who is at the Hoffman House, declined last night to discuss the matter in any form. He said he was enjoying his vacation and did not propose to talk politics.

John B. Stanchfield, Democratic nominee for Governor last Fall, is also at the Hoffman House. He and Senator Hill are on terms of close friendship. Mr. Stanchfield had read the stories about the Greater New York Democracy, but he declined absolutely to be drawn into the discussion of New York City politics.

Mr. Sheehan had this to say about the Mayoralty situation before starting for Long Branch last night:

"Personally, it makes no difference to me who the candidates on the union ticket are, or whether they are Democratic or Republican. I purpose to support the union ticket agreed upon by the conference committee. It must be admitted that there is a strong sentiment in favor of a Democrat heading the ticket. If a Republican were to be selected a man like Judge Blanchard would probably get as many votes as any man who could be chosen.

"I have no personal choice for any place on the ticket, and I believe that when the ticket is once agreed upon all people opposed to present Tammany Hall methods will support it."

## THE CITIZENS' UNION'S FULL MAYORALTY LIST.

### George Foster Peabody Received a Unanimous Vote—Only Four Votes for Mr. Coler.

Persons closely connected with the Citizens' Union were less secretive yesterday than on Thursday night relative to the names selected for the three city offices at the meeting of the Campaign Committee of Twelve.

It was conceded by one of them that the names given in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday—George Foster Peabody, Bird S. Coler, and Seth Low—were in the Mayoralty list. It was also ascertained that in addition to these the list contained the names of George L. Rives, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, and John De Witt Warner.

It was also learned that Mr. Peabody and one other received the unanimous vote of the ten members present. There was quite a contest in regard to Mr. Coler, and he received only four votes, despite the fact, as alleged, that Alexander E. Orr of Brooklyn sent a very strong letter to the committee advocating the selection of Mr. Coler.

It is understood that in the list of the six names suggested for Controller, five of them are residents of Kings County, the general understanding being that the nominee for Mayor would come from Manhattan.

With relation to the office of President of the Board of Aldermen, the majority of those named are residents of Queens and Richmond Counties.

This geographical distribution was made to prevent as little trouble as possible in the selection of the entire ticket.

It is understood that the names of James McKeen and Charles A. Schieren are on the list for Controller.

## BERNSTEIN MAKES CHARGES.

### Accuses Millerites of Fraud in Enrolling Republicans in the Seventh Assembly District.

Lawyer Benjamin Bernstein, who, with ex-Alderman Joseph T. Hackett, is trying to oust Franklin Miller from the Republican leadership of the Seventh Assembly District, declared last night that the Millerites were guilty of the same practices the latter recently had charged against him.

Bernstein and Hackett were summoned to the Jefferson Market Police Court on July 25 last in an investigation conducted by Magistrate Deuel into charges that forged affidavits of persons who desired to enroll as Republicans had been filed with the Bureau of Elections. Bernstein and Hackett the next day were held in $3,000 and $1,000 bail respectively on a felony charge.

Later it was said that on the rolls of the Hackett faction were men who were dead, many who did not live at the addresses given, and others who were Democrats. Deputy Attorney General Hedges and Superintendent McCullagh investigated the matter, and the latter said later that he had evidence upon which he would base charges of perjury against Mr. Bernstein.

Mr. Bernstein last night summoned reporters to his club's headquarters at Seventeenth Street and Eighth Avenue and told them that he had found on Miller's rolls the name of one dead man and the names of about ten others who did not live at the addresses given for them.

The dead man, according to Mr. Bernstein was Charles Scanlon of 325 West Eighteenth Street.

The alleged acknowledgment of this man, said Mr. Bernstein, was taken before Robert Miller, a notary public, on June 16. Mr. Bernstein added that he had the affidavit of a physician to show that Scanlon died on Feb. 4 last. The names of two other dead men were on the rolls, he said, but he had not yet gotten the doctor's affidavits in the cases.

## RICHARD CROKER'S RETURN.

### John F. Carroll Has Preliminary Conferences with Leaders.

Richard Croker, it is expected, will sail from Liverpool to-day on the White Star steamship Celtic. It is not believed that he will go to Saratoga.

John F. Carroll and James J. Martin have returned to the city and met some of the district leaders at Tammany Hall and at the Democratic Club.

Mr. Carroll was as reticent as usual, but Mr. Martin, who, it is said, will manage the campaign, declared Tammany Hall would achieve an easy victory.

### Tilden Club's Conferees.

The Tilden Club expects to be represented at the conference which is to select an anti-Tammany ticket. The organization yesterday appointed the following conferees to represent it: Henry D. Hotchkiss, Robert E. Dowling, James R. Ely, William A. Barber, and George A. Heaney.

## WOMAN CHASED OVER ROOFS.

### Was Accused of Stealing a Purse in an Apartment House and Was Caught with Difficulty.

The loss of a pocketbook containing $1 in change and the flight of a woman visitor accused of taking it over a roof and down to another by means of a tank ladder that she manipulated like an expert fireman created no end of excitement in the apartment house at 1 West Eighty-seventh Street last night.

It was just dark when the doorbell of the apartment rang. Annie Collins, a housegirl, answered the bell, and was confronted by a stylishly dressed young woman, who asked if Mrs. Seymour was at home. The girl replied that Mrs. Seymour had moved to another part of the city, and that a Mrs. Stern was running the house.

The visitor's face expressed delight, and she told the servant that she knew Mrs. Stern very well and asked if she were at home. The reply was in the negative, and then the woman asked for pen and paper and said that she desired to leave a note for her old friend. The girl went for the writing materials, and, coming back with them, found her pocketbook containing the dollar gone. She accused the woman, who became indignant and denied the theft.

Then the janitor was called, and the flight up stairs and across the roof was on. On the top floor the woman rushed up the ladder to the roof, with the janitor in full pursuit. As the janitor's head appeared through the skylight she disappeared over the edge of the roof on her way to the roof of the apartment next door, using a tank ladder to aid her in making her escape.

She was descending into the apartment, when the janitor grabbed her. She denied his right to hold her, but the man was obdurate and kept her captive until a policeman arrived, who arrested her. At the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where she was taken, she said that she was Mrs. Kate Dykman of 529 East Twelfth Street. The pocketbook was not found on her person, but a quantity of bracelets, stickpins, and pearl beads were. The woman told conflicting stories, and as a result her record is being looked into by the police.

## CENTRAL'S TUNNEL PLANS.

### Willing to Comply with the Board of Health's Order—Officials of the Road Confer with the Board.

W. J. Wilgus, Chief Engineer of the New York Central, and Charles C. Paulding, representing the law department of that road, had a conference yesterday morning with the Board of Health regarding the demand made by the latter body for an immediate alleviation of conditions in the Park Avenue tunnel. At this conference the railroad officials signified their intention of complying with the directions of the Board of Health as far as possible. The road also secured an extension of thirty days within which to commence work, on the ground that its plans were still in an experimental stage.

Regarding the intentions of the company, President Newman said after the conference:

"It is the purpose and intention of the company to comply with any order of the Board of Health as far as practicable. Plans and specifications are now being prepared in conformity with the orders of the board, to ascertain whether it is safe and practicable to undertake the work on the method prescribed by those orders. Until this investigation is made no further action can be determined upon by the company."

It will probably take two years to complete whatever radical plans may be decided upon to carry out the desired improvements.

Regarding the rumored test of a compressed air locomotive by the Central, it was learned yesterday that the dispatches from Rome were misleading. The Central will make no immediate tests with this motor, as a specially deputized mechanical engineer has been watching it and reporting on it since its construction began. It is understood that a test may be make on a Brooklyn elevated line.

## CHARLES W. MORSE'S OFFER.

Charles W. Morse, who was at the head of the American Ice Company, has made an offer to each stockholder of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America for their holdings, provided that at least two-thirds of the stock is deposited with the City Trust Company on or before Sept. 10. The offer is to pay to each present stockholder 50 per cent. of the amount he has paid in, making the total offer $2,000,000.

One of the chief difficulties of companies opposed to the Bell Telephone interests has been that of obtaining subway and wire-stringing rights. Consequently, when Mr. Morse's letter became public, it excited comment in Wall Street in the belief that some way to overcome this difficulty had been found.

When Mr. Morse returned from England recently he came on the same steamship with John F. Carroll, who had been visiting Mr. Croker.

## MORE CLAIMS AGAINST CITY.

Corporation Counsel Whalen forwarded an opinion to Controller Coler advising him to pay a claim of $3,067.75 presented by Thomas Spencer, an Inspector in Bellevue Hospital, for fees for taking 25,542 affidavits between June 12, 1896, and Sept. 14, 1900, and also to pay like claims for amounts not stated which have been presented by Deputy Superintendent Michael J. Rickard and Registrar James T. Gleeson of the same institution.

Rickard and Spencer became notaries public and Gleeson Commissioner of Deeds upon the request of their official superiors, they say, and paid the license fees out of their own pockets. The affidavits for the taking of which pay is now demanded at the rate of 12 cents each, the statutory fee being 12 cents, were those of Commissioners in lunacy, and are annexed to commitment papers of insane poor transferred from Bellevue to other institutions, but the claimants assert that they were never informed that the taking of these acknowledgments was a part of the work expected from them by the city.

The matter, however, is not likely to end with the settlement of the three claims, for every department chief in the city has in his office at least one notary public or Commissioner of Deeds who has been taking acknowledgments for years without other pay than the salary fixed by the Board of Estimate for these respective positions, and the courts have already held that a city officer may be also a notary public or Commissioner of Deeds, and that he is not receiving double pay when he accepts fees for taking acknowledgments. It is probable that about $50,000 will be secured from the city on claims of this nature.

### REMOVAL OF EXAMINERS.

Col. Lovell H. Jerome, a brother of Justice W. Travers Jerome, who was appointed recently a temporary examiner at the Public Stores by Appraiser Wakeman, was among the four men recently dropped from the list. He alleges that Chairman John M. Peters of the Bureau of Trade and Transportation of this city charged that the removals were on the ground of incompetency. Col. Jerome has addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to Mr. Peters:

> You have made certain assertions in a letter to The Buffalo Express which I do not think you can substantiate. You stated that certain examiners appointed by Appraiser Wakeman were incompetent. I challenge you to the proof. I do not think that the gentlemen of the Board of Trade and Transportation, at the present time especially, desire to attack the administration of the customs service in this city. I am prepared to deny that the examiners appointed were incompetent. You have made this assertion in the public press. I am prepared to prove conclusively the statement that I have made in this communication. I do not think it right that certain reputable gentlemen, myself included, should be stigmatized as incompetent by you without having the opportunity of protecting themselves from the stigma thrown upon them.

## BUTCHER SHOPS TO CLOSE

### New Sunday Law Prohibiting Their Opening Effective To-morrow.

### Meats Must Be Bought and Delivered Saturdays, for the Law Forbids Delivery on Sundays.

Those who desire meat for their Sunday dinner would do well to purchase it to-day, and what is equally important they want to see that their butcher delivers the same before midnight. With midnight to-night the new law against the opening of butcher shops on Sunday goes into effect.

This law not only prohibits the sale of meat on Sunday, but it also prohibits the delivery of that which was purchased on Saturday. Up to this time it has been the common practice for butchers to keep open their shops until 10 o'clock Sunday morning for the benefit of belated purchasers of Sunday supplies. The butchers, with their admirable cold storage systems, were also accustomed to keep meat purchased on Saturday and deliver it on Sunday morning.

The new law, which prevents this, is known as Chapter 392 of the Laws of 1901, and is an amendment to Section 267 of the Penal Code. As now amended this section reads:

> All manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property on Sunday is prohibited, except that articles of food may be sold and supplied at any time before 10 o'clock in the morning, and except also that meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers; and prepared tobacco, milk, ice, and soda water in places other than where spirituous liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale, and fruit, flowers, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances may be sold in a quiet and orderly manner at any time of the day.
>
> The provisions of the section, however, shall not be construed to allow or permit the public sale or exposing for sale or delivery of uncooked flesh food, or meats, fresh or salt, at any hour or time of day.

It is this last paragraph of the section which is the amendment that will close up the butcher shops. The amendment was prepared and presented to the Legislature by the Journeymen Butchers' Association. The members of this organization claimed that they were entitled to at least one day of rest in seven and that the only way to attain that desired object was to close up the butcher shops tight on Sunday. They presented such a strong case that the bill was passed, and signed by Gov. Odell on April 17 last. While the law does not actually go into effect until to-morrow, some butchers have been observing its provisions ever since it was signed.

The penalties for the violation of this section of the Penal Code are the same as this provided for other misdemeanors under the head of the Sabbath breaking: For the first offense the guilty person is to be fined not less than $5 nor more than $10 or to be imprisoned for ten days, or he may be both fined and imprisoned. For the second and other violations the fine is from $10 to $20 and the imprisonment from five to twenty days or both. As an additional penalty the entire stock of the offender may be seized and sold on one day's notice, and the proceeds used for the poor of the city. That the new law if strictly enforced is bound to create considerable inconvenience at first is admitted by nearly all the butchers, but they claim that conditions will soon adjust themselves to its workings.

Its worst effect will be in the Summer months, where many poor families, unable to afford the luxury of ice, will find it hard to keep meat over Sunday. In the past they have made their purchases either Sunday morning or on Saturday night with instructions to deliver on Sunday. This is absolutely forbidden by the amended law.

Among the Jewish population on the east side the new act has been looked upon as anything but popular. Here the strict Jew closes his butcher shop from sundown Friday to sundown Saturday, and as a result he will have to take in his stock Friday afternoon and dispose of it between sundown and midnight Saturday. Many of the Jewish butchers claim that it will be impossible to supply the large trade in these few hours. They contend that as they observe Saturday as their Sabbath that they should be allowed to keep open at least part of the day on Sunday.

One test case has already been framed with the view to getting this interpretation of the law. It has been decided adversely in the lower courts, but will eventually go to the Court of Appeals.

Meanwhile the Journeymen Butchers are rejoicing over the prospect of one whole day free from toil each week.

George Pfaehler, Jr., President of the Benchman's Association of Retail Butchers, said yesterday that the organization would have 2,700 of its members out on Sunday to see that the Sunday closing law is enforced. He added that the work would be continued for some time, and that from 800 to 1,000 men would be in the various districts every Sunday for the purpose.

## REMEDY FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

### Dr. Fralick's Claims for His Discovery—Test Cases in the Metropolitan Hospital.

Dr. Wilfred G. Fralick, visiting surgeon at the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island and consulting surgeon at the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, claims to have discovered a fluid which will arrest the progress of tuberculosis. The discovery, he asserts, is the result of over seven years of experiment in trying to find a destroyer of all known bacteria.

According to Dr. Fralick, "it is no longer a question of tuberculosis, but of the quantity of lung tissue which remains." That is to say, he explains, if he can get the patient before most of his lungs are gone, he can save him. The word "cure" he objects to on the ground that it is unprofessional. "No doctor cures," he declares; "he merely assists nature."

Dr. Fralick injected his fluid into the blood of two men, one in the advanced stages of tuberculosis in the Blackwell's Island Hospital, yesterday, the occasion for making his discovery known to the world. Among the physicians present were Alfred S. Mattson of Morristown, N. J.; George C. Connett, of Morristown, N. J.; Frank Hinckly of San Francisco, G. T. Stewart of Bellevue, R. R. Trotter of Yonkers, and James T. Harding of Hempstead, L. I.

The actual injection of the fluid was done by Drs. W. C. McKnight and V. A. H. Cornell. It had been heated to a temperature of 106 degrees. In each case, Dr. Fralick said, from fifteen to twenty ounces were used. The immediate effect upon the two men was apparently good. Their faces became flushed, and their pulses were stronger.

Dr. Fralick said at the conclusion of the operation:

"This fluid contains compounds which destroy all known disease germs almost instantly, and while its action is antagonistic to objectionable organisms, at the same time it will intensify and increase the desirable properties of the blood.

"This is the first time in the history of medicine that a material has been infused into the blood which contains compounds which antagonize the germs of disease and their poisonous emanations.

During his incumbency as visiting surgeon at the Metropolitan Hospital, and in his private practice, Dr. Fralick claims to have tried the fluid on as many as 150 patients with satisfactory results. He states that it has no similarity at all to the lymph discovered by Dr. Koch.

Dr. Fralick said he was perfectly willing that his remedy should be tested by men competent to judge at some future time. He would insist, however, that a very close examination of the test patients should be made before they were sent to him.

### LONDONERS VISIT CITY HALL.

Joseph Lawrence, one of the Sheriffs of the City of London, called on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday, in company with Roger W. Wallace and Herman E. Dick of London. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said after greeting the visitors:

"I am glad to meet you, and I give you the freedom of the city, which I consider to be the best governed in the world."

The callers made no reply, and after a few moments' conversation left the City Hall.

### Ex-Judge Gary Leases Gebhard House.

Ex-Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, has leased from Frederick Gebhard, his residence 6 East Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Gebhard built the house only recently with the idea of occupying it himself. It is a five-story structure of the American basement type and covers a twenty-five foot lot on the south side of the street just off Fifth Avenue.

## TENEMENT LAW DECISION

### Justice O'Gorman Declares Part of It Is Ineffective.

### To Enforce Part Relating to Setting of Beams by Aug. 1, He Says, Would Be an Act of Spoliation.

Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision passing upon the provisions of the new tenement house law. He holds that the clause which requires that the first tier of beams of a building, the erection of which was begun in good faith before June 1 last, shall be set by the 1st of August, is invalid.

The matter was before him on a motion by John V. Signell and others to continue an injunction against James G. Wallace, the Commissioner of Buildings. The tenement house act became a law on April 12, 1901, and declared that tenement houses upon which work had been actually begun after approval of the plans by the Department of Buildings, should be subject only to the provisions affecting existing tenement houses. As no protection was offered to persons who had already filed plans, which were awaiting examination and approval on the day the new law went into effect the Legislature, on April 27, amended the law so as to provide that if the excavation for a tenement house should have been begun before June 1, and the first tier of beams set by Aug. 1, such house should be subject only to the provisions affecting existing tenement houses, provided that the plans were filed before April 10.

In the five cases before the court, work was commenced before June 1, but in no case was the first tier of beams set by Aug. 1. This situation was due to strikes and other causes beyond the control of the builder. Justice O'Gorman, in his opinion, after saying that if the provision requiring the setting of beams by Aug. 1 is to be upheld, it must be done by declaring it to have been an exercise of the police powers of the State, continues:

"It was certainly as unreasonable as it was an unnecessary means of attaining the main object of the act. It had no direct tendency toward the accomplishment of the main purpose of the legislation. If the work was begun in good faith by June 1, 1901, and that it was is conceded, the public welfare was sufficiently safeguarded, and there is no reason for the imposition of penalties for not progressing with the work by arbitrary stages. It is claimed, and not disputed, that these plaintiffs will lose large sums of money if they should now be required to make the changes necessary to conform to the laws now enforced.

"The new Tenement House act makes radical changes in the nature, method, style, and class of materials, and in the Signell Building it is averred, and not denied, that if compelled to change the building to conform to the laws now in force upward of $70,000 worth of work actually done and materials furnished will be rendered absolutely useless, to say nothing of the liability incurred by the owner in other contracts. The same is substantially true of all the plaintiffs. If the Legislature had the right to impose such a restriction upon the builders it might, with equal propriety, declare that the second or third tier should be completed by a specified date. The Signell case offers a good illustration of the unreasonable features of this provision.

"Signell's plans were actually approved and permit granted under the old law on April 8, 1901, four days before the new act became a law. He is building a row of houses on Central Park West, from Nineteenth to Ninety-first Street. The first tier of beams has been laid to the extent of about one-half of the block, but owing to the non-delivery of iron material the setting of the other half of the first tier was not completed by Aug. 1, 1901. Although delayed in this respect, he has made other progress in the work, so that the walls were up to almost the second tier, and the entire job much further advanced than if the first tier had been completely set. To enforce such a law, under such circumstances, with such disastrous consequences to the citizens, would be an act of spoliation under judicial sanction."

## FAINTS AT NEWS OF WEDDING.

### Capt. Reardon's Wife Surprised at Daughter's Marriage to Stock Broker.

The secret marriage of Miss Irene Corcoran, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. John Reardon of 265 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, and George Lane, an outside broker of the stock brokerage firm of W. R. Vermilye & Co. of 52 Broadway, Manhattan, which occurred on Sunday last, became known yesterday.

The young people were married by a Manhattan clergyman. Mr. Lane's home is in Buffalo, but he is stopping at the New York Hotel. Miss Corcoran, who is an attractive brunette, was employed by the brokerage firm as stenographer and typewriter. For several months Lane had been attentive to Miss Corcoran, but the young woman's mother did not favor the suit. Despite objections Miss Corcoran continued to meet him clandestinely.

Three weeks ago Mrs. Reardon, with her husband, Police Captain Reardon, went to Saratoga, where they remained until Thursday last. During their stay there Miss Corcoran and Lane were frequently seen together. On Sunday last they decided to get married before the return of the bride's mother. After the ceremony both young people returned to their respective homes.

Thursday evening Lane called at the home of his bride's parents. He was met by her mother.

"I would like to see Irene," said Mr. Lane, in answer to Mrs. Reardon's inquiry. At that moment the young woman appeared, and throwing her arms around her mother's neck exclaimed, "Mamma, George is my husband. Please let him in."

Mrs. Reardon fainted when she heard her daughter's confession. When she revived Capt. Reardon was sent for, and both decided to give the young couple their blessings.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane left yesterday on a wedding tour to the Pan-American Exposition. Mrs. Lane is a daughter of John Corcoran, who, up to the time of his death several years ago, was attached to the Bedford Avenue Station. Mrs. Corcoran married Police Captain Reardon a year ago.

### DRUGGIST SENT TO PRISON.

### Convicted of Stealing a Trunk from the Park Avenue Hotel.

Paul B. Hudson, thirty years old, of 144 West One Hundred and Fourth Street was yesterday afternoon sentenced by Recorder Goff to prison for six months. Hudson was convicted of grand larceny in the second degree. He is the son of John A. Hudson, Justice of the Peace for the town of Sherwood, Tioga County, this State.

The prisoner left his home five years ago and, being a graduate in pharmacy, engaged in the drug business in Mount Vernon. His place was burned out, and Hudson received $5,000 insurance. For a few days previous to July 21 of this year, Hudson was a guest at the Park Avenue Hotel. He left on the 21st, and with him disappeared a trunk belonging to Samuel Butterworth, the engineer, containing jewelry and clothing valued at $800. The trunk was subsequently found in Hudson's house by Detective Sergeants Armstrong and Reidy. The evidence against Hudson was conclusive, and he was convicted.

Thomas Atcheson, the prisoner's counsel, made a lengthy appeal to Recorder Goff for clemency, saying that Hudson's father was and had been Justice of the Peace for seventeen years and that the prisoner was to marry an estimable young woman next month. Recorder Goff was unmoved by the appeal, and said that Hudson deserved less clemency because of his opportunities in life and of his education.

### TO DISFRANCHISE THE NEGROES.

### Gov. Jelks of Alabama Says New Constitution Will Be Adopted.

Gov. William D. Jelks of Alabama called at the City Hall yesterday, and was received by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer.

When Gov. Jelks was asked about the new Constitution of the State of Alabama and the disfranchising of the negroes, he said the Constitution would be adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Hello, what! Open all day to-day?
No, closed up tight at 12, and keep closed until Tuesday morning at 8.
Goodbye.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
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1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

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## CRUSADE AGAINST MALARIA

### Local and Federal Health Officers to Fight the Disease.

### Mosquitos that Carry It to be Dissected and the Germs Studied—How the Experiments Will Be Conducted.

President Sexten and Dr. Cosby and Health Officer Doty met yesterday as a board at the Health Department and took important action in regard to malaria. It was prompted by a communication from Dr. Herrmann M. Biggs, pathological director of the hospital bacteriological laboratories of the department, in which he called attention to the prevalence of malaria and suggested that special attention be given to the subject. In accordance with his suggestions the following resolutions were adopted:

> Whereas, Recent investigations have shown that malarial fever is an infectious disease, and can be largely prevented by the adoption of simple precautions; and
>
> Whereas, It is the desire of the Department of Health to prevent the extension of malarial fever, which now exists in some of the boroughs, to the other boroughs, and to restrict its prevalence in those boroughs where it already exists; therefore be it
>
> Resolved, That all public institutions, hospitals, homes, asylums, &c., be required to report all cases of malarial fever which come under their observation, giving the name, age, sex, occupation, and present address of the patient, and also information as to whether the attack is a primary infection or a relapse, and the address where the disease was probably contracted.
>
> Resolved, That all physicians in the City of New York be requested to furnish similar information in regard to patients suffering from malarial fever under their care.
>
> Resolved, That the circulars of information of the Department of Health regarding "the causation and prevention of malarial fever" be mailed to the addresses in which malarial infection has apparently been contracted, and also to the addresses from which the cases are reported when these are different.
>
> Resolved, That postal cards for furnishing the required data be prepared and forwarded to institutions and physicians for reporting the cases of malarial fever which come under their observation, as is done in other infectious diseases.

It is probable that at the next meeting of the Board of Health the Sanitary Code will be amended so as to fully define the duties of Sanitary Inspectors in regard to places which are a source of malaria through the existence there of the anopheles, or malaria-spreading mosquito. Of the resolutions Dr. Alvah H. Doty said last night at Quarantine:

"I approve most heartily of them. There is no question that their adoption is a step in the right direction. I shall watch the enforcement of their provisions and the results with the greatest interest, and it is hardly necessary to say that I will aid with advice or in any way that it may be possible. It is time that the question of malaria should be treated more seriously than it has been."

The Quarantine laboratory is now fully equipped for the investigation which Dr. Doty planned to conduct when his experiments in destroying mosquito larvae and preventing the breeding of culicidae at Concord, S. I., were ended. Dr. Doty has just received some special apparatus for breeding the anopheles mosquito and a special dissecting table with microscope and equipments for the dissection of anopheles to secure in the intestines of the insect the germ or plasmodium of malaria. The anopheles will be bred from the egg, and the insects are now in all stages of development in the laboratory. Some of them will be in the winged state in a few days. These of course will not, as they have not been associated with malaria, have the germs of the disease.

Cages for them will be constructed, and when a patient can be had with malaria in an acute and typical stage he or she will be bitten by the caged anopheles. This will of course cause no harm to the patient, but will render the mosquito dangerous in that it will have taken the disease germs from the patient so that if it bit a person free from malaria it would communicate the disease. These infected mosquitos will be killed and dissected so that the laboratory may possess microscope slides of the plasmodium derived from a case of malaria through the infecting agent, the mosquito.

In the work Dr. Doty and the bacteriologists of the Quarantine laboratory, Drs. C. B. Fitzpatrick and E. C. Baldwin, will be engaged for several weeks. So far, dissections in the laboratory of anopheles captured in infected houses at Concord have not resulted in the discovery of the plasmodium of malaria. A patient for the non-infected anopheles to bite will probably be secured from some incoming ship. Failing this, Dr. Doty will secure one from some institution or the private practice of a physician. A number of hospital and private physicians have assured Dr. Doty that he will have their co-operation in the matter.

The Quarantine laboratory already possesses a very interesting collection of slides of the culicidae, including anopheles, in all stages of development and of the plasmodium of malaria. Dr. Doty constantly receives communications in regard to mosquitos and malaria, and answers many requests for information in regard to the destruction of the pests. He will shortly revisit Concord and test the results of his experiments there.

## NEW ROCHELLE THIEF CAUGHT.

### Had Robbed Commodore Kelly's Widow—Had Twenty-six Pawn Tickets.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. J., Aug. 30.—The burglar who robbed the home of Mrs. Edward Kelly, widow of the late Commodore Kelly, on Premium Point, is a prisoner and has been since Tuesday night, although he did not admit his guilt until this evening. Several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and diamonds were stolen from the house on Aug. 11. The prisoner is Frederick Von Brunock, who has been a frequent visitor at the Kelly home. He had for some time been paying court to Miss Annie Sweeney, Mrs. Kelly's maid. Immediately after the robbery his visits to Miss Sweeney stopped, and Miss Sweeney, mentioning the fact, caused the man to be suspected.

Mrs. Kelly's suspicions were confided to the police, and it was decided to look for the man. Sunday Miss Sweeney, being ill, went to her home on East Seventeenth Street, Manhattan. It was decided to watch her home, so Sergt. Cody and Detective Kelly kept watch from Sunday until Tuesday night. Tuesday Von Brunock appeared. He was denied admission to see Miss Sweeney, and as he was turning away was arrested. He knew both officers and made no protest, but denied that he was guilty.

He was brought here and locked up. Twenty-six pawn tickets were found on him, but they yield no clue, as they were all for clothing, none of which had been stolen from the Kelly home. This evening the prisoner confessed. He said he had pawned every article but one stolen from the house. The exception was a diamond valued at $300. This he sold for $3, he said, to a man whom he did not know. He consented to show where he had pawned the other articles.

Are you losing flesh and feeling generally "run down"? Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge will correct that. It is a strength-giver. Catarrhal Fevers almost invariably yield to JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

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CLOSED ALL DAY TO-DAY,
and
MONDAY BEING LABOR DAY,
we do not open again
UNTIL TUESDAY MORNING,
capping the climax
to our
Regular Saturday all day closing
throughout the Summer
with a
THREE DAYS' HOLIDAY.

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SPECIALLY PREPARED ARTICLES
FOR THE
Magazine Supplement
OF THE
New York Times
FOR
SUNDAY, SEPT. 1.

It Will Be the Most Attractive Number Yet Issued.

Short and Spicy Anecdotes and Incidents told by the Ubiquitous Man in The Street.

Revival of the Ballet with some stories about that of the Days of the "Black Crook" and Bonfanti.

Hunting Wild Hogs as a Sport in the South.

Mescal Buds as creators of a new sort of aesthetic dissipation among the Indian Tribes.

Some Marvels of Fish Life—How the Eggs and the Young are Protected.

Dave Warfield and Shylock.

Gowns worn by well-known women of society.

Winter Fashions for well-dressed Men.

Disappearance of "The Top Liner" from the Vaudeville Theatre.

A Wonderful Full Moon and other celestial events due in September.

Wonderful Development of the Country's Milling Industry.

A score of minor stories and sketches of the city's life and characters.

## FATHER AND CHILDREN HURT.

### Were in a Runaway at Guttenberg and All Were Rendered Unconscious.

Charles Stevens of Seventh Street, Guttenberg, N. J., and his four children were injured in a runaway on the Hudson Boulevard yesterday. The horse took fright and got beyond control of Stevens, who was driving, and dashed along the Boulevard.

At Highpoint Avenue the animal turned into that street. When West Street was reached the animal dashed into a telegraph pole, and the vehicle was overturned. Stevens and his four children being thrown into the roadway. The father and children were rendered unconscious, and blood streamed from cuts on their heads and faces. Women carried the children into their homes, while Stevens was carried into a corner saloon.

Town Physician Meyer was called, and when he arrived at the houses where the children were taken, they had recovered from the shock, and the physician set about dressing their numerous cuts and bruises. He found that none had sustained any serious injury. Stevens was found to be the most seriously hurt. A wound on his head necessitated sixteen stitches, and besides he had received several ugly cuts on the face, which required stitching. His condition was such that Dr. Meyer ordered his removal to a hospital, but Stevens, who regained his senses, begged to be sent home, where he was taken. Stevens's condition is serious. The children were taken home in a trolley car.

### LEGAL NOTES.

DEED SET ASIDE.—In an action by Dorothea Von Der Brelle, seventy-one years old, against her daughter, Sophia Fabrice, and the latter's husband, George Fabrice, to set aside a deed she made to them, tried in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, it appeared that the plaintiff had made a will devising certain real estate to her daughter, subject to bequests to her other children.

On the representation of Mrs. Fabrice and her husband that the title to the property was defective, the aged mother signed a paper which she was informed was to perfect the title, but which was in reality a deed of the land to the daughter and son-in-law. Mrs. Von Der Brelle is a German, unable to understand English, and ignorant of business. She testified that she had no intention of conveying to her daughter, but intended to retain and control the property during her life. The Supreme Court of Illinois has affirmed a judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the evidence sustained a finding that Mrs. Von Der Brelle did not understand the nature of the instrument, or intended to convey her real estate to the defendants, and that the latter obtained the deed by fraud, without consideration. Justice Hand, for the court, says:

"While it is apparent from the evidence she intended her daughter, Sophia Fabrice, should have the real estate conveyed by the deed, upon her death, subject to the payment of certain sums to her other children, we are satisfied she did not intend to surrender the control of her property to her daughter during her lifetime, and think the evidence shows she was misled and overreached at the time the deed was made. It is admitted that nothing has been paid to the complainant for such conveyance, and it is apparent from the evidence that the complainant and said defendants cannot longer live together as one family, and that the daughter and her husband have substantially abandoned the complainant since they supposed they had obtained control of her property. The offer to take care of the complainant and to give security for the performance of such obligation, made upon the trial, came too late."

### Refuses to Pay Fire Department Bills.

Controller Coler has decided that he will not pay several bills of the Fire Department, for horses and insulated wire, of which purchases were made without public letting. Controller Coler holds that in order to protect himself and his bondsmen payment must be refused, and the people who furnished the supplies will have to sue the city.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
AT 2 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
AT 8 P. M. China & Pain's Fireworks
To-night Pain's Gems of the Carnival
At 4 & 9 P. M. Jefferson De Angelis A Royal Rogue
2 Extra Performances A ROYAL ROGUE Monday, Labor Day

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
OPENS NEXT MONDAY EVENING.
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
JOHN DREW | The 2d in Command.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St.
EVENINGS 8:30. MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND MONDAY.
XTRA MATINEE MONDAY. | Evs. 8:30. Matinees 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON?

KNICKERBOCKER Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15
AL. HAYMAN & CO.............Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON & Co. of 100. | Last 2 Times in Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers."
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman.
NEXT MONDAY EVE—SEATS SELLING
KLAW & ERLANGER Comedy Company with Max & Gus Rogers } ROGERS BROS. IN Washington

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. } TO-NIGHT.
ANDREW MACK In His New Play, TOM MOORE
By Theo. Burt Sayre.
Management Rich & Harris.
Hear Mack Sing Moore's Sweet Melodies.
SPECIAL MAT. (Labor Day) MONDAY.

PROCTOR'S Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock Laughing Shows—Low Prices.
23rd St. | "INCOG" and "MEADOW SWEET." Great Comedy and Vaudeville.
5th Ave. | CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 10:30. "WIDOW BEDOTT." Variety Stars
125th St. | "YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP," by Bronson Howard—Big Vaudeville Hits.
Reopening 58th St., This Afternoon. "A FAIR REBEL" and VAUDEVILLE.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL, 125TH ST. & 7TH AV.
—OPENS— TO-NIGHT | STRAKOSCH OPERA CO. JAMES THORNTON, SIMMS & ANGELES,
Josie De Witt, Chris Bruno & Mabel Russell, etc.

ST NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA.
TO-NIGHT FINAL CONCERT.
Adm. 50c. Special Programme.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE LABOR DAY.
Augustus Thomas's ARIZONA
Prices 25, 50, 75c, 1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Eve. 8:15.

WALLACK'S Tues. Evg., SEPT. 3, Victor Mapes's New Play,
James K. Hackett IN Don Caesar's Return.
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theo. Roberts.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St | MATINEE TO-DAY. City Club Burlesquers 2 Burlesques—Grand Vaudeville.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way. & 30th. Mats. Tue. Sat.
OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesques of DIPLOMACY

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. Glass Enclosure Fully Protected } On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's.
Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

CASINO Mats. to-day & Labor Day 2:15. Evgs. at 8:15. FLORODORA

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30.
Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

GRAND Last Mat. To-day. A Runaway Girl. | with Arthur Dunn.
Next week Theodora.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 25c. & 50c. No higher.
THE MORMON WIFE. Xtra Mat. Labor Day.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | 30—BIG ACTS—30 CONTINUOUS SHOW. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Com. this Aft. at 2. [illegible]
Extra Mat. Labor Day.—UNDER TWO FLAGS.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

3rd Ave. Thea. Mat. To-day. | A Stranger in a Strange Land

Baseball Polo Grounds To-day, 3:30 P. M. Philadelphia vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA THEATRE STOCK CO. —Presenting—
TO-DAY AND NEXT WEEK, THE GREAT RUBY.
Week of Sept. 9—"UNDER TWO FLAGS."

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
Sheepshead Bay Autumn Meeting, 1901
Every Week Day, Aug. 31 to Sept. 14.
First Race at 2:30 P. M. (rain or shine.)
To-day, Saturday, Aug. 31.
"FUTURITY"
Fall Handicap Inaugural Steeplechase and 3 other races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by [illegible]
ADMISSION TO FIELD [illegible]

AUG

1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

CINCINNATI, as depicted in ante-bellum days by Nathaniel Stephenson in "They That Took the Sword," may soon be compared with impressions actually made at that very period. A new edition of Mrs. Trollope's "Domestic Manners of the Americans" is shortly to appear, with an introductory note by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck. It may be recalled that Mrs. Trollope went to Cincinnati to retrieve the fallen fortunes of her family. She opened a bazaar in that city, and, after having lost all her money, shook the dust of Cincinnati from her feet, with remarks concerning its inhabitants the sting of which has not yet worn away, even if no old wounds are reopened by the new edition of her impressions.

But apropos of Mrs. Trollope, there seems to be a movement afoot in London to revive the fame of her son, the novelist. A short time ago in The Cornhill Mr. G. S. Street reproved another eulogist for making Trollope "an object for affable encouragement," and boldly proclaimed him to be "by far our greatest novelist since Fielding." It is hard to imagine what Mr. Street means. That is the way to say it, nevertheless. It invites inquiry.

Napoleonic literature is to have an interesting addition this Fall in the shape of a new life of Napoleon I. from the pen of Thomas E. Watson, whose elaborate "Story of France" has been variously commented on. Mr. Watson, we understand, approaches his subject from a popular and democratic point of view, and studies Napeeleon's personality in the light of the Napoleonic system—his laws, civil and social administration. So long as Napoleon was the soldier and the organizer of liberalism, as typified in the best work of the French Revolution, Mr. Watson holds that he received the support of the French Nation, and also the sympathy of the nations of Europe; his downfal began when he came to terms with the Pope and put France under the heel of Rome. This sounds very well, but it is hardly the popular French view. France needed alliances which could only be achieved through the Church door. She also needed religion, and the return to Rome has seemed to most historians to have been her natural destiny.

The Prussian General Staff has in preparation a history of "Germany's War in China." We learn from a circular recently issued by Gen. Schieffen that, although "the official material already available is in itself abundant for the purpose," private and individual information is particularly desirable for such information "may prove to be beyond all price to future generations." The circular does not particularize, as it might, by requesting documentary evidence of how Germany led the foreign legions up to the walls of Peking, or how valiantly the German punative expeditions were conducted, but it concludes:

> Possessors of letters, diaries, and other materials relating to the expedition are asked to intrust them to the General Staff, who will be responsible for their proper preservation in the military archives, where they will be kept secret for thirty years, save to members of the General Staff, who may be appointed to refer to them for official purposes. By this regulation it is hoped to overcome any objection there might be to hand over documents which contain sharp criticisms or hasty expressions of opinion, written possibly in moments of anger or under painful circumstances.

Opinions in London concerning Mr. George Moore's latest performance greatly differ. We refer, of course, to the publication of his new book, and not to his retirement to serious, orthodox Dublin from the frivolity and wickedness of London. G. S. Street, William Archer, and Dr. Barry go into ecstasies over "Sister Teresa," one critic comparing it with the achievements of Tolstoï and another with those of Gustave Flaubert. On the other hand, Clement Shorter, in The Sphere, holds that Mr. Moore is a man of only moderate talents, whose novels spring less from native ability than from his adoption and adaptation of many French novels, which, it is suggested by Mr. Shorter, he has absorbed and recasts. It is not improbable, however, that Mr. Moore may shortly return to the "Brixton Empire," for certain Irish reviewers have been moved to call his latest book "immoral," while two gentlemen with the unmistakable Celtic names of Owen and Geoghegan have attacked him in London itself, but whether with an idea of cutting off his retreat or of alluring him back to make a personal defense we are unable to say. At any rate, it is too bad to dampen thus early the ardor of an evidently sincere student of the Erse tongue.

Copies have just reached this country of Frances Gerard's "Wagner, Baireuth, and Festival Plays." The work is in one volume. It is not merely a sign of interest in the festival at Bayreuth, but also an indication of the growing appreciation of music lovers in this country for Wagnerian literature, that the book is being widely heralded. It begins with a description of Baireuth, and of the festival playhouse, after which follow chapters on Nibelungen Lied, the drama of "Parsifal," and the Legend of the Holy Grail. It contains a portrait of Wagner as frontispiece and a picture of Wagner's house in Baireuth.

It is with no small sense of gratification that we announce the fact that Mr. F. Marion Crawford has returned to his Italian people and the atmposphere of "that delightful country whose beauty age cannot wither and whose infinite variety custom can never stale." It is not that we have failed to enjoy his tale of the third crusade or his story laid in the Court of old Spain, but Italy seems to be his natural field of literary endeavor. He paints the Italian in his actual environment, with the blue sky above and the ruins with the lizards gliding over them beneath, and the spirit of Italy is everywhere revealed. The scene of his forthcoming novel is laid in Venice, but whether it be the Venice of the fishers' huts or the Venice of the Doges or the Venice of United Italy we cannot say. It is to be called "A Maid of Venice."

Apropos of the Italian spirit, a writer in The Book Buyer has been making some interesting points of likeness and contrast between Mrs. Ward's "Eleanor" and George Eliot's "Romola." Such a parallel, however, amounts to little if the Italian point of view is maintained, as it only serves to take the characters out of their Italian frames, and they quickly lose themselves amid their cosmopolitan attributes. But leaving them in their frame and looking at them alternately such a comparison may, nevertheless, show the individual methods of each author. This the writer in The Book Buyer does with considerable success.

The Harpers have just brought out an elaborately made volume dealing with "Madame Récamier and Her Friends." It is the first complete life of the renowned French beauty, and the writer, H. Noel Williams, has succeeded in translating a number of letters addressed to her by various distinguished admirers. The greater number are written by Benjamin Constant, the eminent publicist and statesman. After the death of Mme. Récamier, her niece and literary executrix, Mme. Lenormant, attempted to publish the Constant letters, but owing to the opposition of those interested in them she was unable to do so. Thirty years later, after a further contest in the law courts, they were presented in French, but no English version has yet appeared. Mr. Williams's volume is beautifully illustrated with photogravure portraits.

## HALL CAINE.

### His Dramatic Romance on an Imaginative Italy of the Future.*

BY PAINTING the figure of Christ in an environment of modern Germany, which corresponds with that of the Palestine of two thousand years ago, Fritz von Uhde has sought to bring home to the illiterate, unimaginative mind of the German peasant the significance of the life of the Nazarene. In the squalid huts of the Black Forest, on the highways overhung with the ruins of feudal castles, in the market place of the modern German town, the figure of Christ alone, in the conventional garb given Him by the old masters and with the form and features bestowed upon Him by them, imparts a new meaning to Christianity and establishes a new function for art. With the same conscious appreciation of the mental capacity of his audience, Mr. Hall Caine has striven to tell the story of Italy's future regeneration in an Anglo-American atmosphere, with Anglo-American dramatis personae, and with a movement that is distinctly sympathetic with the object in view. Only the personality of Baron Bonelli, in whom is symbolized the Italy of Monarchical Unification, and the Italian names and places, remind the discerning reader of the real scene of "The Eternal City." Bonelli corresponds to the Christ in von Uhde's pictures, and the Italian words are the tags of his identity, having the same raison d'être as the robe and the long hair and Rafaele visage of the central figure in the paintings.

The praise of the great men of letters—Ruskin, Collins, Blackmore, Gladstone—who hailed with delight the advent of "The Deemster" and "The Bondman" should now be readjusted to meet present exigencies, for Mr. Hall Caine has done for the myriads of his English readers what Walpole did for a smaller yet not less discriminating public by his "Castle of Otranto." The true Italian spirit of Onuphrio Muralto we find revived after many years in "The Eternal City." As for the Italians themselves it does not matter.

The motif of "The Eternal City" is briefly indicated. Through the efforts of a humanizing Socialism and the surrender of all temporal power by a Pope, known as Pius X., the young King abdicates and a republic drawing its creed from the Lord's Prayer and the New Commandments is established on the principles of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The political forces which one might suppose would be attendant upon the development of such a revolution perform their functions by stealth and outside the book. The results are placed upon record. With fine artistic discrimination Mr. Hall Caine only employs those things which pertain directly to the story. The rest may be speculated upon or ignored. It does not matter.

The scene opens in London, and the atmosphere of Soho, of Pall Mall, of the Strand, of St. James's Park, even of Downing Street, although it may have Roman labels attached to its various phases, pervades the entire book—such care does the author take of his reader's understanding. In London, Prince Volonna, exiled for conspiring against the Italian Government, lives under the name of Dr. Roselli, with his English wife and little daughter, Roma. He rescues from starvation a boy named David Leone, whom the reader, after due suspense, learns is the son of Pope Pius X.; the child is the result of a marriage recognized by the Church but not by the State, when the father was a member of the Papal Guard. David Leone becomes a disciple of Volonna. The latter is tricked into returning to Italy so that his estates may become the inheritance of his next of kin, Baron Bonelli, whom we discover as Minister of Interior and President of the Council and actual dictator of Italy. Volonna dies a prisoner in Elba. David Leone condemned in contumacy reappears, when the scene of the story shifts to Rome, as a Deputy under the name of David Rossi. In the meantime, the Baron has discovered Roma in London and establishes her in Rome as his ward. His own wife is in an insane asylum and he looks upon Roma as his affianced. Their relations are not free from scandal, and Rossi alludes to them in a public speech. Both the Baron and Roma set out to ruin the Deputy. Roma discovers the real identity of her slanderer at their first interview, just as he discovers hers. In future meetings Rossi tells Roma the real story of her father's life and the part that the Baron played in causing his downfall. Roma then tries to obstruct the conspiracy against Rossi, for she loves him. As complications thicken Rossi is obliged to leave Rome. The Baron, taking occasion to remind Roma of his former relations with her—which revelation is apparently as much of a surprise to her as it certainly is to the reader—overwhelms the girl with remorse and she vainly tries to impart the secret to convicted Leone. He is apprehended as he crosses the frontier, but escapes and rushes to her for an explanation. The Baron is there, and declares himself to be her natural husband. The two men fight and the Baron is killed. Roma assumes the responsibility for his death and is tried and convicted. Rossi seeks sanctuary in the Vatican. The troops sent to seize him become demoralized when the Pope appears before them and relinquishes all temporal power, and in the general confusion the monarchy is overthrown. Roma, who has been rapidly failing from a hereditary disease, dies in her prison, understood at last by the man she loves and happy in the knowledge that his great ideal has been achieved.

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*THE ETERNAL CITY. By Hall Caine. In nine parts, with prologue and epilogue. Pp. 632. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Such, in fact, is a colorless outline of the story. No summary of bare facts, however long-drawn out, could do justice to it, for it must be understood that at every point indicated dramatic situations are created and flourished; at every situation incidents are massed, crossed, intermingled, superposed in dazzling theatric array, supported, developed, looped, interlaced, knotted together by arabesques of dialogue which glide upward from one end of a chapter to the other. Their fascination is remorseless. Once the eye has been cast at the beginning of the scroll and it must follow it to the end.

But this is mere generalization. Let us see how these Italians of the story speak and act. There is a touch of Shakespeare in the lines with which Rossi addresses the Roman populace:

> "Corruption, indeed, brothers; and who is there among us to whom the corruptions of our rulers are unknown? Who cannot point to the wars made that should not have been made? to the banks broken that should not have been broken? to the debts paid that should not have been contracted? to the magistrates who act on their own heads, and the police who invent plots to give themselves the credit of revealing them? Who does not know of the Camorra that saves great criminals, and the Mafia that murders honest men? And who in Rome cannot point to the Ministers who allow their mistresses to meddle in public affairs and enrich themselves by the ruin of all around?"

Here is the way our author's Italian Ministers talk:

> "As a Minister of State and your colleague," said the General, "I am at one with you in your desire to safeguard the cause of order and to protect public institutions, but as a man and a Roman I cannot but hope that you will not call upon me to act without the conditions required by law."
>
> "Indeed, no," said the Baron, "and in order to make sure that our instructions are carried out with wisdom and humanity let these be the orders you issue to your staff: First, that in case of disturbance to-morrow night, whether at the Coliseum or elsewhere, the officers must wait for the proper signal from the delegate of police," &c.

Here is a passage from a scene in a Roman home which would do credit to Jane Austen. (Little Joseph in the doorway is speaking.)

> "You needn't ask me to come in, 'cause I won't."
>
> By the blessed instinct of the motherhood latent in her, Roma understood the boy in a moment. "If I were a gentleman, I would, though," she said.
>
> "Would you?" said Joseph, and in he came, with a face shining all over.
>
> "Hurrah! A piano!" said Roma, leaping up and seating herself at the instrument. "What shall I play for you, Joseph?"

The "Italian" grande dame who chaperones Roma might be taken for an Englishwoman of the middle class, and the illusion is enhanced from the fact that she is called Aunt Betsy. She says to her charge on one occasion:

> "Roma, I'm surprised at you! You hadn't used to be so stupid! * * * Tut! Don't tell me. Because he [the Baron] has some respect for himself and keeps his own counsel you are simple enough to think he will not be offended. But I know him. I've known him all my life," &c.

Roma is an amateur sculptor of great promise, but she seems to care little for what Italy has given to the world in art, and David Rossi, who is supposed to be the full expression of what is noblest and best in Italian life, never converses with her upon the subject, while the Anglo-American illusion, before referred to, is properly maintained by the letters exchanged between the two. She writes like a love-sick English school girl and he like a merchant's clerk. But such a thing may be carried too far, and we would warn the author that the illusion is a trifle marred by the way the young woman runs about Rome unattended—riding in cabs, calling on Rossi at unheard-of hours, and leaving a country club alone with him. Such actions, we believe, are not considered good form either in London or New York. But then neither Aunt Betsy nor the Baron seems to care. The latter, at least, is an Italian, and his indifference jars one's sensibilities.

We would dwell for a moment upon three features of the story, which plainly reveal the unequaled dramatic qualities of the author—his management of suspense, his ease at repartee, and his syllogistic form of dialogue. When Roma meets Rossi each recognizes the other, yet each believes that he or she is not recognized, and for a considerable period of time the reader is kept guessing as to the circumstances in which the mutual revelation will take place. Then comes the play of love acted along the same lines. Then the speculation as to whether Roma will turn out to be a Delilah or an Evangeline. And when that is reasonably settled with the odds on Evangeline, the reader has a long period of suspense as to how Rossi will take the confession of her ante-amandam relations with the Baron.

The conversation never lags, and, on the part of Rossi, is full of little surprises so dear and satisfactory to hero-worshippers. (They are at supper with a gay crowd at the Grand Hotel.)

> "Never been here before, I suppose?"
>
> David Rossi looked steadfastly into her eyes and answered. "Oh, yes, Princess. When I first returned to Italy eight years ago.

And again:

> And then David Rossi came up with a new bridle to his sorrel, and Sir Evelyn added: "You handle a horse like a man who began early, Mr. Rossi."
>
> "Yes," said David Rossi. "I was a stable-boy two years in New York, your Excellency."

The Baron has just recalled to Roma's memory that she is bound to him by ties which her subsequent love for Rossi cannot sever. With sardonic irony he declares that she has done very wrong not to tell Rossi of that episode in her past.

> "Have you thought of that?" said the Baron. "If the man fights a duel it will be in defense of what you have told him. * * * Say he is wounded—it will be for a lie!
>
> "Say that David Rossi kills me—what then? * * * At last you go to him and confess everything. What then? The idol he worshipped has turned to clay. * * * Then think of his remorse! What he thought an act of retribution is a crime. The dead man had told the truth, and he committed murder on the word of a woman who was a deceiver—a drab— * * * Or say that I kill David Rossi—what then? You have allowed him to die for a lie. * * * Being dead, David Rossi knows all, and you live in fear of your own death because you think he waits for you in the other world to charge you with your untruth."

This is a mere brief of the argument; the steps by which the climax is reached. Unfortunately, space does not permit us to give the scene in extenso. But the imaginative reader will have no difficutly in conjuring up the rest. Is it surprising that the tortured girl should cry: "Stop! Stop!" The reader, whose sensibilities have been harrowed through five pages, is ready to do so.

There is, therefore, no doubt of the magnificent dramatic construction of the book. The plan is executed with every nice detial of stagecraft. The emotions of impressionable readers, and of the inevitable spectators of the future, are played upon by a master hand. The whole gamut of human passion is run through, retouched, pounded upon, stamped upon, until the soul cries for mercy.

There may be some readers who will object to Mr. Hall Caine's Anglo-American characters and atmosphere. We have endeavored to justify them. What Walpole did through ignorance our author has done through design, inspired by the same lofty motives which have moved Fritz von Uhde to paint his pictures. As for the Italians themselves, they should be grateful to the author who has placed the scenes of a great imaginative work amid the houses and palaces of an Anglo-American Rome, when Berlin, Vienna, or St. Petersburg would have performed the service equally well.

---

## Books in Demand in Minneapolis and San Francisco.

### MINNEAPOLIS.

**Libraries.**

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. Quincy Adams Sawyer.
3. Uncle Terry.
4. Eben Holden.

**Book and Department Stores.**

JOHN McCARTHY.

1. The Crisis.
2. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
3. The Aristocrats.
4. The Observations of Henry.

OLSON'S (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. In the Name of a Woman.
4. Tarry Thou Till I Come.

DONALDSON'S (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. Truth Dexter.
3. The Puppet Crown.
4. Tarry Thou Till I Come.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

**Libraries.**

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. Arrows of the Almighty.
3. The Visits of Elizabeth.
4. The Octopus.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. Like Another Helen.
3. A Sailor's Log.
4. The Martyrdom of an Empress.

**Book and Art Department Stores.**

ROBERTSON'S.

1. The Crisis.
2. For the Blue and Gold.
3. A Sailor's Log.
4. The Heritage of Unrest.

ELDER & SHEPARD.

1. The Crisis.
2. The Puppet Crown.
3. China and the Allies.
4. The Life of the Bee.

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1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes.
4. Your Uncle Lew.

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The Bishop-designate of the famous See of Durham, the Rev. Dr. H. C. G. Moule, principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, is the author of a large number of unusually popular devotional books, though practically unknown in polemical theological literature. He is perhaps the best-known writer in the English Church of books that are both intellectually attractive and spiritually helpful. Thomas Whittaker is the American publisher of nearly all of Dr. Moule's books, and their sale here has been very large. "Thoughts on the Spiritual Life," for instance, has reached twenty thousand; "Secret Prayer," twenty-seven thousand; "Thoughts on Union with Christ," thirty-two thousand; and "Thoughts on Christian Sanctity," forty-one thousand.

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"Love's Quicksands," by Virginia Ditmar, is announced by the F. Tennyson Neely Company. In this book the author is said to fulfill the prophecy made by Frances E. Willard, who once said of Miss Ditmar: "It is my conviction that this young woman, earnest, studious, and devoted, is as sure to bless the world as she is to live at all."

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## Its Condition Described from Varied Intimate Knowledge.*

WHAT first attracted us to this volume was the statement of the authors that they had spent some time in Italy interviewing representative men, in every phase of political, social, and industrial life; that they had gathered their "news" as a reporter does his, and that their book was the result of a careful and discriminating compilation of this "news" according to modern historical methods. Indeed, in the preface the authors make their gracious acknowledgments to the many Italians, distinguished and otherwise, to whom they are indebted for the material in the book.

Such a method, if conscientiously and ably carried out, would be both unique and valuable, but, in order that it may possess these qualities, two things are absolutely necessary: A basis of judgment from which the structure of interviews may be built up, and credit given to the persons interviewed, with such personal data as shall give them their true worth as well as their proportionate value. Unfortunately the scheme of "Italy To-day" is not carried out in this way. The authors plunge at once into their subject, and give us, without following any precise order, a series of articles dealing with various topics, which, while interesting in themselves, are not sufficiently identified with the gentlemen mentioned in the preface. Thus, the reader, unless he be well acquainted with Italian affairs, is at a loss to know who is speaking. The basis of judgment, the point of view, which the authors fail to furnish at the beginning, may, of course, be acquired by the reader after he has perused the volume. But what do we find then? Merely that all that we have read points to one conclusion. That the future of Italy's development depends upon the rise and domination of organized Socialism. That is the inevitable conclusion, and it is forced upon us with so much stress, and in so many ways, that the candid student of Italian politics is bound to question the good faith of the authors in presenting the material that has been given them as they have.

Again, owing to the incoherent form of the work as a whole, the reader is altogether too prone to gather the idea that the internal differences in Italy to-day are due chiefly to a difference of opinion in regard to various religious, political, and social questions, just as a divided body politic is maintained in any other State. This is not the case. At the base of all controversy is the fundamental truth that the Italian peninsula is divided by local laws and traditions under which the various distinct peoples have grown up. They may agree or disagree upon certain national questions, but their opinions are simply the expression of their widely diverse life. Not only are the people of Tuscany distinct from the Calabrians in temperament, language, mode of thought, but they have different laws and revere different ideals. These are the extremes, but other parts of Italy show similar marked differences one from another. The present internal condition of Italy is, therefore, owing principally to the fact that the founders of unity, in their dreams of making a great and mighty Italian nation, made no attempt to mold the heterogeneous mass, cohered solely by the magic word "unification," into a people having common interests in and common ideals of the Government which had been set up. The future of Italy does not rest upon the prevalence of the Socialist propaganda, but upon a discriminating public spirit of the national Government which shall force the local Governments to accept reforms which shall place the whole of the peninsula upon a common footing in regard to taxation, education, ideas of justice and of political probity which it does not at present possess.

Bearing in mind these facts, the author's opinion of Crispi, while manifestly unjust, is somewhat softened. Crispi was in the fullness of his power, a man of his times. Had he devoted his energies to internal reconstruction instead of wasting them upon useless empire building, he might have established a Holland or a Belgium in the Mediterranean, which some wise successor might have turned into an England. But he did not do it. He attempted to carve heroic features upon a statue the imperfect base of which his vision never sought to encounter.

> Depretis died in the Summer of 1887, and was succeeded by Crispi, whom he had bought (sic) from opposition by a seat in the Cabinet four months before. Crispi was a much abler man than Depretis. He had, at all events, grandiose policies, a considerable capacity of leading men, a force and insistence that fascinated Italy, and for a time made him its dictator, more worshipped and more hated than any other Italian statesman of this generation. When he was in power men felt that, at all events, everything was screwed up and tightened. But he was as unscrupulous as Depretis in his methods, and he had a hardy inconsistency that came not so much from any deliberate dishonesty as from impulsiveness that made him a slave to the passion of the moment, quite forgetful of the promises and policy of yesterday. At one moment he paraded his friendliness to France; a month or two later he was irritating her by hot, foolish speeches. Now he posed as an anti-clerical and freethinker; now he spoke as one who longed for reconciliation with the Vatican. In 1886 he said that the "workman must be freed from the slavery of capital"; in 1894 he charged Socialism with "raising the right of spoliation to a science."

Referring to the events which led up to the second renewal of the Triple Alliance, our authors write:

> Bismarck possessed for him (Crispi) the fascination that a first-rate statesman gen- [illegible] power, and that the Triple Alliance made the road to this. Crispi went out of office before the time came for the next renewal of the treaty, but he had given a great impetus to the imperialists.

But when once the reader is made fully aware of Messrs. King and Okey's Socialistic proclivities, and is prepared to give things their proper proportion, there is much that is interesting, much that is even enlightening in the pages of "Italy To-day." The closing chapter, which deals with Italy's literary achievements, is free, unbiased, and lucid. Here what is best is properly spoken of. In Carducci Italy possesses a poet of the first rank, a critic who has worthily raised the level of Italian scholarship. Villari, the historian; Fogazzaro, the novelist; Lombroso, the scientist, each has contributed his part toward spreading a beneficial Italian spirit and influence abroad. And as for the author of "Il Fuoco":

> D'Annunzio is the Tannhäuser of Italian poetry, defiantly singing of his passion, his falls into sensuality, his remorse, his attempts to escape, his feeble courage, his self-contempt—all with exquisite art and passionate music. But, convinced that the novel was destined to be the art form of the future, he turned from poetry and adopted fiction as the expression of his genius. His novels are essentially studies in mental and sexual pathology. There is hardly an important character in them who is a sane, healthy human being. * * * Certainly many Italians are at a loss to account for the vogue he enjoys abroad. His egotism, his obsession by the boudoir and the lupanar disgust them. boudoir and the lupanar disgust them.

We repeat. There is much to be learned from this book by any one who knows how to interpret it in its proper spirit. It is curiously characteristic of the Socialistic proclivities of the authors, however, that we find no word concerning Italian music, particularly so soon after the death of Verdi. Although the grandeur of La Scala may be a mere tradition, a new form of expression for Italian music has been created by a band of young composers, all enthusiastic disciples of Verdi—the Verdi of "Aïda," of Othello"—untrammeled by convention, which sooner or later will become National, and play an important part in the future development of Italian culture, the moment the political and social developments which we have outlined shall become dominant. But music has no place in Socialism.

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*ITALY TO-DAY. By Bolton King and Thomas Okey. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

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## George Moore's "Sister Teresa."

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Will you permit me to protest, as briefly as may be, against the rather cavalier manner in which you disposed of Mr. George Moore's latest fiction, "Sister Teresa," in the columns of last Saturday's REVIEW? Surely, Mr. Moore is too considerable a literary artist and this book of his too notable a production to be dismissed with what seems a somewhat intolerant censure of his indubitably candid treatment of his theme—the "superfluous dirt" of the book, in your own vigorous phrase. To attempt a defense of Mr. Moore's literary practices would be probably supererogatory, and the whole subject is, of course, worn to shreds. "If"—to paraphrase a celebrated dictum—"if you don't like that sort of thing, why, that's the sort of thing you don't like." Let me intimate, though, that—reprehensible as it may appear—we do not all of us demand of the fiction we read "a concession to conventional propriety," nor do we invariably require "the restraint of speech which we expect in polite conversation."

This aside, however, my quarrel with you is not that you have seen fit to question Mr. Moore's taste, but that you have undervalued, to my thinking, his ineluctable and striking excellences of substance and expression. Anything like an adequate appreciation on my part of "Sister Teresa" is, obviously, under the circumstances, out of the question. Let me merely suggest a point or two. "We should hardly be afraid," you venture, "to call it a spiritually minded story." I should prefer to say, rather, that in "Sister Teresa" Mr. Moore has produced a work of extraordinary and most subtle beauty—a work which in sure and delicate artistry, in intensity of vision, in profound spiritual significance, is none the less admirable because its worth is certain to fail of recognition. Perhaps you will permit me to recall to your memory this highly characteristic passage—which you may possibly have overlooked—from Mr. Moore's tenth chapter, since you have given but niggardly praise to the qualities of his prose:

> To keep her soul he said she must fly from the city where men lose their souls in the ritual of materialism. He must go with her to the country, to the woods, and to the places where the invisible ones whom the Druids knew ceaselessly ascend and descend from earth to heaven, and heaven to earth, in flame-colored spirals. He told here he knew of a house by a lake shore, and there they might live in communion with nature, and in the fading lights, and in the quiet hollows of the woods she would learn more of God than she could in the convent. In that house they would live, and their child, if the gods gave them one, would unfold among the influences of music and love and long traditions.

Prof. Peck has somewhere said of George Moore that he is "the greatest literary artist who has struck the chords of music since the death of Thackeray." There are moments when, with certain reservations, one is tempted to subscribe to that.

LAWRENCE GILMAN.

New York, August, 28, 1901.

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R. V. Risley, author of "Men's Tragedies," contributes an essay on "Decadence" to the September number of The Critic. Another feature of the same number is an essay on Victor Hugo, in French, by Paul Bourget.

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"Rome," by Emile Zola, is about to be presented in a new one-volume edition by the Macmillan Company.

# AN EPIC OF BEES.

## So Writes Ernest Ingersoll of Maeterlinck's Recent Book.

Man has always been eager, and has found it singularly pleasing, to discover a reflection of himself in the "lower" animals. Hence he has imagined a primitive condition in which they were as one with him, sympathizing, mutually understanding, and conversing together in equality of freedom from fear and pride. The poesy of returning to this ideal has given us the "Fables" of Aesop, the miracles of St. Francis of Assisi, the quaint beast-legends of the Middle Ages, the folk lore and "jungle tales" that survive to amuse our sophisticated ears to this day. The faith in a kinship of mind and heart throughout the living universe, which these imply, is based upon observed facts and coincidences, and to this kinship man believes he owes the striking friendships he has formed for certain animals that have become his companions as well as servants, and the clear comprehension that has been arrived at between him and them—such four-footed friends as the dog, the horse, and the elephant.

It is not to be wondered at perhaps, that men, perceiving somewhat vaguely this relationship, and self-glorified, have been prone to interpret mental phenomena perceptible in the lower animals as responses to the same feelings, motives, and judgments as their own, and to explain every act of the brute and each indication of its mental workings in terms of human intelligence. This tendency has led to overdoing. It has led us not only to describe as volitional many acts and accomplishments in creatures of low organization which careful students know are simply mechanical, but to the animal novels so popular of late, where it has endowed mammals and birds with perceptions, sensibilities, cogitations, and a knowledge of the meaning of life and death, such as, if true and general, would long ago have rendered them unconquerable by comparatively feeble mankind. The excuse for these misleading, synthetical exaggerations of animal life and ability usually is that they are necessary to secure a reader's attention—flow necessarily out of any attempt at literary treatment; that there must be "human interest" even in animal biography or else it is as naught to a purchasing publisher.

How unsubstantial this plea is—how it really cloaks either inability or dishonesty as a writer or a naturalist, is shown by the intense and abiding charm of such an exquisite literary book, entirely free from it, as Maurice Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee," a sympathetic translation of which, by Alfred Sutro, has lately been issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. of this city. This narrative marches as closely within the strict truth as if made by Darwin, yet it displays that quality of intimacy which pleases us in Hamerton's "Chapters," is as glowing as Michelet, as full of poetry as Spenser or Wordsworth, and there is added a breadth of sentiment which is all its own, and lifts it to the rank of a philosophy as well as an epic of bee life and culture.

"I myself," Maeterlinck exclaims, on the threshold of the glass hive which has been under his eye for twenty years, "I myself have now for a long time ceased to look for anything more beautiful in this world, or more interesting, than truth; or at least, than the effort one is able to make toward the truth. * * * My facts shall be as accurate as though they appeared in a practical manual or scientific monograph." Of a well-known earlier writer he says:

"I suspect him of having never left his library, nor having set forth himself to question his heroines, or opened one of the many hundreds of rustling, wing-lit hives, which we must profane before our instinct can be attuned to their secret, before we can perceive the spirit and atmosphere, perfume and mystery of these virgin daughters of toil.

Our honey bee represents the highest type of insect life, structurally as well as economically it leads the hosts of invertebrate life. Its useful qualities were discovered in Central Asia before the dawn of history, for the earliest writings that have come down to us show it to be a domestic of the antique peoples, whose westward movements have civilized the world. Brought to America it has reverted again to primitive wildness, for our woods are inhabited far and wide by colonies, whose ancestors for unnumbered generations have been rustics. Its vast usefulness depends not only upon the perfection of its apparatus for collecting its supplies from the flowers, but upon its faculty for storing the honey and other stuffs it elaborates in the homes of its social communities, so that these remain permanent. In domestication we take away the stores laid up, but we leave the community in hopeful circumstances, and thus they continue their work. Yet it is only recently we have understood how to do this to the best advantage. For ages man went about it blunderingly, hurt his friends, and got only a part of what he might for himself. Now, thanks to the earnest students of the past century, he does better.

Man truly became the master of the bees, although furtively, without their knowledge; directing all things without giving an order, receiving obedience but not recognition. For the destiny once imposed by the seasons he has substituted his will. He repairs the injustice of the year, unites hostile republics, and equalizes wealth. He restricts or augments the births, regulates the fecundity of the queen, dethrones her and installs another in her place, after dexterously obtaining the reluctant consent

desires of this strange god who has taken possession of them, who is too vast to be seen and too alien to be understood, their eyes see further than the eyes of the god himself, and their one thought is the accomplishment, with untiring sacrifice, of the mysterious duty of their race.

The society of a hive of bees is composed of a "queen," who is the mother of all her tribe; of thousands of workers, who are incomplete females, lacking the power of sexual functions, and hence called "neuters," and lastly, of some hundreds of males, called drones, because they take no part in the daily industry, whose sole duty is to furnish a selected consort for a future queen. This community awakens in early Spring from the semi-torpid idleness of Winter into seething activity. The queen starts laying, the workers flock to the opening blossoms, and hurry back and forth from dawn to dark with the harvest; the over-grown males sally forth from their own cells and disport themselves, getting in the way of the busy workers—those who are bringing in loads of pollen, those who relieve them of their burdens, the "chemists" who take the pollen and transform it into honey, the makers of wax, the architects of the city of cell-combs, the sweepers of the streets, which the drones alone heedlessly soil, the bearers whose duty it is to remove the corpses, the "amazons of the guard who keep watch on the threshold by night and by day, question comers and goers, recognize the novices who return from their very first flight, scare away vagabonds, marauders, and loiterers, expel all intruders, attack redoubtable foes in a body, and, if need be, barricade the entrance."

The first great event of the hive is the "swarming," yet it is only preparatory to another. From the populous, prosperous, wealthy city, the creation of which is wholly hers, the queen-mother is to be thrust forth.

She is not its queen in the sense in which men use the word. She issues no orders; she obeys as meekly as the humblest of her subjects, the masked power, sovereignly wise, that for the present, and till we attempt to locate it, we will term the spirit of the hive.

With what eloquence and insight does M. Maeterlinck discourse upon this mystery covered by this phrase, spreading before us a thousand facts which seem tossed carelessly upon the page amid lavishly flung flowers of thought, until we are dazzled, yet baffled, for a silvery veil, as of whirring wings, hides, after all, the central meaning of the matter.

Who shall tell us, O little people that are so profoundly in earnest, that have fed on the warmth and the light and on nature's purest, the soul of the flowers, * * * who shall tell us what problems you have resolved, but we not yet, what certitudes you have acquired that we still have to conquer?

Though a vast obedient swarm abandon their beautiful city and all the wealth and prospects their toil has accumulated to begin again in some place unknown, a goodly number remain, and set themselves at once to clearing up the disturbed hive and preparing to rehabilitate it. First, a new queen-mother must be reared, and here arrives the most marvelous part of the story of the bee.

This queen is born in the ranks of workers, and may be left there; but she is chosen from the hundreds of larvae by the republicans of the hive to serve higher ends, and instead of being weaned speedily after birth and reared to labor upon the customary fare, she is continually fed upon the stimulating "royal jelly" until she attains twice the size of a worker and her organs of reproduction are fully formed. Other young queens have usually been nurtured at the same time to guard against the accident of the community being left without one; and now these are all murdered, as if in insensate rage, by the chosen and accepted one, with a strange and complicated ceremony, or association of circumstances. When this has been done the queen quiets down and prepares for the crowning event of her life—the nuptial flight. Already the virgin queen may lay eggs, but only male bees would hatch from them. In order to produce eggs which will give female bees, and so insure the repopulation of the colony and renewal of its wealth and perpetuity, the queen mother must be sexually fertilized. For this and this only has she been reared upon special food, guarded and attended and cherished in sweet indolence by thousands of virgins to whom love is forever denied; and for this these faithful maidens have endured the hundreds of loafing drones who have swaggered about the hive in lazy uselessness, making only expense and trouble and work; and after it is all over with what gusto are these cumberers of the ground massacred! But it is impossible here to begin to recount all that belongs to this amazing phase of apine polity and the extraordinary complexity of instincts involved.

The time comes when the virgin queen must accede to the public demand for her marriage, to which besides she is inwardly impelled. Day after day, in the heat of the sunny afternoons, the males from her own hive (oblivious of her when she is within the walls) and also those of other hives, have been roaming abroad like knight errants. No impatience, however, causes her to choose an unpropitious time—she will linger at the portal until some marvelous morning flings open nuptial spaces fit for her momentous endowment in radiant circles of an azure sky. But let Maeterlinck tell the story of this flight—no better example of his fascinating style can be displayed:

She loves the moment when drops of dew still moisten the leaves and the flowers, when the last fragrance of dying dawn still wrestles with burning day, like a

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**An imposing figure in the literature of the world.**

A few examples are here offered:

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Chicago Tribune*** | "A book of tremendous power. Gorky has spread before him a great canvas, and with the confidence of a master he has painted upon it enormous, struggling creatures. . . . Here is a master—young but one who has conceived his strength and is now ready to express himself. . . . When this book is adversely criticised, it must be with that tone of respect which one employs in speaking of a great achievement." |
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| ***Boston Courier*** | "An admirable and influential story, certain to impress readers with the justice of classing the author among the most superior novelists of the world. It is a wonderful combination of social truth and emotionalism, and its perusal inspires the reader fervently and profoundly." |

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has left sisters in the hive, or surrounded by a delirious throng of workers, should it be impossible to fill her place.

She starts her flight backward; returns twice or thrice to the alighting board, and then, having definitely fixed in her mind the exact situation and aspect of the kingdom she has never yet seen from without, she departs like an arrow to the zenith of the blue. She soars to a height, a luminous zone, that other bees attain at no period of their life. Far away caressing their idleness in the midst of the flowers, the males have beheld the apparition, have breathed the magnetic perfume that spreads from group to group, till every apiary near is instinct with it. Immediately crowds collect, and follow her into the sea of gladness, whose limpid boundaries ever recede. She, drunk with her wings, obeying the magnificent law of the race that chooses her lover, exacts that the strongest alone shall attain her in the solitude of the ether, she rises still; and, for the first time in her life, the blue morning air rushes into her stigmata, singing its song, like the blood of heaven, in the myriad tubes of the tracheal sacs, nourished on space, that fill the centre of her

who have flown from inactive, impoverished cities, these renounce the pursuit and disappear in the void. Only a small, indefatigable cluster remains, suspended in infinite opal. She summons her wings for one final effort; and now the chosen of incomprehensible forces has reached her, has seized her, and, bounding aloft with united impetus, the ascending spiral of their intertwined flight whirls for one second in the hostile madness of love.

It would be hard to find in literature a sweeter, more poetic, and inspiring, yet truly scientific, book than Maurice Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee."

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

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"The Tory Lover," by Sarah Orne Jewett, will be published Sept. 20 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is the longest story so far to come from the pen of this author. It is a romance of the Revolution, and the stirring scenes and powerful passions of the time give it a highly dramatic character. Paul Jones figures in it, and the exploits

## Shule, Shule, Shule, Agra.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

The following, which Mr. W. L. Alden refers to in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day:

> Shule, shule, shule agra,
> Shule go succer agree agra,

as quoted from Miss Campbell's book, is no doubt a "muchly" misspelled quotation from an old song, or, in other words, a song of the lower order which made its appearance in New York about 1862 or 1863—a mulching of words set to that class of music so well calculated to please the lower strata of society, a part of which is or was as follows:

> I'll dye my petticoats, I'll dye them red,
> All around this world I'll beg my bread,
> Since Johnny has gone for a soger."
> Refrain—
> Shule, shule, shule agrah.
> Shule, Mavournen, shule aragh.
> Since Johnny has gone for a soger.

Much emphasis being placed on the last word in each line of the refrain. It is highly probable that the two lines as I have written (as per the original) are more or less Gaelic. J. L. H. MOSIER.

New York, Aug. 26, 1901.

## Best Books.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Mr. Spofford must be correct in saying that there is no such thing as a measure for the best books. "One man's meat is another man's poison." Doubtless all the lists you have published are of good books, but who is to say which is the best? I would not omit Marryat's "Settlers in Canada" and "Children of the New Forest," or Ruskin's "The King of the Golden River," or Farjeon's "King of Noland," or Miss Yonge's "The Little Duke," or Kingston's "Peter the Whaler," from a list of books for youth, and Scott and Dickens still satisfy me for fiction. But my neighbor may not think one of them belongs in a list of "best books." W. WADE.

Oakmont, Penn., Aug. 28, 1901.

* * *

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Not a great while ago a publisher returned to me the manuscript of a book with the statement that it was "one-third excellent, one-third good, and one-third indifferent to bad," and I would like to ask how many books now before the public could have as much said of them truthfully? Is there a book (novel) which any publisher has issued within the last ten years which is not more than one-third "indifferent to bad"?

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

## True Poetry.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Recently I had something to say in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW concerning true poetry, basing my remarks on a poem by the Swango Springs correspondent of The Hazel Green (Ky.) Herald as answering the definition of true poetry given by the late James Russell Lowell of Boston. Possibly I might better repeat that definition: "Poetry should meet men everywhere on the open levels of their common humanity, and not merely on their occasional excursions to the heights of speculation or their exploring expeditions among the crypts of metaphysics."

But Swango Springs is not the only spirit that responds to Mr. Lowell's definition of poetry. In the great and Empire State of New York, representing the highest civilization and literary culture of the world outside of Boston, is the City of Attica—the reader will recall Attica as one of the classic cities famous for the Attic salt made there—and in Attica is published The News, a hebdomadal of the Hebdomads. Among its contributors, in fact its regular correspondent at North Java, in Mud Valley, is Franklin S. Noatman, a poet on the common level of men, whom it would have delighted Mr. Lowell to honor. The Bard of Mud Valley has winged many flights into the realistic realms of rhyme and rhythm, so many, indeed, that a book only might contain their history, but sufficient of them are at hand to furnish further exemplification of Mr. Lowell's definition for the benefit of those carping critics who, though having eyes, saw not, and having ears, heard not the truth as set forth in the song of the Swango Springs singer. From these data of the Mud Valley muse let me offer this, which appears in The News under the simple heading:

> PASSING EVENTS.
> Ev'ry Tuesday D. J. Warren—
> He who in North Java dwells—
> With a wain for P. A. Gaffney
> Groceries and dry goods sells.
> Dwight is wide awake, ambitious,
> Strictly honest in his deal;
> And to sell the goods he offers
> Stands on merits which are real.
> Carl C. Countryman, the lively
> Editor at Silver Springs,
> On the swells of diapason,
> Knows the love the lyric brings.
> Countryman himself a poet,
> Which no phantom need decoy
> Does the songs of his creation
> With their melody enjoy.
> In the winter, spring, fall, summer,
> Eighteen-hundred eighty-eight,
> Mary Hall, with odes prolific,
> Did your readers' hearts elate,
> She in Attica resided,
> Now she in Mount Morris stays,
> And for papers in that village
> Versifies of better days.

Will any critic rise to say that D. J. Warren of the first stanza meets any man other than upon the open level of their common humanity? Is there anything speculative or metaphysic about groceries? No digging into crypts here. Simply going down into the bag and bringing out flour, potatoes, turnips, corn, coffee, or sugar. Note, also, please, in the succeeding stanza the delicious diapason that is swelled up against the lyric sweetness of Editor Countryman of Silver Springs.

Again let me call attention to a bit of common humanity, the eighth visit of the Stork to the seven-times happy home of a citizen of North Java. Of this the poet sings thus:

> A NEW COMER.
> These days at his home on the mountain,
> As sweet and polite as a Luke—
> Enchanted, hilarity courting—
> In spirit is Anthony Duke.
> He of a new girl is the father—
> His children in number are eight,
> One a boy, a wee urchin, among them,
> Girls seven to swing on a gate.

Under the circumstances the poet's line, "Enchanted hilarity courting," may not be quite what every family would consider strict truth, but has not another poet, Byron, spoken of "honied lies of rhyme"? [illegible] has been the cause of more [illegible] than any other one subject on earth, but not woman in the aggregate, that is to say, seven girls in one family.

As a versifier of devoutness our poet again fulfills the requirements of Mr. Lowell's definition. Hear him at a church service:

> On a Sabbath bright and sunny,
> I devout in song and prayer
> While in Wethersfield attended
> A religious service there.
> I to Mrs. J. H. Helser's
> Strong discourse attention gave,
> Who in fluency and teardrops
> Told of Him who died to save.

What shall the carping critic say of "fluency and tear drops"? Did Homer ever say anything like that? Did Kipling? It may be a far cry from Homer to Kipling, but I make it just the same.

Some iconoclastic innuendoists intimate that poets are jealous, that they have a knife up their sleeve for every other one who courts the fickle muse they seek to have as all their own, but the Bard of Mud Valley makes this slander as a sounding brass, a tinkling cymbal. Read this tribute to a fellow-poet, whom our poet not only loved, but aided to get his verses printed:

> SAD INTELLIGENCE.
> We see by the papers that Joseph McGrogan,
> (Whose mother now old does in Java reside,)
> A signal employee, at work on a railroad,
> Was struck by an engine and instantly died.
> Of Henry McGrogan, a native of Erin,
> This Man was a son, and the billows were rife
> For him like his sire on mortality's ocean,
> But rest to him comes at the noonday of life.
> His soul to traits frank and devout gave expresion
> At heart he was gentle, with sympathies broad,
> A scholar,—his brain was a store-house of knowledge,
> His character such as the virtuous laud.
> His notes for the press, which in rhyme were oft written,
> Show'd culture and wit,—did instruct and amuse,
> And we who for him did secure the position,
> Were proud of his work for The Attica News.

With a tender tribute from the poet to a teacher I shall close these excerpts from the contributions of Brother Noatman. The carping critics elsewhere referred to in this letter will please observe the beautiful simplicity of the lines, containing neither speculation nor metaphysics. They are purely Lowellian:

> Tuesday ev'ning, July second,
> Loyal to each duty, true,
> Belle Conroy, who lives in Warsaw,
> Bade McCone's wild gulf adieu.
> Parent, pupil, both admir'd her,
> And her school now clos'd has made
> An impression, rich in virtue,
> From our hearts not soon to fade.

I hope I may be permitted to offer as a tender, so to speak, to what has been previously said, this bit of thought in rhyme from some one somewhere between Homer and Kipling:

> "Music," says Emerson,
> Is the poor man's Parnassus;"
> Then Poetry, sweet,
> Must be his molasses.

What cold critic will dare say that there is metaphysics in molasses? I do not know whether Mr. Lowell wrote this stanza or not, but if he did he knew what he was talking about. WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

## Some Involved English Advertisements.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

To an American in England the complex civilization of the old country as evinced in their newspaper advertisements affords instruction and amusement. From a weekly church newspaper I have selected a few which sound strange to transatlantic ears.

Here is one of the clerical order:

To newly presented incumbents help is afforded toward meeting the expenses of dilapidation, institution, or change of residence.

The expenses of dilapidation, if of the physical frame, might be pretty severe, but I presume this refers to a dilapidated house. And another:

Society of the Treasury of God. Founded in 1886, advocates the practical rule of devoting at least one-tenth of all income to God's service. Apply, &c.

Here is a nurse's advertisement:

Thoroughly domesticated lady (23) wishes tor a POST. Entire charge of children if desired.

Our use of the adjective "domesticated" applies almost exclusively to tamed wild animals, but reference to the dictionary seems to warrant the English use. Here is a teacher wanted:

Youth wanted, to Teach a Class of little Boys, by a clergyman. Offered: board-residence, and assistance for any examination and pocket money.

What a class of little boys by clergyman is is certainly obscure, but the amount of pay, too, seems to be open to the same charge, as the youth's idea of pocket money and the employer's might not agree. Now here is something in the domestic servant line:

Wanted, Cook. Must understand dairy work. Also Parlourmaid and Housemaid, (gentlewomen.) None who feel above this work need apply. Tweeny-maid kept for rough work.

What on earth is a tweeny-maid? And here is a curiously described applicant:

Single-handed Gardener or Butler and Cook. Married when suited. Gentleman strongly recommends young couple. Over 7 years' refs. Church England. Tenor voice. Abstainers.

It seems a bit bumptious for a one-handed man to announce that he will marry when suited, but perhaps we are not to take the description in a strictly literal sense. There are many more odd things in this ecclesiastical paper, but the above will serve as a sample. Let me close by quoting from a brief article on oysters in a Liverpool morning paper, not as a sample of complex civilization, but rather of insularity.

The Romans coated their oysters with honey and kept them till they were slightly putrid—sure a most singular and unwholesome taste! The Emperor Trajan had even a nastier palate; for when he was engaged in a campaign in Parthia he actually had oysters sent to him from Britain, which were packed in vinegar. Ugh, the wretch!

Shades of the good New York ladies who used to provide a generous tureen of pickled oysters for their New Year's Day table, what would you say to this? W. R. W.

Gateacre, England, Aug. 15, 1901.

## "When a Witch Is Young."

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

I read a notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 3 of the novel "When a Witch Is Young," which I had read, by merest chance, a few days before. Since then I have hunted through your columns, convinced that I should find an ex[illegible] novel of this [illegible] of some of our well-known writers. [illegible] is finished and its hold is secure. I fancied I could detect the handiwork of Richard Harding Davis here. Then I wondered if Kate Douglas Wiggin could have added new lustre to her achievements. I think this hardly possible, on the whole. A few of us await intelligence, through your columns, to end a discussion which has warmed us too much in this sultry weather.

ABRAHAM L. WINSLOW.

Wyonentte, Penn., Aug. 12, 1901.

## The Metre of Shakespeare.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

There is another edition of Shakespeare not referred to by Dr. Egan in his letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 24, which is surely of some value, Furness's New Variorum Edition. His text of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is an exact reprint of "the first folio," which he selects for reasons fully explained in the Variorum edition of "Othello." "Whereon, &c.," having practically no manuscript authority, other devices have been adopted to complete the normal metre of the line, among them, to regard "where" as a dissyllable. On which Mr. Furness asks, "Can it be that their ears are pleased by

> I know | a bank | where | the wild | thyme blows?

His own device is to introduce a pause before where. But there are other difficulties. Wild, thyme, and blows are all long syllables. Thyme cannot be shortened into tun, so as to form the first syllable of an iambes. Perhaps another explanation is possible.

The normal metre of the poetical parts of Shakespeare's plays is iambic—each line consisting of five iambi. But hundreds of lines of five true iambi each would be intolerably monotonous, and poets take many liberties. They often resolve the long syllable into two short ones, or put a troche for an iambus—or even an anapes. Thus Tennyson:

> And plash | ing round | and round | and whirl'd in an arc."

This, of course, is quite commonplace. But why not then scan the line in question in this way:

> I know | a bank | where-the wild | thyme | blows.

(thyme, blows,) is allowed to take the place where the long syllable (thyme, blows,) is allowed to take the place of the iambus? Perhaps this might give a not unsuitable languor to the expression. W. KIRKUS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1901.

## "The Cardinal's Rose."

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

A few days ago I read a book entitled "The Cardinal's Rose," by Van Tassel Sutphen. From start to finish I found it intensely odd and interesting, but my attention was so greatly attracted by an extraordinary, though no doubt unconscious, mistake, that I could not resist the temptation of bringing it to the notice of your readers.

In order to illustrate my object I must quote from several parts of the story. The first is a description of the victim of a crime committed on Dover Pier—a cinematographic scene that seems to have made a great impression upon Mr. Cary. It reads

The victim is an elderly gentleman, and one-armed, the left being the missing member." (Page 20.)

Later on, when our friend has traced this "elderly gentleman" to his hotel in Paris, he again describes him as he enters the room:

In one thing I have the advantage, for I identify "Mr. Smith" without hesitation. The thin face, with white mustache and imperial; the keen eyes, with their heavy brows; the missing left arm; it is he without a doubt, the old man of the little drama on Dover pier. (Page 30.)

"Mr. Smith" is afterward identified as General Czareska, and the two descriptions of his person leave no doubt as to his having had the misfortune to lose his left arm. Yet by what oversight does the author insist in the three following quotations upon giving the General two arms instead of one? Notice the wording:

The old man put his hands on my shoulders: "My dear boy," he said, very quietly, and that was all, except for the warm grasp of the hands. (Page 158.)

Again, when the Prince refuses to leave the yacht with the General:

"My boy! my boy!" the stern face was working convulsively; he held out his arms as though he would draw the young man to his breast. (Page 158.)

My third and last quotation is even more inexcusable, as it has not the deeply emotional character of the other two, which may have led our author from the path of reason:

Step by step I edged along until I came to where the General sat like an equestrian statue, his binoculars fixed upon the Dragon Gate, and his other hand holding his opened watch. (Page 253.)

does better.

The illustrator evidently took Mr. Sutphen at his word in the first instance, for there are two pictures showing the General with an empty sleeve on his left side. The first near the beginning and the second near the end of the book. L. A.

Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1901.

## Books for Girls of Thirteen.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

In a previous issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW Mr. P. G. Nickerson recommends to girls of thirteen the reading of Macaulay's "Essays and Letters," Fiske's and Green's histories, Eliot, Shakespeare, and a number of other works which even a maturer mind could but insufficiently grasp.

With the least reflection one can see that the average girl of thirteen has not enough understanding to read intelligently such works as your correspondent would advise. He takes it for his premise that the average girl of thirteen has the precocity of young Macaulay or De Quincey. To the ordinary child such books are dry and lifeless. Why, interest in these masterpieces is felt only after years of experience and general reading. To go through an essay of Macaulay is intellectual discipline severe even to the college student. To find interest in "Hamlet" needs a knowledge of human suffering which the child does not possess. To enjoy Green's histories the child requires earnest and sustained attention. Even the Bible through many of its pages is perplexing to the older mind.

We would therefore limit Mr. Nickerson's [illegible] only those portions which can interest the child. The interest of a girl—unless exceptional—is confined to simple narrative and not to great dramas, history, and philosophy. LOUIS S. RAPPEPORT.

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

## Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The enthusiasm of Dr. Holmes for his elms seems hueless and tame when one recalls Mr. John Muir's "Hunting Big Redwoods" in the September Atlantic, but one must consider the size and age of the Western giants, which task one's adjectives and imagination alike and quite account for Mr. Muir's raptures. His article finds its complement in Miss Frances Duncan's "Japanese Plants in American Gardens," which deals with beautiful flowers and flowering plants and foliage lovelier than flowers, because always surprising the eye, no matter how often seen. As for politics in the magazine, Mr. Page's paper on reconstruction repeats the lesson that "Red Rock" gave, and adds something in extenuation of the negro's faults and in praise of the new class of leaders gradually taking their proper place. The writer is sure that intelligence, virtue, and force of character will finally rule in the South, their victory being as certain as the force of gravitation. "An Emersonian Democrat," who contributes some "Notes on the Reaction," is equally cheerful in his views of the future, having confidence in the infinite educability of mankind. This latter contributor accuses poor King Edward of following "a policy to impress and overawe the imagination of his people by gorgeous display and Court ceremony," which is rather severe judgment upon one who has already announced the curtailment of about half of the legitimate coronation ceremonies and whose last photograph shows a quietly dressed and well-brushed gentleman presenting Prince Eddy with a "This-is-my-boy" air, while Prince Albert grins good-naturedly at the world in general, and the Queen cuddles the youngest York baby and holds Princess Victoria's skirt to keep her from toppling off the chair upon which she stands. The boys are in absolutely plain duck sailor suits, the Princess does not wear a scrap of lace, and a department shop saleswoman would scorn the Queen's simple frock. The King is accused of having a "royal clothes philosophy." The "Emersonian" one invents "Wilhelmus" as the Latin name for the Emperor William, enriching the Latin alphabet by a letter and depriving the language of Gulielmus, still good enough for Oxford and Harvard. But he says some very good things, and one can better forgive his Latin than his use of the phrase "do the rest," which is coming to be as great a nuisance as the sung and whistled self-pitying yelp of Dolly Grey's half-hearted lover. Life was hard enough when popular speech was a mosaic of light opera phrases, but if the magazines tolerate advertisement bags, where, as Mr. Webster asked, shall we go?

Mr. Walt Whitman is dead, but whose lines are these if not his?

> Then sleep 'midst the rock of the waves
> To dream of dear ones distant on land
> With a sense of lesion from all the ways of earth,
> A return to savage, sane realities.

This is the true Whitman touch. How can one have a sense of hurt from all the ways of earth, while dreaming of dear ones distant on land? But "lesion" means cutting, says some one. It means a hurt, an injury, and it means nothing else. A cut may be a lesion and it may be a blessing. As for realities, how can they be both savage and sane? Savage things are anything but wholesome and sound; they are weak and unhealthy and dirty. Again, these lines of the footless trail of the sea, whereas the sea's peculiarity is that it is trailless. The "footless" is Smith College cant for foolish, and it means as much in these lines, taken in that sense, as in that which the writer imputes to it. One does not like to find such lines in the magazine which published Mr. Richard Grant White's masterly criticism and imitation of Whitman. They should have been sent to The London News, in which Mr. G. K. Chesterton has just remarked that the most typical literary geniuses of America give a curious exhibition of the Ten Commandments running amuck. These "typical" persons are Whitman and Thoreau. "But even the best friends of America will hardly call it civilized," sighs Mr. Chesterton. Exquisite insight and refinement of a paper owned by South African Boers! What may be the opinion of the Kafirs!

But Mr. Clapp, in his "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic," is genial and polished in his generous exultation in Warren's genius and achievements, Toole and Mathews and other visitors who brightened the years between 1870 and 1880, and he has something worth hearing to say about the art of acting and education for it. He actually becomes severe in speaking of Mrs. Langtry, whom he calls "the absurdest of actresses," but what other critic would have called her an actress?

Vacation is drawing to a close, and the neat little Riverside books are forming into files ready to be reviewed by the school teachers. Extra Number "S" will contain the Sketch Book Essays required for study by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, and Mr. Arthur Marvin, Principal of the Union Classical Institute, Schenectady, has prepared grammatical notes on "The Mutability of Literature" and "The Stage Coach." Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," with twelve of the half-tone pictures in the holiday edition, will be the first book of the school year, and "Twelfth Night" and "Midsummer Night's Dream" will come later. Mrs. H. A. Davidson has prepared an edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield," with a biography of Goldsmith, a bibliography for both his life and his works, and an essay on the study of the novel. In the Riverside Biographical Series, "Alexander Hamilton," by Mr. Charles A. Conant, and "Washington Irving," by Henry W. Boynton, are announced, and "Paul Jones," "Columbus," and "George Rogers Clark" are to come. "Landseer," "Correggio," "Tuscan Sculpture," and "Van Dyck" will be the volumes in the Riverside Art Series. It is intended to return to the old plan of studying English history in the grammar schools, and Miss Eva March Tappan of the Worcester English High School has written a book called "England's Story," to serve instead of the "Worcester" which served the mothers, grandmothers, and great-grandmothers of the present generation. The volume is to be illustrated and is to have maps, a genealogical table, and a geographical index, and it is to be hoped that the children will buy it for themselves, instead of borrowing it of the school committee, as the law permits and the undertakers desire, for the books are given out again and again—dirt, germs, and all—as long as they hold together.

### A Frenchman Fighting for Boers.*

In that ugly fight taking place in South Africa our sources of information have been so far entirely derived from Englishmen. It is possible that at some later date there will be a history of the war derived from competent Boer authority. The many wonderful campaigns of the Boers must not go unheralded. True heroism must be accorded them, and the English freely grant their foes fine fighting qualities. It is then of more than passing interest to notice a volume with the title, "Souvenirs de la Guerre du Transvaal, Journal d'un Volontaire," and written by M. de la Marche, who styles himself "ancien officer d'artillerie," and commanding a detachment of Frenchmen in the Transvaal. The work is in French. M. de la Marche is not however to be regarded in the light of a military Swiss. He faced the foes of the Boer for the sheer love of fighting. Maybe it is the peculiar idiosyncrasy of a Frenchman to hit whenever he can the head of an Englishman, and so Waterloo or Fashoda are avenged. Certainly the Frenchman was an enthusiast, for he served without pay. It may be that had he asked for his hire his claims would have not been listened to, for the reason that the Boer's military chest never was overflowing. Fancy then a dashing artillerist eager for action, and replete with zeal, meeting with hardly a response from the phlegmatic African Dutch. Even his motives for joining the forces of the Transvaal were questioned. The Boer apparently under all circumstances is Chinese in his dislike for strangers. M. de la Marche's disillusioning came very soon about.

Arriving at Pretoria, no enthusiasm was shown at the coming of the Frenchman, ready to lay down his life for the cause of the Boers. The military authorities were not going to do anything in a hurry. His reception is thus described:

> The day after my arrival I learned, not without astonishment, the line of conduct pursued by the Transvaal Government toward strangers in my position. A volunteer had to show his papers, take the oath of allegiance, sign certain formularies. He then got tickets entitling him to an outfit, saddle, bridle, horse, and gun, but no orders whatever. He was free to join any commando he pleased, and received not a farthing of pay.

There must have been quite a mixture of volunteers. Finally the new-comers were put under the command of Villebois-Mareuil, who certainly was an able officer and a brave one, for he lost his life in action. Freedom in the veldt is all right, but in military duty to do as you please brings with it all kinds of trouble. This quotation gives some idea of Boer discipline:

> Every day train after train passed through the town, crowded with Boers, horses, and oxen, all turning their backs on the front. Here is the explanation of a fact bizarre, to say the least of it. The Boers do not like to remain long absent from their farms. When matters seem at a standstill they clamor for a short leave of absence. Their Generals humor them in this in order to prevent defections. Thus it came about that during the two or three days we spent at Kronstadt at least a thousand Boers passed through the town on their way home. Such a method of warfare seems incomprehensible to Europeans, but we must take men as they are, and the fact goes far to explain the strange dragging on of this war.

After the death of Villebois-Mareuil, the French volunteers as a body seem to have gone all to pieces. M. de la Marche writes:

> While we were at Kronstadt a mutiny broke out among our company. A score or so of the men wanted to separate from us, choosing their own leaders. President Steyn gave orders for the arrest of the mutineers; nine on making their submission, however, were retained; the rest lay down their arms with the exception of an Arab—a Shakir—who betook himself with his accoutrements to the Austrian camp. Next day, by the President's orders, he was put under arrest.

An interview with Gen. Delarey and his brother is thus described:

> Two thoroughly Boer types these, untrimmed hair and beards, bronzed complexion, intelligent, slightly mistrustful expression, eyes looking you frankly in the face, dressed so simply as to suggest poverty, no indication of military rank. Conversation proved difficult, our two hosts only speaking Dutch, my compatriot Didier translating my French into English, and a Boer interpreter putting his English into Dutch. The General, as I feared was the case, appeared to set little store by his new command, that is to say, of the foreign legions. When I mentioned the matter of artillery, he merely replied, with a smile, "I have no cannon."

Matters became more and more uncomfortable for the French volunteer. The ordinary necessities of life were not to be had. An application was made to Gen. Botha for forage. He was told that there was forage to be had some miles distant. Everybody was surly. The Boers showed no consideration for the Frenchman. They even made their dislike for him manifest. Finally came Lord Roberts and the capture of Pretoria. The English officers were well-behaved and polite to M. de la Marche, but wondered at his having taken up arms for the Boers. The question was asked him, "What was his pay?" and the questioners were surprised when the answer was that his services "were gratuitous." As one of the Englishmen spoke French fluently, maybe he asked him: "Que faites vous dans cette galère?" Finally M. de la Marche managed to slip through the English lines to be captured again. After just five months of service the French officer was back again in France. M. de la Marche's story is most entertainingly told.

### A Mate for "Monsieur Beaucaire."*

A maiden with the ready tongue and the bravery of Monsieur Beaucaire and the overwhelming beauty of a Lady of Quality, with the added graces of purity and constancy, is not so often seen, even in fiction, that one can soon forget Antoinette Huguenot, heroine of Miss Emily McLaws's "When the Land Was Young." Being captured by the Spaniards and taken to Florida, she dons a man's Court suit given to her by Louis XIV., in memory of her skill in fencing, and proceeds to escape with an English lady and her black maid, her fellow-prisoners. Before she is clear of the town of St. Augustine she meets Hawkins, the pirate, and his crew, on their way to sack the Governor's palace, boldly attacks the Captain, disarms him, and so wins upon his affections with her English tongue and her good sword that Hawkins offers to take her to Charleston and consents to take her lover, also, himself rescuing him from the cage on the city wall where the amiable Spaniards have hung him. Then the four begin the maddest voyage of all the mad voyages of that time, when the shipmaster who did not meet a pirate on the high seas recorded it as a matter of wonder in his log at the end of the voyage.

Pretending to be a French Count, swearing as if she followed Hawkins's own trade, perfectly self-possessed, as quarrelsome as D'Artagnan or Du Plessis, and wonderfully beautiful withal, the girl rules the ship, and yet is suspected by but one person, the mate, "a giant, with the face and form of a young god," and Duc de Vendôme in his own land. The adventures of the ship's company do not surpass reality, because, in the days of the Stuarts and Louis XIV., men, and especially the buccaneers of the Indies, lived to the utmost limits of possibility, or fell before the sword of some one more fearless; but Hawkins and his men are very active, to put it mildly. Also, they are somewhat glorified, ladies' pirates, without the accent of coarse and mercenary ferocity that Stevenson or Mr. Conan Doyle would give them. Morgan, for instance, becomes a very parfait gentil knyght, in spite of Mr. Fiske, but one must forgive some softening of reality in a romance, and the author's premises are that all Englishmen but the Puritans, and nearly all Frenchmen are excellent and honorable, and all Spaniards [illegible] in particular and [illegible] of the pit in general. Even the Indians are [illegible] beside them, and a description of the [illegible] war chief, a species of red Arthur who comes from the great deep and returns thither, is fine although unreal. The American adventures of the hero end with the capture of Chagres. He goes to France and takes his bride from the hands of Louis and immediately leaves France, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes being at hand, and the heroine's father being, as becomes his name, a Huguenot. The whole tale is as unsubstantial as the sunset clouds and moonbeams of which the author is so fond, but one would sacrifice a wilderness of photographic and phonographic heroines for an hour of beautiful, dauntless, incredible Antoinette. This is the author's first book; her publisher's estimate may be judged from the dress of costly cover and the decoration of colored half-tones which they have given it; her readers will add another name to the list of good romancers.

### A Melodramatic Tale.*

Who killed Cock Robin? In Mr. Howard Fielding's romance, "Equal Partners," it is not a male bird which comes to grief, but [illegible] jabbed into her in the neighborhood of her heart, in time she gets comfortably over it. But who was it, who did the sticking? Whoever was up to the assassination business must have been fully acquainted with some of the peculiarities of Elsie's physical makeup? There was a dimple on her chest caused by a former accident, and it was just in that particular soft spot that the knife was driven home. Was Miss Brenda capable of such an act? Miss Brenda was prominent in society. "Her portrait," as some one informs the reader, "has been printed in the newspapers a hundred times." Miss Brenda buys a yellow journal and is vastly interested in the reading of the case. Maybe it was Clarence who drove home the knife. Anyhow, the knife was his. Then there was Jack Robinson. He had been the bearer of $500 to Elsie. Now troop in the necessary chorus of detectives, who follow up the matter. The author has taken and mixed up several of the causes célèbres of the last twelve months. There is quite a story about Elsie. We quote from the book, when Elsie tells Brenda that on a former occasion she suffered from "a regular, terrible stomach ache." In this truthful but unromantic manner the unfortunate young person described the action of poison administered to her. No. It was "not ptomaines," cries the sympathetic Brenda. Finally it turns out there are several bad men. [illegible]

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*SOUVENIRS DE LA GUERRE [illegible]

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# WASHINGTON IRVING.

## Story of the Work and Success of a Famous American.*

A DEBT of gratitude such as it bears to no other writer born upon its shores this country owes to Washington Irving, and such as it can never feel toward any author yet to come—it is the debt which a Nation owes to him who first strikes the dominant note of a national literature and wakens future generations to song. Before Irving America had no imaginative literature; the proudest name to which the men of 1800 could point was that of Charles Brockden Browne. With the advent of the author of "The Alhambra" came the birth of a new day that ushered in a line of poets and prose writers who could claim peerage with those of disdainful European nations.

"Please, your Honor, here's a bairn was named after you," said a frightened Scottish maid servant one day in 1789, having followed Gen. Washington into a shop and presenting her small charge to receive the stately gentleman's blessing. This child was Washington Irving, the future romancer and biographer of the great President, whose name he had received in commemoration of the evacuation of New York by the British shortly after his birth, which occurred on the 3d of April, 1783. The parents of Irving were both of gentle British lineage, and both were born in the English Isles, emigrating, however to New York shortly after their marriage, in 1763.

Washington was the eighth son of this Old World couple, and the youngest of eleven children, three of whom died in infancy. The youth and early manhood of Irving were passed at 128 William Street, in a house almost opposite the one in which he was born and which was not destroyed until comparatively recent date. At school, which he attended until his seventeenth year, he does not seem to have distinguished himself, save by an active fancy and a sympathetic sensitiveness that would not suffer him to remain for what may be termed the post-prandial "en masse" flogging of delinquents.

Unlike his brothers, Washington did not continue his studies at Columbia College, but immediately entered upon an uncongenial apprenticeship to the law, a choice which seems to have been made purely from the necessity of embracing some sort of lifework, without predilection or special fitness. The Summer of 1801 marked his transfer to the office of Brockholst Livingston, and with the calling of this jurist to the bench, he remained with his successor, Josiah Ogden Hoffman. The connection with Mr. Hoffman and the consequent intimacy with his family was of paramount importance to Irving's development, as it led to the forming of a romantic attachment between himself and Matilda Hoffman, one of the lawyer's daughters, that colored his entire life and manner of thought and imbued them with a purity and elevation almost feminine in nature. Indeed, the relationship between the two is one of the most beautiful in the history of literature, gaining a romantic, melancholy interest through the untimely death of Miss Hoffman, who died in her seventeenth year, as her disconsolate lover wrote in a private notebook, "in the beauty of her youth—and in my memory," he added, "she will ever be young and beautiful."

It was at this period that Irving, in the course of journeys to Johnstown, then upon the extreme outskirts of civilization, first saw the Hudson River, to which he was ever after a constant lover, and beside which many of his most beautiful tales are laid.

It was from the Hudson that Irving sought comfort on the death of Miss Hoffman, making the acquaintance on that occasion at Kinderhook of Jesse Merwin, the schoolmaster generally supposed to have served as the model for Ichabod Crane; it was to the banks of the historic river that he returned to spend the last years of his life, and beside the stream he finally found his last resting place.

With the coming of manhood, however, the health of the embryo author, which for some time had been delicate, had become so seriously impaired that his brothers decided to send him abroad in the effort to check the progress of a seemingly unmistakable case of consumption. "There's a chap that will go overboard before we get across," remarked with brutal frankness the Captain, with whom he sailed for France in the Spring of 1804. But this prognostication fortunately proved false, Irving arriving in Bordeaux after the tedious voyage much improved in health and spirits. "It is with delight," writes his brother William, who was seventeen years Washington's senior, "we share the world with you, and one of our greatest sources of happiness is that fortune is daily putting it in our power thus to add to the comfort and enjoyment of one so very near to us all."

Before leaving America, however, Irving had made the initial step as an author by a series of ephemeral articles on contemporary subjects contributed to The Morning Chronicle, a newspaper established and owned by his brother Peter, and signed "Jonathan Oldstyle." Starting from the city on the Gironde, Irving entered upon the easy stages of a delightful itinerary that lasted for eighteen months and that led him through Marseilles, Nice, Syracuse, [illegible] places.

In Rome, which was not reached until the Spring of 1805, he made the acquaintance of his later celebrated countryman, Washington Allston, and as the result of the romantic attachment that sprang up between the two young men, he seriously considered the enticing proposition to take up the brush under Allston's tutelage and become an artist. "My lot in life, however, was different. Doubts and fears gradually clouded over my prospect; the rainbow tints faded away; I began to apprehend a sterile reality; so I gave up the transient but delightful prospect of remaining in Rome with Allston and turning painter."

What this "sterile reality" was Irving does not say, nor, indeed, at the time had it taken definite shape in his mind. For, with his return to New York in January, 1806, after narrowly escaping shipwreck on the Long Island coast, he seems further than ever from the conception of definite plans for the future. To be sure, he was still nominally a student of law, to the practice of which he was admitted in the Autumn following his homecoming, but one may well doubt if, even in the first flush of examinatorial success, he ever deceived himself by the fallacy that he would be content to confine his eclectic mind to the accumulation of legal lore. Certainly, he was by no means content with the problematic earnings of a non-existent practice, as immediately following his admission to the bar we find him bespeaking the influence of Mr Hoffman in obtaining a professional appointment from the committee at Albany in charge of such matters. Upon the failure of this petition, in the manner characteristic of all of Irving's endeavors to obtain political preferment, he proceeded to the issuing of the first number of Salmagundi, in conjunction with his brother William and James K. Paulding, the three reckless critics of contemporary society disguising their identity under the pseudonyms of Launcelot Wagstaff, William Wizzard, and Anthony Evergreen. The first number of Salmagundi, which was published at the expense of the authors and solely for their amusement, appeared on the 24th of January, 1807, and was an immediate success.

During the year of its continuance this irregular periodical, if "Salmagundi" may be so called, ran through twenty numbers, and was then discontinued suddenly and without assigned reason at the height of its popularity. Unknown to the authors, the publishers had previously taken out the copyright of the production in his own name, so that the proceeds from the sale of the book, which eventually amounted to nearly $15,000, accrued exclusively to him. As a matter of fact, however, he had taken this well advised step only upon their refusal to secure the copyright to themselves on the ground that it was "not worth the trouble."

Besides the publication of "Salmagundi," however, the year 1807 witnessed two events of importance to the young littérateur—the death of his father and the trial of Aaron Burr. Retained by the friends of Burr in the hope that his pen might aid the cause of his client, Irving was a silent witness of the famous trial, which left a deep impression upon his mind, although it did not furnish him directly with literary material.

Hardly, however, had "Salmagundi" cased to appear before the young author was occupied with the planning of a new work conjointly with his brother, Peter. This was the so-called "History of New York," which made its appearance toward the close of the year 1809, and established Washington Irving's name as the first in the line of American humorists. The book as originally planned was intended to be merely a burlesque of a pedantically learned work that had recently made its appearance, Dr. Samuel Mitchell's "Picture of New York," but owing to a fortunate chance that led to the departure of Peter for Europe at an early stage in the writing, the authorship of the history became almost exclusively that of the younger brother, as he wisely abandoned the labored scheme of construction and substituted one of his own inventions. In consequence, the fantastic production found favor with the multitude, and even in some cases with the ancient Dutch families of the capital, whose history and customs were here held up for the world's amusement.

An important element in the initial success of the "History" was the clever advertising ruse to which the author resorted to whet the curiosity of the public. Under the heading "Distressing" there appeared in one of the New York papers a short while before the publication of the book a notice commencing with the following words: "Left his lodgings some time since, and has not been heard of, a small elderly gentleman, dressed in an old black coat and cocked hat, by the name of Knickerbocker." This was the first public appearance of Diedrich Knickerbocker, whose supposed wanderings were from that time carefully chronicled in the press, until the publication of the "History." The manuscript of the work, it was claimed, had been found in the lodgings of the ancient gentleman, and had been issued solely for the purpose of defraying his numerous debts. So successful was the hoax that one of the city authorities felt called upon to consult with John Irving as to the propriety of offering a reward for the missing sage.

In view of the undoubted success of the "History," leading to the preparing of several successive editions, the chronicler of Irving's start in literature might be tempted to declare his task accomplished. Such, however, is by no means a correct view of the matter. The youthful author had, it is true, won for himself an enviable position in literature, but, as later events proved, he was far from being prepared to maintain the position thus gained; nor had he, indeed, reached that point in his development in which the field of his future work lay clear and unmistakably before his eyes. The brilliance of "Salmagundi" and the "History" were but the "false dawn" of a day that was long deferred.

The strange relapse on Irving's part into intellectual sterility that followed upon the publication of the "History" may, doubtless, be accounted for by the violence of the blow that fell upon him at this period, namely, the death of Matilda Hoffman. This view of the author, however, is, I think, psychologically untenable.

In view of his almost ineradicable reluctance to trust solely to the winnings of his pen, it is more than doubtful whether, had Miss Hoffman lived to become his wife, he would have found courage to subject one so dear to him to the uncertainties of a literary income. Even her loss, however, did not suffice to crystallize his vacillating thoughts, a process only accomplished by the rude shock of bankruptcy and the necessity of bread-winning.

The next few years of Irving's life, until his departure for England, in the Spring of 1815, is a period of but little interest to the biographer, at least from a literary standpoint. The practice of law seems to have been tacitly but definitely abandoned, so that the offer from his brothers, Ebenezer and Peter, to become a member of their new firm, with but nominal duties, came at a most welcome moment.

In the Autumn of 1812 Irving was selected to conduct The Analectic Magazine of Philadelphia, at a salary of $1,500 yearly, and for the publication during the two years of his editorship he wrote several short biographies and one or two papers afterward incorporated in "The Sketch Book." On learning, however, of the vandalic depredations of the English Army at Washington, the incensed patriot immediately offered his services to Gov. Tompkins, and was appointed Aide and Military Secretary on the Gubernatorial staff. But Irving was not destined for martial glory, never being so fortunate as to obtain even sight of the enemy. Again, at the outbreak of hostilities with Algiers, following the close of "Mr. Madison's War," he narrowly missed being a member of Decatur's victorious fleet, having originally planned to accompany the American commander on his flagship. "Wanderslust," however, had entered into Irving's heart, and a few days after the battle of Waterloo he landed upon the English shores, as he fondly believed, for a short sojourn, but, as events proved, for a stay of seventeen years. The sickness of his brother Peter compelled him for a time to turn merchant, in a vain effort to recoup the losses of the house of P. Cooper & Co., which early in the year 1818 was forced to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Foreseeing the impending catastrophe, Irving took counsel with himself as to the future, to the end that he at last decided to throw himself unreservedly into literary work and to depend exclusively upon his pen for support.

The fruit of this decision was "The Sketch Book," the first number of which was transmitted to America early in March, 1819, and published two months later as from the pen of "Geoffrey Crayon." It contained "The Prospectus," "The Author's Account of Himself," "The Voyage," "Roscoe," "The Wife," and "Rip Van Winkle." The success of the book was immediate and far beyond the author's expectations, and each of the six succeeding numbers served but to add fresh laurels to his brow. To preclude the danger of an unauthorized and profitless English edition, Irving finally decided to publish the work in London at his own expense, which was done at the end of the year 1819, after Murray's refusal to undertake it. Upon the failure of Irving's publisher, however, just as success seemed at hand, Sir Walter Scott induced Murray to reconsider his decision, and the book reappeared under more favorable auspices. Irving's standing as an author was now undisputed, "The Sketch Book" being attributed by some readers even to Sir Walter himself.

Even more convincing of the success of the new writer was the conversation overheard between two English ladies while looking at Stuart's portrait of Washington.

"Mother, who was Washington?" inquired the younger, with worthy desire for knowledge.

"Why, my dear, don't you know?" was the reply; "he wrote 'The Sketch Book.'"

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

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*PAPER X. in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW series devoted to the Beginnings of Great Authors. I., Thackeray, Oct. 14, 1899; II., Poe, Nov. 11, 1899; III., Balzac, Feb. 24, 1900; IV., Dickens, July 14, 1900; V., Hawthorne, Oct. 6, 1900; VI., Hugo, Feb. 9, 1901; VII., Scott, June 15, 1901; VIII., George Eliot, July 6, 1901; IX., Byron, Aug. 10. 1901.

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*DEBORAH. A Tale of the Times of Judas Maccabaeus. By James M. Ludlow, author of "The Captain of the Janizaries." 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 406. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

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# QUERIES.

"STUDENT," Jersey City, N. J.: "Can you tell me in what book the name America as applied to the new world is first found, and also give the refrence?"

The name America first occurs in the first edition of the "Cosmographiae Introductio" of Martin Walzemüller, or Waldseemüller, (or, in the Greek form, Hylacomylus,) which was printed in St. Dié, in Lorraine, in 1507. On the reverse of the fifteenth leaf is the famous statement, which the compiler of the John Carter Brown library catalogue translated as follows: "But now that these parts have been more extensively examined, and another fourth part has been discovered by Americus Vespucius, I do not see why we should rightly refuse to name it America—namely, the land of Amerigen, or America, after its discoverer, Americus." This suggestion was adopted by the world, although the fame of Columbus was injured by the appellation.

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"M. R. A.," Trenton, N. J.: "Please tell me something about the Rev. Mr. Daniel. I have often read of his private press."

The Rev. Charles Henry Olive Daniel, Chaplain of Worcester College, Oxford, was Classical Lecturer and Censor of King's College, London, 1859-63; Classical Moderator of Worcester College, 1864-5, and Classical Examiner, 1876-7. He has published a "History of Worcester College," and at his private press has printed Pater's "Child in the House," 1894; Robert Bridges's "Poems," 1884; "Feast of Bacchus," 1889; "The Growth of Love," 1890, "Shorter Poems," 1894; Richard Watson Dixon's "Poems," Webster's "Love's Graduate," 1885, &c.

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SIGMUND GOLD, 22 Howard Street, New York City: "Please publish in your next issue the name of the book from which the plot of 'Way Down East' is taken, and where it can be obtained."

The plot of the play called "Way Down East" is original, we believe, with the author of Mrs. Lottie Blair Parker.

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GEORGE L. CONROY, 11 Spencer Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you inform me where I can obtain a copy of Bartholomew Dowling's poem relating to the confinement of the British officers in the 'Black Hole of Calcutta?'"

It will be found in Rossiter Johnson's "Famous Single and Fugitive Poems," and in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology."

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J. H. JAMES, 714 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "Kindly give addresses of Cyrus Townsend Brady, James Jeffrey Roche, and John R. Spears, author of 'History of Our Navy?'"

No. 6,347 Woodbine Avenue, Station W, Philadelphia, Penn. In care of The Pilot, Boston. In care of The New York World.

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G? L. SHURICK, 3,134 Broadway, New York City: "Kindly tell me what papers or books to get that will give me information on the subject of raising pigeons?"

L. Wright's "Practical Pigeon Keeper," Cassell & Co., $1.50; J. C. Lyell's "Pigeon Keeping for Amateurs: A Complete Guide to the Amateur Breeder," Charles Scribner's Sons, 40 cents; Major, Frank M. Gilbert's "Pigeons and All About Them," C. E. Twombly, 32 Hawley Street, Boston, $1.

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H. R. EVANS, 596 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly give me lines of Gilbert's poem, 'Yarn of the Nancy Bell?'"

It is too long to print in this column. See "Fifty 'Bab' Ballads," (F. A. Stokes Company, 50 cents,) which contains Gilbert's famous verses.

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ALONZO RICE, Ray's Crossing, Ind.: "Where can I get the 'Decameron' at a small cost and unabridged?"

A complete translation cannot be had in cheap form. J. B. Lippincott publish an unabridged version in four volumes at $4.

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"S. D. S., Jr.," Hotel Senate, Atlantic City, N. J.: "Aaron Vanderwerker is in error when he says that THE SATURDAY REVIEW omitted 'Katerfelto' from its list of the works of Herman Melville. This novel should be credited to G. J. Whyte-Melville, the English novelist, author of 'The Interpreter,' 'The Queen's Maries,' 'Sarchedon,' &c. I have known of the same mistake being made in regard to other of these two authors' works. They are frequently confused, as many librarians can testify."

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"R. E. H.," 1,332 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you tell me what is the value of the first edition of the 'Dramatic Works' of David Garrick, three volumes, all in good condition?"

They are worth, in really good condition, from $2 to $3 a volume.

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"JEROME," Wheeling, West Va.: "What is the origin of the word 'Liturgy'? How did the Serum Missal come into use?"

In classical Greek the word Liturgy meant a public office or the discharge of a public duty. It was first applied in the Septuagint in something like its modern sense, being used in reference to the religious solemnities and the performance of the priestly function among the Jews. At the present time the word has two senses. The one, which is the more limited and correct, is applied to the mass or communion service; the other, which is more extended and more customary, includes all the prescribed offices and ceremonies of religious worship, with the books which contain them. Near the end of the reign of William the Conqueror, St. Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, compiled an Ordinarium to regulate the due performance of the offices in his church, and to insure uniformity of practice. The Roman missal and breviary, prepared in accordance with his rule, were named "ad usum Sarum," or "Sarisburiense," only differing from the corresponding Roman books in that a number of British and English saints' names were registered in the calendar instead of the early Latin and Greek ones of minor note. The Sarum books obtained great vogue, and became the typical English form. Between 1486 and 1557 the Sarum missal was printed about a hundred times. The earliest impression known was printed in Paris in 1487 by William Maynal for William Caxton, and was published by England's prototypographer. The first Sarum Missal printed in England bears date of 1498, and the printers were Julian Notary and Jean Barbier. It is the first of the Notary imprints. Only four copies were known in 1887.

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"COLLECTOR," Providence, R. I.: "Can you give me some facts about the famous Valdarfer 'Decameron'? Are there any [illegible] beside the Roxburghe copy?"

Of this noted book, the editio princeps of Boccaccio's "Decameron," printed in Venice in 1471 by Christofal Valdarfer, only one perfect copy (the Roxburghe-Blandford-Spencer) and less than half a dozen imperfect copies are known. There is no copy in the British Museum. This edition became historically and bibliographically interesting by reason of the great sum of money given at the Roxburghe sale in 1812 for a perfect copy, viz., £2,260, Earl Spencer and the Marquis of Blandford competing for it and the latter securing it. At the Blandford sale, in 1819, at was resold for £918 15s., this time to Spencer, and can now be seen in the Spencer-Rylands Library in Manchester, England. This story is celebrated and widely known; that which is connected with the only other copy sold at auction—the Sunderland—is little known and still more interesting. When it was brought to England, in 1719, it was offered by a bookseller to two noblemen for 100 guineas. One of the two was Harley, Earl of Oxford, who formed the Harleian Library. Lord Sunderland secured it, and invited the other two to dinner, and the conversation falling on the first Boccaccio, he exhibited, much to their chagrin, the very volume they had hesitated over. This copy, however, lacks five leaves—the last leaf of the table of contents, the first leaf of the proemio, and three leaves in the text, 101, 102, and 233. At the Sunderland sale, in 1881, it was sold to Quaritch for £585. He priced it (February, 1882,) at £650, and sold it to W. H. Crawford. At the Crawford sale, in 1891, it brought only £230.

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M. E. WALTERS, Germantown, Md.: "Will you kindly inform me where I can get an English translation of Wilhelm von Humboldt's 'Letters to a Female Friend?'"

"Letters to a Lady," Holt & Co., New York City, $1.25.

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"BOX 21," Hendersonville, N. C.: "Kindly let me know the author of a poem called 'Silence,' published in book form; also, where I could procure same."

The best-known poem entitled "Silence" is the sonnet by Edgar Allan Poe. The title, however, has been used by a score of poets.

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"MRS. SAMUEL B.," New York City: "Kindly favor with a list of stories published in Mark Twain's 'The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg.'"

The stories and essays in the books are as follows: "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg," "My Début as a Literary Person," "From The London Times of 1904," "At the Appetite Cure," "My First Lie and How I Got Out of It," "Is He Living or Is He Dead?" "The Esquimau Maiden's Romance," "How to Tell a Story," "About Play Acting," "Concerning the Jews," "Stirring Times in Austria," "The Austrian Edison Keeping School Again," "Traveling with a Reformer," "Private History of the Jumping Frog Story," and "My Boyhood Dreams."

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"A. S.," Sparta, Ga.: "Where can I get 'Lord Byron's Life,' by Jeaffreson?"

"The Real Lord Byron," by J. C. Jeaffreson, New Amsterdam Book Company, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, $1.75.

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"INQUIRER," New York City: "I recently read in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW an allusion to 'Pierre Loti,' one of the 'Forty Immortals.' Who are the 'Forty Immortals?'"

The Académie Française was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu. It is composed of forty members, elected for life. The Academy is the official guardian of the French language, and represents more fully than any other institution the dignity of letters in France. The Secretary and Treasurer is M. Gaston Boissier, and the offices are Palais de l'Institut, 23 Quai Conti, Paris. Among the present members are Victorien Sardou, François Coppée, José Maria de Heredia, Paul Bourget, and Anatole France.

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H. S. WILLIAMS 173 King Street, Hamilton, Ontario: "Why is Walt Whitman called the 'Good Gray Poet?'"

The sobriquet was given to Whitman in a pamphlet entitled "The Good Gray Poet: A Vindication," New York, 1866, written by W. D. O'Connor, which was brought out by the poet's dismissal from the Interior Department.

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"M. E. B.," Morristown, N. J.: "'E. R. D.,' Pittsburg, Penn., asks: 'In what work of Victor Hugo does the author compare John Brown with Jesus Christ?' In 1859 Victor Hugo published 'A Word from John Brown,' in which he says: 'John Brown desired to commence the work of salvation by the deliverance of the slaves of Virginia. A Puritan, religious, austere, full of the Gospel, Christus vos liberavit, he threw out to these men, to these brothers, the cry of liberty.' And later he wrote a letter to The Indépendance Belge, which he concluded with this phrase: 'To thrust forever into the realms of darkness this monstrous penalty of death, the glory of which it is to have raised upon the earth two crucifixes, that of Jesus Christ in the Old World, and that of John Brown in the New.' The above is found in the 'Life of Victor Hugo,' by Mme. Hugo, Chapter LIII., where the whole of 'A Word Upon John Brown' is quoted."

## Appeals to Readers.

WILLIAM L. KEESE, 41 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Jean Ingelow, in her poem 'The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire,' uses the word 'eygre,' meaning, as I suppose, a wave. I cannot find the word in the dictionary. Can any one help me?"

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"LORRAINE." 110 East Thirty-first Street, New York City: "The following are the first lines of some verses on the finding of Moses. I have no idea what the rest of the poem is, but would like very much to obtain it.

'On Egypt's banks, contiguous to the Nile,
Great Pharaoh's daughter went to bathe a
while.'"

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H. S. WILLIAMS, 173 King Street, Hamilton, Ontario: "I would like to know the name of a story or book which I read some years ago. It dealt with the adventures of a young lady who took passage on a ship sailing from San Francisco to Boston, where her brother lived. The boat was scuttled of the coast of Southern California, however, and the passengers were put ashore and provided for at an old Spanish mission. In time the brother instituted a search and they were rescued. Perhaps some reader may remember the name of this story. I would also like to know who wrote

'Earth's crammed with heaven,
And every common bush afire with God.'"

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"AN OLD DUTCHWOMAN," 249 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City: "Can any reader tell me where I can find a poem called 'The Boer's Prayer,' beginning:

'My back is to the wall,
Lo, here I stand'?

"It has been recited at pro-Boer meetings here frequently."

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"M. A. R.," 58 Halsted Street, East Orange, N. J.: "I would like to find out the exact wording of a certain quotation. I recall it only in a fragmentary way. I should also like to know where it is to be found. Is the correct form 'Go softly all my days' or 'Walk softly all my days'? I am inclined to attribute it to George Herbert, yet without any feeling of certainty."

(OUT TO-DAY.)

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUG. 31, 1901.—16 PAGES.

## THE "TRADE" OF WRITING.

The London Saturday Review grows merrily wrathful over a couple of books that have recently appeared in England. One is entitled, "How to Write a Novel." "It is," says The Review, "a book made to order, a useless book, a somewhat intrusive book, but it is not, like the [second] book on 'How to Write for the Magazines,' an impudent and an objectionable book." What interests The Saturday Review writer especially in these volumes is the evidence their publication affords "that there are crowds of half-educated and wholly inexperienced people who wish to 'take to literature,' instead of taking to some other form of business." "A new business," it interprets the author of the book as saying, "that is what we have really invented for the degradation of literature. Only smart young men need apply; we will teach you to write 'stylishly,' and in a short time you will turn out very marketable articles. You must watch the market carefully; you must change your whole shopful of goods with the season; you must adapt your salesman's manner to the kind of customer who approaches your counter. Be sure you buy for cheapness; if you are pushing enough you will be able to sell shoddy at a premium. * * * Business conducted in a businesslike spirit always pays; have no fears; if you could have made a draper's shop pay, you will be able to make money out of literature as a business."

Doubtless such manuals as are described are signs of the tendency which The Saturday Review detects, and they are in themselves silly and vulgar enough. But we do not see that they or the writers whom they try to instruct are really likely to degrade literature in any marked degree. What these manuals try to teach and what the students of them turn out is not literature at all. It is mere written, possibly printed, matter offered for sale. Literature is generally that, but it is something more and else. It is not easy to define, and it is not very hard to detect its essential character. Whatever it consists in, it is enduring and fine and strong, and it can outlive generations of what we may call the product of "manual" labor, without being in the least affected by it in the direction of degradation.

As for writing as a trade, it is not a novelty, invented in our time, nor does it now for the first find a profitable market open to it. Men have written for gain by pandering to the ignorance, folly, vanity, and even the vice of their fellows since long before the art of printing. The rolls that Roman authors wrote for their patrons contained a large proportion of ignoble stuff. The parchments of the monasteries are full of it. The printing of the last century or two in England and in France and elsewhere abounds in it. The literature that has come down to us, and is now read, thanks to its vital force and the world's eternal need of it and joy in it, is but a minute fraction of the product of its time. Of what is lost some died of feebleness and some of rottenness, and a great part of it was the perishable output of writers for money and for nothing better. It cannot, of course, be proved, but it is a fair inference from such comparison as it is possible to make that the percentage of writing for money and for no higher motive is as small now as it ever was, if not smaller.

Nor is that motive in itself necessarily unworthy. Very few writers in any age can be free from it. Though they may, as Dr. Holmes advised, use authorship as a cane and not as a crutch, it is rare that they can get on without the cane. Thackeray's is a name all honest fellow-craftsmen are proud of. In 1841 Fitz-Gerald wrote to a friend: "Have you read Thackeray's little book, 'The Second Funeral of Napoleon'? If not, pray do, and buy it, and ask others to buy it, as each copy sold puts 7½d. in T.'s pocket, which is very empty just now, I take it." And poor Thackeray, with a heart as full of courage as his pocket was empty of pence, wrote of the same little venture: "I have 7½d. out of each half-crown.

|  | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 750 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 1,000 | 7,500 | 31 | 5 | 0 |
| 10,000 | 75,000 | 312 | 10 | 0 |
| 100,000 | 750,000 | 3,125 | 0 | 0 |

"One hundred copies have already been sold, so that my fortune is very clear." Weighed down with a sore burden, tormented by cares and grief, he counted the pence, and had to, and to his readers he meant to give the worth of their money. It is not a bad trade.

## PROF. TRIGGS ON POETRY.

We make room with pleasure for a letter from Prof. Triggs of the University of Chicago, at whom we have had occasion, in what seemed to us to be the interest of the English literature which he and we both profess, from time to time to gird. A bright New Yorker once dedescribed Taine as "an agricultural chemist applied to literature." The description, though unjust, is intelligible. We venture to say that those of our readers who have made the literary acquaintance of Prof. Triggs would at least understand what we meant if we said that he was a mechanical engineer applied to literature. Indeed, he admits it himself. What he looks for in literature, he tells us, is the manifestation of human energy. A poet is a maker. (We remember to have heard that first-term freshman.) That one man exhibits his power of "poiesis" (what a pity we have no Greek type to raise this discussion to the proper plane!) in refining oil, and another in playing the violin is a detail which really has nothing to do with the case. The real question is dynamical. How many foot-pounds of energy does he liberate during the process?

This is not at all new. The late Thomas Carlyle, who could not buy an overcoat unless his wife went with him, used to have a paradox that the great man was all kinds of great man. So, for that matter, did Samuel Johnson. "Genius is great ability accidentally directed to a particular pursuit" is the way Samuel used to put his paradox. Therefore a Rockefeller or a Pierpont Morgan is interconvertible with a Shakespeare. If Plutarch had really known his business, he would have made a parallel between Alexander and Cicero or Caesar and Demosthenes, instead of confining each parallel to two of a trade.

We know of no reason why Prof. Triggs should not amuse himself by measuring together the incommensurable, if he really finds it amusing. We are not interested in or responsible for the University of Chicago, with the august founder of which he has doubtless solidified himself by that famous parallel between Rockefeller and Shakespeare. We simply deal with poetry as an art, not as a manifestation of energy measurable in foot-pounds. How much more or less head of steam Keats carried than Fulton we have neither notion nor curiosity to know. When a man produces something that he pretends is literature and we do not find it so, we do not consider that it might be very workmanlike sanitary plumbing. We inquire only what he has to say and how well he has said it. We really require that he shall have learned his business. This, for example, we hold that Longfellow did and Walt Whitman did not, however much more potential energy there may have been in the bungler than in the artist. "What I object to in Whitman's way of writing," once observed Bayard Taylor to the present reviewer, "is that it is not a way of writing." We continue to hold that Plutarch was in the right in confining his parallels to parallelable characters, and that Prof. Triggs is in the wrong in expending his gray matter in investigations about the distance from 1 o'clock to London Bridge. We do not see our way, even from his courteous letter, to modify our judgment that he is not a safe counselor in the province of literature. He is a rare professor of that branch of dynamics, and we trust he will remain so. "Half-baked" is a harsh phrase, but perhaps Prof. Triggs will excuse us if we record our judgment that he is, as a Professor of English Literature, perhaps a trifle underdone.

## THE GENIUS OF IRVING.

Especial attention should be given by the readers of The Saturday Review to Mr. Whitelock's article on Washington Irving. Without any statistics at hand we cannot make a definite statement, but there is certainly a general impression that the works of Irving are not read now as extensively as they deserve to be. Mr. Whitelock is right in saying that the country owes him a debt of gratitude for striking the first note of a National literature. He might have added that the prose style in which Irving made himself known to the world will bear comparison with that of Charles Lamb or Robert Louis Stevenson. To say this is to say that Irving holds a proud position among the writers of the nineteenth century. It is a position of which sight is lost by altogether too many Americans, who, in searching after the high excitements of the new romantic novels, are losing the ineffable charms of a prose more closely allied to poetry than any written in our day.

The loveliness of the tender feeling which runs through all the works of Irving is paired with a sweet and genial humor, which never bites or offers the sting of pain. And with these two qualities is associated a warm and picturesque fancy which presents in striking colors scenes and characters of varying natures, from the haunted valleys of the Hudson and the vacuous waverings of Ichabod Crane to the olive slopes of the Spanish mountains and the proud spirits of forgotten hidalgos. Who that has once read can ever forget the wonderful charm of "The Alhambra," or can turn from it to the "Knickerbocker History of New York" without a feeling of amazement that both works came from the same pen? And who can read the "Conquest of Grenada" without a warming of the blood in sympathy with the deep emotion of the writer over the fate of the unhappy Moors?

Yet the average reader of to-day knows Irving only as a name. His works are permitted to repose in peaceful and ignominious silence on too many shelves, while more highly spiced writers throng the marketplaces. But there is bound to be a reaction. The time will surely come when the sensational writers of cheap romances will be allowed to fade away into oblivion. But there will always be some genuine students of literature to whom the beautiful prose of Washington Irving will bring delight, for such writing is instinct with the imperishable spirit of true literature, and it must live.

## History in Mr. Bacheller's Novels.

There is a good deal of literary material of the quieter sort in Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, the "north country" of which Irving Bacheller treats in his two books. At Leraysville, near Watertown, in Jefferson County, there was a settlement early in the nineteenth century, of distinguished Frenchmen who had fled from the wrath to come in France. They had formed a "Compagnie de New York" and purchased 630,000 acres of land about nine miles from the St. Lawrence River, up which they sailed to reach their property. The Count de Chaumont had 10,000 acres there, and Mme. de Staël had another 10,000 immediately adjoining his, although she never visited it. A fascinating realm of conjecture opens up with the reflection that Mme. de Staël might have been an emigrant to America. The Duc de Brogli was another large land owner, and also M. Pidgeon, the most noted astronomer of the day. These gentlemen built fine houses in the north country, and lived in baronial fashion. Chateaubriand visited them there. Joseph Bonaparte had a big hunting lodge on the lake which still bears his name, and if his little brother Napoleon had beaten the allies that day in Belgium he, too, proposed to come over and have a royal "shooting box," and a mighty hunt up in the north woods. Here these last century gentlemen enjoyed the wild life of the frontier, and here yet stand the ruins of their old Doric mansions. That of the Count de Chaumont has been restored in recent years by a wealthy Philadelphian, who spends his Summers there, and this house is the one in which so many important scenes in "D'ri and I" are laid.

St. Lawrence County was the theatre of some big land deals in the early days. In 1786 the State of New York created a land commission to further the settlement of this section, then as little known as the heart of Africa. Ten towns were established, of 64,000 acres each. They were called Louisville, Stockholm, Potsdam, Madrid, Lisbon, De Kalb, Massena, Oswegatchie, Hague and Chambray, of which the last two have been changed to Morristown and Gouverneur. It was advertised that the ten towns would be sold July 10, 1787, at "XI o'clock in the forenoon at the Coffee House in the City of New York." One lot in every town was to be reserved for a "school and gospel" lot, and one for "the promotion of literature." The rents and profits of these were to be applied to "churches and schools, as the people assembled in their town meetings might direct." But much as they loved their churches, the sturdy old Puritans of the north country never appropriated a dollar of public money for their support. Philip Schuyler got 50,000 acres of that land. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer bought the town of Massena. Gouverneur Morris was a heavy holder in the vicinity of Norfolk and elsewhere. But Alexander Macomb got most of the county. In fact, he got so much, and at such a very low price, —16 cents an acre,—that there was a great scandal, and threats of impeaching the commission. It is startling to unearth a suspected land steal in those immaculate days. Macomb was a Detroit fur trader, and a very well known man. Immediately upon the acquisition of his vast holdings in northern New York he sent an agent to Europe to dispose of them.

David Parish lived the life of a gentleman of leisure in Ogdensburg before the Vanderbilts ran a ferryboat. He built roads and drove through the country at a great pace, with a coach and four, and relays every fifteen miles. He had a fine old house at Ogdensburg, surrounded by a great brick wall overgrown with roses; and it is this home which Mr. Bacheller has made the scene of a forgotten little firstling named "The Master of Silence." President Monroe was afterward a guest at the house. The founding by Father Picquet, priest, explorer, missionary and statesman, of his mission for the Iroquois at La Presentation near Ogdensburg, in 1749, might make a good story. The wise old abbé did it to win the Six Nations away from the English. The exploration and survey of the county was a chapter of thrilling interest. Then came the real settlers, chiefly from Vermont, and it is upon that period that "Eben Holden" touches.

## New York Public Library's Print Department.

Last Winter, on the occasion of one of its exhibitions, the Grolier Club published a catalogue of the etchings, engravings, and lithographs by women in the S. P. Avery collection of prints in the New York Public Library. And now there has been issued the handbook of Mr. Avery's remarkable gift of prints and art books, made soon after the establishment of a print department by the library. This handbook, which was noticed in The Saturday Review of Aug. 24, covers the entire collection and gives a good idea of the riches which it comprises.

An interesting introduction describes the character of this collection of nearly 18,000 prints and the process of its formation, but the discriminating collector and donor has many amusing anecdotes in petto which illustrate the value of open eyes and the propitious moment.

Attention is called in the introduction to a few exceptions to the general plan which underlay the formation of the Avery collection. These are a set of impressions of Turner's "Liber Studiorum," with the etchings for the same, unique in the United States; some portfolios of works by P. J. Norblin, an eighteenth century etcher, and the works by women, many of which were also executed in the eighteenth century.

To the larger public the activity of the print department of the library is made evident by interesting exhibitions. But the number of those who visit the print room for purposes of study and research is also growing larger, and an increasing percentage of these by their demands bear testimony to the varied usefulness that lies latent in a well-ordered print collection. This usefulness is destined to be greatly increased by the facilities which will be afforded in the library's new building at Forty-second Street, where, as the library plans show, the print department's resources can be augmented by the books in the art section, of which it forms part, and to which the greater part of an entire floor is devoted.

The well-made "Handbook," while forming a graceful tribute to the discriminating generosity of Mr. Avery, serves also another purpose. In describing the scope of his gift it indicates also the lines on which the print department of our public library can be extended and built up. In other words, this record of a gift, besides holding up an example for others to follow, shows in what manner it can be best emulated.

There have been, in fact, a number of gifts before the publication of the "Handbook," and a list of the donors is given. It includes the names of John Durand, (complete collection of the engraved works of his father, A. B. Durand,) Mrs. Henry Draper, Dr. H. R. Storer, Frederic Sheldon, C. B. Curtis, (over 1,000 engravings after Raphael and others,) W. Havemeyer, James D. Smillie, (a fine collection of the engravings of his father, James Smillie, and others associated with him,) E. D. French, Henry Wolf, R. Swain Gifford, and F. S. King, the last named four having given selections from their own works.

These contributions and the Avery gift, added to the material which came to the library with the Lenox, Duyckinck, Emmet, Kennedy, Bancroft, Tilden, Bigelow, Ford, and Maitland gifts and purchases, form a collection estimated at 50,000 pieces, excluding duplicates. In part of this material the aesthetic element predominates, in part the useful, but the whole forms a fine nucleus for a collection worthy of the city and necessary for carrying out the plans augmented by Director Billings and in process of execution by the Curator of this department. We may entertain bright hopes for the future of the work which Mr. Avery has so well initiated.

1901

# OUR CABLE LETTER.

### Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

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LONDON, Aug. 30.—Hall Caine has been much in evidence all this week. He has been interviewed a number of times and interrogated concerning his experiences during his last visit to Rome and his opinions in regard to the relations between the Pope and the Cardinals, between the people and the monarchy, and his general knowledge of Rome—its life and customs. He professes to believe that "The Eternal City" will not be placed on the Index Expurgatorius. He always manages to have something to say, and never fails to say it in an interesting way, and there is no doubt that the greater portion of the great reading public here takes him seriously. Evidently his new book has made a great impresssion already on the Nonconformist mind.

⁂

D. Appleton & Co. will publish this Winter a new novel by E. H. Cooper, an author hitherto unknown in America, called "A Fool's Year." The writer's sporting story, "Blake of Newmarket," has been widely read here. Three other novels, "Geoffrey Hamilton," "Richard Escott," and "The Enemies," are also to his credit.

⁂

Messrs. Bell will publish this Winter the first three volumes of a new series called The Great Craftsmen: "The Pavement Masters of Siena," by Hobart Cust; "Peter Wischer," by Cecil Headlam, and the "Ivory Workers of the Middle Ages," by Miss A. M. Cust.

⁂

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish this Autumn Andrew Lang's "Mystery of Mary Stuart," of which already mention has been made in your columns. New investigations of the Queen's character and relations have been made, and the book will be based upon authentic manuscripts hitherto unused.

⁂

I am not sure that Marie Corelli has overcome her scruples against having her life placed before the public or her aversion to seeing her picture meet public gaze, but at any rate her life, with photographs, will shortly be included in a series called the Bijou Biographies.

⁂

The series of newspaper articles on the Boer war signed "Linesman," already mentioned in these dispatches, is now down for book publication in October, with the title "The Struggle in Natal."

⁂

The House, 43 Gerrard Street, London, where Dryden lived and died, has been condemned as unsafe and may be razed. For years it has been one of the less frequently visited landmarks of London.

⁂

Fisher Unwin has in press a new volume by John Oliver Hobbes called "A Study in Temperaments," comprising three stories and a play. The same publisher also announces a new play by her that has not yet been acted.

⁂

In regard to the forthcoming new edition of Hazlitt, inquiry has been made concerning the manuscript of the fourth volume of "A Memoir of Thomas Holcroft, Written by Himself," and William Hazlitt. The work was begun by Holcroft, continued by Hazlitt, and published in 1816. It is believed that the manuscript of the fourth part, which should be in Hazlitt's handwriting, is still in existence.

⁂

Elliot Stock is about to publish a book entitled "Who Killed Amy Robsart?" by Philip Sidney, which embodies the results of fresh investigations. It may be recalled that Amy Robsart, daughter of Sir John Robsart, married the Earl of Leicester, then Dudley, in 1550, and ten years later came to her death, either by a fall or by the hand of an assassin. It is said that the Simancas archives contain documents showing that there was a plot to destroy her by poison. Historians have often accused Queen Elizabeth, as well as Leicester, of being connected with her death.

⁂

John Murray publishes in a few days a novel called "The Gathering of Brother Hilarius," by Michael Fairless, who died from consumption last Saturday. The publication of the book was hurried, so that the author might read the proofs on his deathbed.

⁂

The annual convention of the Library Association met in Plymouth this week. Its session was interesting, but not of particular importance, shelving, classification, and cataloguing occupying most of the attention of the delegates. A sensible protest was made by F. Pacy of Westminster against making a reference library the dumping ground of inconvenient gifts. Stanley Jast of Croydon explained the modern [illegible] of library methods since the days of rigorous rules and [illegible], when every reader was a "[illegible]." G. K. Fortescue, who recently [illegible] Dr. Garnett as [illegible]

# PROF. TRIGGS REPLIES.

### What He Thinks About Shakespeare, Rockefeller, and Longfellow, and the Hymn Writers.

IN the public mind three opinions have recently become attached to my name. I am reported as saying that Mr. Rockefeller is greater than Shakespeare; that all hymns are written in doggerel, and that Longfellow wrote "drivel." I have a great many other opinions on a great many subjects, but these three have escaped somehow from my classroom and reached the public ear. It is hardly necessary for me to explain that these remarks issued from a teacher's classroom, and I am somewhat proud that I succeeded in so phrasing my propositions that not only the members of my class, but a great many editors and other writers have been stimulated to express their opinions also upon these topics. I am humiliated, however, as I perceive that I did not employ the science of pedagogy with enough skill to keep myself out of the controversy. Pour out your scorn upon ideas, if you please, but grant me the right of living. The published reports I am not disposed absolutely to deny—although I would not say that Rockefeller is greater than Shakespeare, or that all hymns are written in doggerel, or that Longfellow wrote "drivel": instead of denying them it is easier to explain them.

As to the first of these statements I really cannot understand why the juxtaposition of the two names mentioned should arouse controversy. It may be that in the public mind a poet is supposed to be a maker of verses, a manipulater of rhymes, a juggler with fine phrases, and therefore something essentially different from a secular business agent, a manipulator of immense physical properties. But I am accustomed to use the term poet—the "maker," that is—to describe not only one who molds the forms of language, but also the painter, the sculptor, and the musician; and again not the artist alone, but also the inventor, legislator, or religious prophet. The word poet is properly a generic name for all who create. The limitation of its use to writers of verse is both unfortunate and unwise, since such limitation tends to exalt the versifier—often a contemptible fellow enough—too far above his associates and further to obscure the essential relations existing between all persons who exhibit the creative spirit. At the time of making the comparison reported I was referring to Shelley's "Defence of Poetry," which is generally acknowledged to be the finest essay in English treating of poetry and the poet. "Poetry," Shelley observes, "is the expression of the imagination and is connate with the origin of man." And all who display imagination, the higher creative sense as distinguished from the logical reason, Shelley declares are poets. He describes philosophers, like Plato and Lord Bacon, as poets, and in one place institutes a comparison between Caesar and Homer, asserting that the true poetry of Rome lived not in Horace, Catullus, or Ovid, but in its institutions.

Where, now, are the "makers," the originators, the poets in American history? Poe and Whitman perhaps in the field of literature; Washington and Lincoln, let us say, in respect to politics; Story and Marshall in the courts of law; Mrs. Eddy in the realm of religion. Plainly the creative spirit does not manifest itself greatly in these fields. We are inheritors of literature, laws, politics, and religion. We brought with us, for instance, the distinction between Catholicism and Protestantism and inherited all the disputes of the Protestant sect. We have created nothing new in religion unless it may be "Christian Science." It seems to me that in one respect only have we been inventors and "makers." What we are creating on this continent is an industrial democracy. The real "poets" are working in the field of industry and upon the structure of the ideal commonwealth. A thousand others besides Mr. Rockefeller might be mentioned as showing the direction of the social energy. Some day the same social energy may issue in literature and a greater than Shakespeare may arise in the Western world. But meanwhile the best explanation I can offer my classes of the absence of a Shakespeare in America is that the Shakespeare energy is to-day absorbed in other than literary activities. Is America in the twentieth century to be considered less in the total of its energy than England in the sixteenth century?

As to the other topics, if the published reports be modified so as to read: "Many hymns are written in doggerel" and "Longfellow's poetry is of a minor order," I think there will be little reason for acrimonious dispute. The remark concerning hymns was made in connection with an assertion that the world's secular literature is greater than its religious literature. And in the English field this is certainly true, as may be verified by comparing Palgrave's two volumes of selections from secular and religious lyrics. If I were to make seriously a criticism of hymns I should refer not to their doggerel, the use of which under the conditions of public singing is perhaps unavoidable, but to their ideals and the symbols which express those ideals. [illegible] is a pr[illegible] of the [illegible] in this [illegible] th[illegible] [illegible] the realm [illegible] which, thanks to science, is fairly cosmic in its scope.

Longfellow, too, illustrates the survival in America of the feudal traditions, and now that the literatures of Europe are accessible to all readers in complete and scholarly forms the instruction of Longfellow in the romances and legends of Europe may safely be ignored. Longfellow's greatest service was undoubtedly as a translator, and the greatness of this service is frankly acknowledged. But the more one praises Longfellow's translations the less inclined is he to admire his handling of native American subjects, for it is soon perceived that the literary temper that gave him access to the literature of feudal Europe is not the temper requisite to admit to the secrets of American history. In trying to make the incidents of American history romantic Longfellow reduced them to what is less than their reality. Whitman says somewhere that "as soon as histories are properly told there is no more need of romances." The poetry of Colonial life is found in the actual histories of such writers as Eggleston and Roosevelt, and not in the fictions of poets. Longfellow, indeed, has an almost uncanny faculty of belittling reality by the use of ineffectual imagery. The imagery, for instance, of the "Hymn to the Night" is so much less than the night itself that the poem falls far below the reality it celebrates. But it is not my purpose to write a critique of Longfellow's poetry. I hope, however, that it is not unbecoming in me to suggest that, since all criticism is rewritten every generation or two, and since the present generation of critical readers is turning to Browning and Whitman rather than to Milton and Longfellow, it is quite unlikely that the New England poets will continue to maintain the same authority over men's minds as they have held in the past. When we who live in the West or South perceive how our civilizations are ignored by the Eastern critics who presume to write the literary history of America we may be pardoned for scrutinizing more carefully than we have done hitherto this boasted literature of New England. What interest can a people essentially unethical in their civilization have in a literature that is inspired, when inspired at all, by ethical enthusiasms? The South says, "Give us beauty." The West says, "Give us action."

OSCAR LOVELL TRIGGS.

Chicago, Aug. 26, 1901.

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### Most Beautiful of Illustrated Books

At the recent Stanley sale in London, Colonna's "Poliphilo," Venice, printed by Aldus, 1499, sold for the record price of £143. The copy was a lovely example of the undoubted masterpiece of the school of Venetian wood engraving, in which "b" and "ia" were the best two of the block cutters. The engravings in this copy were in fine condition, the illustration of the sacrifice to Priapus being unmutilated, and the binding was old French red morocco, by Derome. It was described as "an exceptionally tall copy," but the size, unfortunately, was not given.

Many critics have displayed their ingenuity in seeking to discover the name of the man who supplied the exquisite designs that have immortalized one of the dullest productions of the Italian intellect. They have been attributed to Bellini, and some of them, according to the late Lake Price, are by Carpaccio. No one, however, seems to take much notice of the latter's supposed discovery. We are still far from learning whether the "b" that is marked on some of the woodcuts (or metal cuts?) is the designer's initial or the engraver's name. The probability is that "b" was the craftsman, since there are cuts in the 1505 Ovid, evidently drawn by the same hand as those of the "Poliphilo," and yet bear the initials "ia." Some day these matters may be cleared up by a fortunate discovery of some latent fact.

The author, F. de Colonna, wrote his book at Treviso in 1467, and sometimes, when the last leaf (with the real date) is lacking, the work has been catalogued as having been printed there, which would be important if true, as the first book printed in Treviso bears the date of 1471. The initial letters of the chapters form an acrostic, which yields the words "Poliam frater Franciscus Columna peramavit." Despite this Latin phrase and the Latin title of the book, the language used is Italian disfigured with a little classical affectation in the spelling.

For many years the "Poliphilo" has realised large sums at auction. Beckford's copy sold for £130, and Turner's, a finer example, in brown morocco, by Bedford, brought £137. This year Sir Henry Hope Edwardes's beautiful copy, in olive morocco, by Bedford, the back and sides tooled to a Grolier pattern, brought £122. Brayton Ives had a copy, described as being on large paper, but the catalogue did not mention the size. It sold for $490.

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### The Kelmscott Chaucer.

At a recent Sotheby auction a copy of the Kelmscott Press edition of Chaucer's Works [illegible]

they began to quote prices received here for certain English books. Those who write in Great Britain on bibliographical matters still remain indifferent to American prices, however, although in many important instances the records are held here. And now, when $600 has been paid here for an ordinary copy of the Kelmscott Chaucer and $950 has been given for a special copy, in stamped pigskin, an Englishman comes forward and tell us that ere long a copy will be worth $500! Bibliography is not altogether dull when such humorists abound.

The first copies of the Kelmscott Chaucer that came upon the market in England sold for a slight advance on the subscription price, and during 1897 the appreciation was not marked. In 1898, however, a copy fetched £28 10s., and the fact was widely chronicled. At Bangs's on March 31, 1898, the first copy sold in the United States brought $157.50, and a year later Pratt's copy realized $215. The English prices had advanced by that time, copies selling in February, April, and July, 1899, for £44, £56, and £58 10s. During the English season of 1899-1900 nine copies were sold realizing these sums: £58, £60, £64, £64, £66, £69, £67, £66, and £72, (the latter a presentation copy from Morris.) In America during the same season these sums were given: $450, (Daly's,) $600, (the record price for an ordinary copy,) $515, and $560, while copies in stamped pigskin brought $950, (Henkels's, May 16, 1900,) and $485, (Edelheim's.) This season French's copy sold for $510, Arnold's for $500, and a copy at Bangs's for $480. The Edwardes copy sold for £80 at Christie's, in London, in May, and two copies at Sotheby's in February for £75 and £80. Including the £83 copy, seven copies were sold this season.

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### Ruin of Italian Manuscripts.

Over twenty years ago an Italian who had purchased a pound of butter discovered that the shopkeeper had wrapped it up in a portion of an autograph letter of Christopher Columbus, and the discovery led to the arousing of public attention to the condition of documents taken from the suppressed monasteries of Rome. The newspapers of Southern Italy are now calling the attention of scholars to a similar matter. When the Sicilian monasteries were suppressed in 1870, their archives were thrust into damp and ill-kept cellars and vaults, where they have been permitted to remain until they are in a deplorable condition. Thousands of precious manuscripts, finely illuminated and painted by scribes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, have been found in the cellars of the old municipal palace at Palermo, having been irretrievably damaged by the neglect of the last thirty years.

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THE FALL SEASON BEGINS.

Our plan is to publish only what has a real reason for existence, to keep down the number of books and raise the standard. This week's volumes are:

TWO NOVELS OF THE WOODS.

Mr. Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," has written a most interesting story of life in Indiana during the early '20s, when that State was on the frontier. "THE BEARS OF BLUE RIVER" is full of adventures with bears, wolves, catamounts and the other woods "varmints" that made life exciting in those days. (Illustrated by A. B. Frost and Mary Baker-Baker. $1.25 net.)

In "THE BACKWOODSMAN" Mr. H. A. Stanley takes his readers right out into the primeval forest where a man's life depended on his courage and woodcraft. The Indian-infested border of New York State during the Revolution gives the author a field which no one since Cooper has filled so dramatically. ($1.50.)

OLD SONGS FOR YOUNG AMERICA.

You have heard "Pop Goes the Weasel" and "King William Was King James's Son," and all the other dear old childhood songs—but have you ever seen them printed with the original airs? In this fascinating volume Miss Blanche Ostertag has collected and illustrated with wonderful charm all these familiar classics. A book for every home. (Pictures in color and black and white; music and words; $2.00 net.)

Two more volumes of "The Personal Eliot" just ready—"Daniel Deronda." As the *Commercial Advertiser* says, it is "the latest and most serious attempt to give a worthy edition of George Eliot's works." (Illustrated and with Introductions; $1.50 per volume. Sold separately; six volumes already is-[illegible]

AUG

# COLONIAL CURR[illegible]

## A Contributory Cause of th[illegible] olution Newly Consid[illegible]

In one of the quarterly numb[illegible] publications of the American Ec[illegible] sociation, far more extensive and [illegible] than those it usually puts forth, Mr. [illegible] drew McFarland Davis of Cambridge has just brought before the public, as a portion of a long and arduous labor, Volume I. of his history of "Currency and Banking in the Province of Massachusetts Bay," a work which will appeal strongly to several classes of readers. The first part, (soon to be followed by the second, on banking,) is devoted almost wholly to a detailed history of the currency—chiefly that of Massachusetts, but with several ample chapters, also, on that of the other Colonies—the laws providing for its issue the various emissions of the same, the conflicts concerning it that arose in the Colony, and the influence that the Colonial legislation upon these matters contributed to the great conflict with the mother country.

The whole subject has been treated in an inadequate way by the general historians, more fully by Palfrey, perhaps, than any of the others, though less of what he left upon the currency of Massachusetts and New England is to be found in his history than in his notes. Winsor, who reviews the matter in the fifth volume of his Narrative and Critical History of America, so states, and he, throwing no especially new light on the subject, draws his information principally from contemporary historians, such as Thomas Hutchinson (in his general work) and William Douglass (in his "Discourse Concerning the Currencies.") The Rev. Joseph B. Felt brought out, two generations ago, his "Historical Account of Massachusetts Currency," which nearly all writers upon coinage and currency since then have made use of, but which, while it preserved much valuable data, presented it in a disconnected way and with the embodiment of a considerable mass of error. In late years William B. Weeden brought together much material touching the currency in his "Economic and Social History of New England," and Charles H. J. Douglas, while giving but little space specifically to the currency in his "Financial History of Massachusetts," brought to light some new points in his analysis of the statutes. But, by no means ignoring these and numerous other works, the present author has gone directly to the original authorities—the official publications of the various States and the documentary records deposited in the archives of the State and in the records of courts—and bringing to the task high qualifications as a specialist in investigation, an expert in economical study, and an appreciator of historical values, has produced an able and exhaustive work which must henceforth be regarded as the great secondary "source" for all future searchers for fact in this department of inquiry, and, as regards comprehensive deduction and explanation, a primal source.

The work has been carried out upon a plan so broad and with an inquiry so untiring and intelligent that it really possesses three distinct and variant values. First of all, it is addressed to the economist, but it appeals secondarily and with nearly equal powers of attraction to the antiquarian and the student of general history. Indeed, to the latter it brings some facts and an argument tending to the establishment or revelation of a new contributory cause of the "real American Revolution," to which we shall revert presently.

To the antiquarian the fine fac simile plate reproductions of various specimens of the Colonial currency will be especially interesting, and scarcely less so will be the descriptions of the same, and the chapter in which the principal depositaries of the more important bills are enumerated, and the rarer specimens in each described. It appears from this chapter that the greater part of these bills that have been preserved are in the cabinets of the Essex Institute, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Library of Harvard University, and the Lenox Library in New York, and that those of Mr. William S. Appleton of Boston and Mr. Nathaniel Paine of Worcester are among the best private collections. The late Judge Mellen Chamberlain also owned a valuable collection, which is now in the Boston Public Library. The oldest bill but one in any of these collections is a 5s. colony bill, bearing date of Dec. 10, 1690, which is in the Essex Institute, but the Massachusetts Historical Society has one dated Feb. 3 of the same year.

These bills were of the very earliest issues authorized by the acts of the Assembly of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, and have their full share of that curious interest which attaches to initial objects. But these are not merely isolated and insignificant first things, but the tangible reminders of the introduction of a system. Mr. Davis says in the very first lines of his book: "We are so accustomed to the use of paper money that it is difficult to realize that a little over two centuries ago, when the Assembly of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay first authorized the emission of bills of public credit they were securing for themselves the right to claim that they were practically the pioneers of a great economic experiment." Indeed, it is probable that the fact is not generally appreciated that the beginning then made in Massachusetts possessed the character of a pioneering movement not only in this [illegible] in the world. It [illegible] had long undergone an [illegible] of the use of paper money, [illegible] instances of its temporary use in Leyden in the sixteenth century and in Cyprus at a still-earlier date have been cited, but these latter experiments had become obsolete and could not have served as precedents or examples for the Massachusetts beginning, and that of China was probably unknown either in England or America at the close of the seventeenth century.

The author enlarges very interestingly on this proposition of true pioneership in the Massachusetts undertaking, showing that the original plans for establishing banks of deposit did not involve the idea of making it a bank of issue; that even when the Bank of England was founded in 1694 its projectors had before them "no well-defined precedents upon which to base an opinion as to the probable success of paper money; but that the custom of transferring 'accounts in bank' by means of bills of exchange which must have found its way into practice in itself furnished a limited form for the circulation of bank credit which in turn suggested in due time a currency."

It is practically impossible to follow the author's voluminous and intricate account of the establishment of a currency in the Colony of Massachusetts and her sister settlements, its various emissions, inflations, and depreciations; its influence upon the value of silver, the curious effect upon the finances of the Colonies caused by their reimbursement for expenditures on the historic Louisburg or Cape Breton expedition, which was expected to pay for itself out of the plundering of the enemy. All of these are interesting topics, and so, too, from an economic point of view is the "lesson" which the author deduces from the history of the various monetary measures which he has patiently searched out and given a minute chronicle of in his score or more of chapters.

But a far broader and more general historic interest attaches to the political effect which the currency legislation produced. The author in the progress of his investigations became convinced that the unwise repressive legislation of the British Parliament directed against the monetary experiments of the Colonists, especially those of Massachusetts, and particularly that concerning the so-called "Land Bank," which they established, was a contributing cause of the "real American Revolution" of much more importance than has heretofore been realized. This view he sets forth with vigor and with considerable convincing power in pages 393-412.

The struggles maintained for years between the representatives in the Assemblies and the royal Governors in regard to the currency were a large factor, he asserts, in producing the strained relations between the legislative and executive branches of the Government, which "paved the way for the assertion by the people of what was then frequently termed 'independency.'" It was in these discussions that the inhabitants were first led to a critical attitude in regard to their rulers and of general opposition to the crown officers.

In 1740, influenced by fears of a stringency in the circulatory medium through the withdrawal of the greater part of the currency—a measure which the Governors had him instructed to enforce—the old "land bank" scheme, originally proposed as early as 1714, was revived, and met with the favor of a majority of the Assembly and of the people. This project, which was virtually one for monetizing the products of the soil, and, among other measures, making notes payable in produce, would have died in a short time from its own weakness, but the opponents of the plan, the capitalists, hard-money men, and the supporters of a counter scheme to establish the "silver bank," unduly alarmed, appealed to Parliament to suppress the company proposing the establishment of the former institution, and an act was very easily obtained, or, rather, an old act was made to apply by extension to America, in this matter. Thus a line of enterprise formerly legal, and all the time popular, was suddenly and artificially made criminal and abhorrent. Resistance to the enforcement of the law was advocated by many, though acquiescence finally prevailed, and the bank was wound up. But there ensued protracted legislation and litigation connected with the closure, and the Assembly and courts were almost constantly occupied with it for twenty years, and the effect on the public mind was most marked. John Adams said: "The act to destroy the land bank scheme raised a greater ferment in the province than the Stamp act did." The extension to the colonies of the act under which the "Land Bank" was wiped out of existence was denounced in Massachusetts as an interference with the provincial charter.

The arbitrary, impatient, and inconsistent action of Parliament provoked a widespread hostility in the midst of which were reared and educated the men who became the leaders of the revolution. John Adams, who, as Judge Mellen Chamberlain has said, was "the man who nationalized the Revolution," was one of them. A mere child when the obnoxious extension act was passed, the litigation it gave rise to was still prominent when he came into public life. Add to this the fact that his father, Samuel Adams, was one of the Directors of the bank decreed out of existence; that he suffered severely in his finances thereby, his estate being one of those declared delinquent and levied on by the Sheriff in the settlement of the bank's affairs, and that these proceedings were a source of annoyance and trouble to the son, and who could measure its total effect "upon the future inspirer of the com[illegible] ary movement."

Of the historians Mr. Davis thinks that "Hildreth alone seems to have been upon the verge of a complete understanding of the political value of this event, and that in the works of all—even including Hildreth—"we seek in vain for any recognition * * * of these experiences, at all proportionate to that to which they were entitled." It is not, however, in the matter of the "Land Bank" alone that Mr. Davis sees an instrumentality in shaping that radical and progressive change of principles and opinions that constituted what Adams called the "real" American Revolution, but in the whole course of currency discussions and conflicts arising from it between the peoples and royalties' representatives. ALFRED MATHEWS.

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*CURRENCY AND BANKING IN THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY. By Andrew McFarland Davis. Part I., "Currency." Eighteen illustrations. Plates. Publications of the American Economic Association, issued quarterly. Large octavo. Pp. x.-473. New York: The Macmillan Company, (for the association.) $4 per year. Special number, $1.75 in paper, $2 in cloth.

## Gardening for Beginners.*

This is a volume which unites with a practical object great beauty of illustration and no little of interest to the general reader who cares for gardening—as who does not? One cannot turn half a dozen of its 500 leaves without coming upon a full-page brilliant reproduction of some photograph of groups of flowers, or fruit-laden branches of trees, or broader scenes in one or another of the exquisitely cultivated gardens of England and Ireland. They are not only charming as pictures, but most admirable as photographs of a difficult kind.

The real purpose of the pictures, nevertheless, is practical. It is a book of reference, and divides its subject under such topic heads as "Groups of Flowers," "Hardy Flowers from the Seed," "Annuals," "Bulbous Flowers," "The Greenhouse and Conservatory," (a long chapter,) "Orchids," "Roses," "Good Trees and Shrubs," "Cultivation of Fruit," and so on. In all these the matter is practically treated for the sake of the beginner, yet the larger aspect is not neglected. It must be remembered, however, that what is said has reference to the climate, soil, and peculiarities of England. These differ greatly from those in every part of the United States, and rules of cultivation good there would not serve here. Nevertheless, a person with even a modicum of knowledge will find the book of very great service and one that will save him costly blunders, and this is particularly true of such persons as are undertaking the beautifying of large grounds. Here, for example, is a hint as good for Lenox or Newport as for some "baronial estate" in Surrey; it is anent climbing roses, for which pillars are to be provided, instead of some rough post or accidental stump, or veranda support.

"A pillar, say, of crimson rambler, well isolated upon the lawn, its fine growths darting out here and there to relieve the pillar of formality, is, when aglow with its crimson panicles of blossom, a gorgeous picture. By selecting the freest growers and placing the pillars some twelve to twenty feet apart, and connecting each by chains hung loosely, a pretty effect is produced when the growths are sufficiently developed to drape the chains with blossom."

Such a suggestion, thrown out carelessly, is an indication of how much difference there is between gardening (i. e., ornamental gardening) in the United States a[illegible] in Europe, especially Great Britain. Th[illegible] a thousand years of artistic practices have been possible through permanence of abode, and have been fostered by art and wealth and tradition, and nourished by a moist and equable climate. Hundreds of gardens of great extent surround houses that have stood amid them for centuries, and are incrusted with precious associations as thickly as with ivies and lichens of almost forgotten origin. These formal beds were laid out long before America was heard of—those hedges planted when the Plantagenets were Kings. Maybe even the most ancient yews do not go back so far, but there were others before them in the same spot. The historians of the family will tell you why the Dutch style was adopted here, and why in the next valley you may find still maintained an Italian garden, studded with mold-green statuary, brought from Rome and Florence, when Milord returned from the grand tour in seventeen hundred and something. We are not blameworthy that no such scenes beautify our land, but it is time we began—and yet, what is the use? Few men really form or think of forming family "seats" in this country. A home is rarely made with the expectation that it will last even a lifetime, not to speak of passing to posterity and being preserved. Something better may present itself, and then we must be free to take it, and as for tying children to our ideas—the idea! So we won't plant for others to reap or see or smell. The institution of the entail may be, in many ways, undesirable, but it has its advantages, and among them is the slow systematic planning and the perpetuation of a noble garden.

But even this would not give us English gardens. An hour with this beautiful book makes that plain. Their parterres and blossoming hedges and gay borders and picturesque walls and grottoes and terraces and statues would be racked to pieces by our Winters or ruined by Summer heat and drought, even if they could be begun. But that is no reason why we shouldn't make our gardens beautiful in our own way—in our several ways, as here and there men and women are doing, especially under the gracious skies of California and of the Southern States. There are fine, century-old gardens between Charleston and Mobile now, which only need more care and more money to be models for their neighbors.

In carrying out such an ambition, as well [illegible] this book will be a [illegible] guide, even though it be English, for a great quantity of the flowers and fruits and vegetables it describes—and it is encyclopedic in its fullness—may be cultivated here and by similar methods. Moreover, the guidance is always toward simplicity.

"For the best of gardening is always the simplest. Sometimes in a little wayside cottage strip that is tended by laboring folk who love flowers, there may be seen some combination of one or two, or of two or three, kinds of plants, that is of so high an order of beauty that one may look in vain for anything as good in many a large place."

The volume closes with a long and perhaps complete catalogue of cultivated plants, tabulating the name, color, time of flowering, and other particulars, so that you may tell at a glance whether it would suit your purpose.

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*GARDENING FOR BEGINNERS. A Handbook to the Garden. By E. T. Cook. The "Country Life" Library. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. $3.75 net.

## Two Books by Orme Agnus.*

Only to those who appreciate and are interested in provincial life will the collection of stories entitled, "Love in Our Village," by Orme Agnus, appeal. These are stories of English peasant life in the locality of Dorset with the love affairs of the village for the motif. Love, Mr. Agnus assures us, is both the chief amusement and a serious business in the community. The peasant is not easy to know, and to the casual observer seems merely a part of his lethargic village. But a closer acquaintance shows that in each insulated life there are as exciting dramas and intense life problems as in the more demonstrative and metropolitan mankind.

In none of these stories can we find unadulterated amusement. In each is a pathetic humor. This is not because the love-making seems crude and almost vulgar in its simplicity—we can understand how it should naturally be elementary in its performance—but because of the irony of situations, which, after all, are not confined to villages. The isolation merely emphasizes the tragic.

Thus we cannot laugh unreservedly at "The Dethronement of the King," by the two young women to whom he engaged himself simultaneously. In the heart of one of the girls there could not be the joy of revenge in drenching him with cold water, nor a solace for dispelled illusions, in "making a vooil ov he" before the village. The bashfulness of Mr. Jesty in managing his love affairs does not appeal to one as altogether mirthful. And "The Miraculous Inspiration of Mr. Jesty" seems rather desperation. "The Roses of June" is the nearest approach to sprightliness which the title of the book would suggest. "The Poet's Love" is a tragedy, the tragedy of a poetic soul and ineffectual expression. If it were not for the beautiful location of the village, a gracious heritage to any people, and obstacles in love affairs overcome, happy domestic life ensuing, also some cheerful details of village existence, one would be more depressed than refreshed by the reading.

The companion book to "Love in Our Village," "Jan Oxber," is the biography of a man of worth, whose name stands for an epoch in village history, "Jan Oxber's Time." This story also exemplifies phases of the oppression of the peasantry by the gentry. Jan was born into the simple life of his town with the elements of a revolutionist in his nature. This element might have lain dormant forever, even after the encounter with the arrogant vicar, and in the uneventful continuance of his life never to rouse again, making his life no different from that of the other young men of his acquaintance, had not a single event changed his career. Even then it is from no personal feelings, the author would have us believe, that Jan engages in a death struggle with his young wife's betrayer, "the Squire," but in behalf of the peasants. It was for their recognition as a people with rights, and with feelings to be respected, and for the honor of all peasant women. And how he accomplished this is well told. Jan was a whole-souled man, deserving of a better fate than that of making a fortune, alone, and in a strange land—Australia. But that's the story. He never returned to his native land, but assisted others from his home to make new homes in the free country. So we must be satisfied that he had compensation for his suffering in being of entity and count in his life.

In reading Mr. Agnus's books we realize no literary style or technique. He makes himself so much one of the people he describes, and his descriptions are so simple and convincing, that we do not consciously note the finished workmanship of his work. It is only in those lapses from Dorset dialect, when the author makes a criticism, or gives a description of the village conventions and bits of personal information, that we are made aware of the onlooker and the stylist.

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*LOVE IN OUR VILLAGE; JAN OXBER. By Orme Angus. Two Volumes, 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston, Mass.: L. C. Page & Co. Per set, $2.

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D. Appleton & Co. are issuing this month in their Twentieth Century Textbook Series "A Commercial Geography," by Cyrus Adams, formerly President of the Department of Geography, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Although the author treats of his subject from an educational point of view, the work should be of considerable value to the business man who is interested in the expansion of international commerce and industry and who would be acquainted with the underlying principles of such expansion.

# BOOKS AND MEN.

***American "Pirates."***

The serious, respectable Athenaeum of London thus comments upon American book "piracy":

> The ways of some transatlantic firms are known to be peculiar, if "pushful." A case we have just noticed deserves, we think, some comment. In 1891, just before the Copyright act, the "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman" were published for Mrs. W. K. Clifford by Messrs. Harper in New York. The book was diligently pirated, and had an immense success in America. It consisted of three diferent stories, all told in letters, the last being "On the Wane, a Sentimental Correspondence." "The Letters of Elizabeth" have just been published in New York, as No. 179 of the Arrow Library, by Street & Smith of 238 William Street, and at the end of "Elizabeth" is Mrs. Clifford's "Sentimental Correspondence," but there is no sign of her name, so that it looks, of course, as if it were written by Mrs. Glyn. Further, at the end of the volume the "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman" are advertised as No. 138 of the same series, without a word of the portion stolen from them to fatten "Elizabeth." We need hardly say that this "Arrow" edition of the "Love Letters" brings no penny to the author. The public will be entirely in favor of the booksellers. It may be remembered that a few years ago some officious vestrymen endeavored to shift the book-barrow men and others from Farrington Road, but the attempt was a fiasco.

Far be it from us to defend such "pushfulness," nor would we retaliate by recalling to mind the editions of Longfellow, Emerson, and Lowell which thrived in England without putting a penny in the pockets of the authors, or the later books of American fiction which are sold broadcast at 6d. per copy; but we would call our London confrère's attention to a very curious phase of up-to-date London bookmaking. "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," "The Letters of Elizabeth," and we may add, also "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," and "Mrs. Green" have all authorized publishers in this country. But why were not these works copyrighted? The American publishers most interested tell us that the reason is to be found in the shortsightedness of the publishers in London, who, with supreme British indifference, ignore the solicitations of American agents there.

***Mr. Parker's New Novel.***

"The Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker, which has just completed its serial run in Harper's Magazine, will appear shortly in book form. Possibly more than any work of fiction Mr. Parker has written is "The Right of Way" likely to establish his reputation as a novelist of the first rank, and to this work of his at least may be applied the epithet "great." Those who have followed the story in its serial form must have felt, when the concluding installment was reached, that few more forceful and satisfying pieces of fiction, sustained on a high level and executed with a high sense of artistry, have been published for a long time. Somehow one feels the justification of Mr. Parker's aim and art in the death scene of Charley Steele—a scene which will linger with the great scenes in fiction in the reader's memory. It is at a crucial moment like this that the vision of the artist reveals itself. The story in its serial form has been followed with great interest and widely commented on by the press.

***The Author of "The Westerners."***

Stewart Edward White, author of "The Westerners," is a native of Western Michigan, where he began to use the rifle at the age of eleven. The next four years were spent in the Far West, principally in California. Then followed two years in the high school and four years in the University of Michigan. "During these years I was more in the woods and on the water than in school," says the author. "However, I was graduated." Since graduation Mr. White has passed much of his time in the cattle, mining, and forest regions of this country, with intervening periods of Eastern residence and European travel. This Summer he is off on a long exploring tour in the Hudson Bay region. Thus, we see, Stewart Edward White knows the land of which he writes. He has ridden on its plains and ranches, has explored its wildernesses, has hunted in its forests, has prospected in its mining camps. He has lived with the men of the Far West as they were in the most interesting stages of its development—the cowboy, the prospector, the miner, the woodsman, the riverman—yes, and appreciates the part which they have played in the construction of a tremendous economic power. It is Mr. White's intention to write a series of thoroughly American novels dealing with material which has been left untouched in this land of riches.

***Mr. Bigelow and the White Man's Burden.***

"Every white woman to-day, if she realized the interests of her sex, would agitate politically for the sanitation of the tropical world and the building of railways to the hills." Thus writes Mr. Poultney Bigelow in "The Children of the Nations," published by McClure, Phillips & Co. Mr. Bigelow's remarks concerning the white man in the tropics are very much to the point, and are of special significance to us in our colonial expansion. If the white man will attend to the sanitary condition of the little spot in the tropics where he must carry on his business and where he would like to have his home, he will find the dangers of fever and malaria reduced to a minimum. If, moreover, he will insist upon the establishment of railways to the highlands where a white child may thrive [illegible] anything be done for the unhappy surplus of womanhood which has to stay at home while brothers, husbands, and sweethearts are working out their destinies in the distant tropics.

***The Belgian Symbolist.***

An absurd and entirely unfounded report has been circulated in the newspapers to the effect that M. Maeterlinck, whose recent volume, "The Life of the Bee," has attracted so much attention, has been suffering from mental aberration, and that he is at present in a sanitarium. As a matter of fact, the eminent Belgian writer is in the best of health and spirits, as the accompanying letter from Alfred Sutro (the translator of M. Maeterlinck's books) will show:

> I have been staying with M. Maeterlinck, and only returned last night. I am therefore in a position to give a fairly authoritative statement as to his condition and plans. He is in the very best of health, and hard at work. How this absurd rumor originated I am at a loss to conceive. I can say definitely and finally that it has not the very slightest or remotest foundation on fact.

***For a Memorial to Robert Buchanan.***

The following speaks for itself. It is signed by the Rev. Thomas Varney of Southend, where Robert Buchanan spent several years of his life, and Mr. Coulson Kernahan, author of "The Child, the Wise Man and the Devil":

> It has been suggested to us that the residents of this town would be pleased to see steps taken toward a public memorial to so distinguished a man, and we have good reason to believe that such a movement would meet with a generous response. But, Sir, it seems to us that in the case of a poet of such eminence as Robert Buchanan a memorial of this sort should not be confined to any particular town. Will you therefore favor us by inserting this letter, and by allowing us to say that the Mayor of Southend-on-Sea (J. Francis, Esq., J. P., Wilson Road, Southend-on-Sea) has kindly consented to act as treasurer, and any contributions forwarded to him will be duly acknowledged in the public press? We should like to add that this letter has the approval of Mr. Buchanan's relatives, who hope, however, that the response will be marked, not by the extent of the amount subscribed, but by the number of subscribers. They venture to suggest, therefore, that subscriptions be limited to a comparatively small sum, so that Mr. Buchanan's humble admirers (of whom there are many) may not hesitate to contribute their mite.

***"Dictionary of National Biography."***

The supplement to the "Dictionary of National Biography," which will come from the Macmillan Company this month, in three volumes, contains one thousand articles. Fifteen years ago, when the late George Smith patriotically started this immense undertaking, it was decided to exclude the biographies of living persons. Since the publication, in alphabetical sequence, of the sixty-three quarterly volumes, 800 notable men and women have died whose lives were not included in the previous edition in consequence of that principle being rigidly enforced. In the first volume of the supplement the biography of the late Duke of Argyll is written by the Hon. George Peele, that of Matthew Arnold by Dr. Richard Garnett, and that of Robert Browning by Mr. Edmund Gosse. In the second volume there are biographies of Helen Faucit by Joseph Knight, of Mr. W. E. Gladstone by Mr. Herbert Paul, and of Lord Randolph Churchill by Mr. Sidney J. Low. In the third the more interesting contributions will be the biography of the late Queen by Mr. Sidney Lee, that of John Ruskin by Mr. E. T. Cook, and that of Frederick Locker-Lampson by Mr. Austin Dobson.

***Poems of Ireland.***

About Sept. 9 McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish "Irish Pastorals," by Shan F. Bullock, consisting of a collection of sketches of the Irish peasantry. Mr. Bullock, as he admits, loves these lowly people of his own land, and he is perfectly at home in the depiction of their simple lives. Their simplicity is a unique simplicity. They are the true children of the soil; throughout their lives they live close to it, working it to earn their sustenance. In Mr. Bullock's sketches they seem even to blend with it. Mr. Bullock is the author of "The Barrys," which was published in this country two years ago. He is one of the leaders in the modern Celtic literary movement. His latest work will be published in England by Grant Richards. "Irish Pastorals" is divided into parts which unite to form a continuous story. The titles of these parts will give some idea of the scope of the work: 1. "The Planters"; 2. "The Turf Cutters"; 3. "The Mowers"; 4. "The Haymakers"; 5. "The Reapers"; 6. "The Diggers"; 7. "The Herd"; 8. "Spotty," and 9. "The Brothers."

***Brief Personals.***

An amusing sequel to the case of Messrs. Pearson against Hall Caine has been imparted to us from abroad. A resident of the Isle of Man gave a Douglas bookseller an order to send him The Lady's Magazine for twelve months. He now refuses to pay for the subscription, as he contends that he ordered the magazine solely to read "The Eternal City," and that when the story was [illegible] Lady's Magazine [illegible]

[illegible] ung. Eventually he became connected with the Frankfurter Zeitung. He was for a time on the editorial staff, and remained a constant contributor even while acting as political editor of the Kleine Presse. Schreiber was one of those men whose untiring energy and great talents make them a force to be reckoned with, and his death will be felt by the Democrats, to whose cause he devoted himself. Few men followed as keenly as he the labor movement, and neither work nor ill health was allowed to interfere with his studies of the social problems of the day.

***Miss Helen Mathers writes that she is making what she not inappropriately calls a "startling experiment" in English booking. She is issuing immediately her novel, "Bam Wildfire," at 1 shilling, paper, type, and number of pages (460) identical with the 6 shillings edition, the only difference being in the cover, which is of cardinal red paper. Two interesting questions occur in connection with this announcement. How many copies must be sold to make the edition pay, and how will Miss Mather's less popular fellow-novelists regard the experiment.

***We are informed from The Arsenal, Central Park, that if anybody wishes information concerning botany, entomology, ethnology, or natural history such information may be acquired by visiting the Central Park Reading Room. This free reading room is in the Swiss Cottage, Seventy-ninth Street West. It is reached through the Seventy-seventh or Eighty-first Street entrance.

***Our attention has been called to a little slip in Irving Bacheller's new novel "D'ri and I." There are in what is called the introduction two letters, one from Joseph Bonaparte, Comte de Survilliers, introducing the hero to "Napoleon III. of France," who came into existence in 1853. Joseph Bonaparte died in 1844. The question is did Mr. Bacheller write "Napoleon III," and did the proof reader permit it to remain unaltered, or did he write Napoleon II., only to have it changed by the proofreader, on the ground that there was no such person then alive?

***We have received an inquiry concerning the identity of the author of "The Race of Leaves," which has been designated as "a new tragedy by Michael Field." All we can say is that "Michael Field" is a pseudonym adopted by two women writers, understood to be a Miss Bradley and a Miss Cooper. Among their publications are "Callirrhöe and Fair Rosamund." "Attila, My Attila," and "Anna Ruina."

***Mr. Whitelock's article on "George Moore," which appeared a week ago in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, began with the phrase: "Unfortunate enough was I to see Mr. Moore at his home, in Victoria Street, London, before his patriotic flight, &c. No shaft of irony was intended, however. What the contributor actually wrote was: "I was fortunate enough," &c.

***It is reported that Mr. Austin Dobson has written an article on "Dr. Johnson in Fleet Street," for the next issue of The Tatler. There seems to be a chance that the "bookworms" will again try to discover the origin of that oft-quoted phrase attributed to Boswell "And now then," said Dr. Johnson, "we will take a walk down Fleet Street."

***Mr. Heinemann, the London publisher, in a recent chat with a newspaper reporter, said that the Dollar Library of American Fiction which he issued in the Spring has been a very considerable success, and that it has for the first time brought certain popular American writers to the knowledge of the English public. Apart from one or two authors like W. D. Howells, Marion Crawford, Henry James, and Mary Wilkins, we know strangely little of modern American novelists, who are unique in being prophets only in their own country. On the other hand, Mr. Heinemann said that certain of the books he publishes, particularly those of Mrs. Voynich and Mr. Israel Zangwill, have even a greater vogue in America than here.

***"C. K. S." says in the current number of The Sphere: "Mr. Maurice Hewlett is to join the ranks of the playwrights. He is writing a play for Madame Sarah Bernhardt on Mary, Queen of Scots. This play will reverse the usual experience in these matters with regard to modern authors; it will be performed in Paris as a translation from the English. Perhaps our Parisian friends will distinguish themselves by more candor than sometimes obtains in the English theatre, and I have no doubt that Mr. Hewlett's name will appear on Madame Bernhardt's playbill. Some of us have seen French plays in England where only the name of the translator or adapter from the French has been in evidence."

***Mr. Baring Gould is at present on the Continent, and is not expected to return to England till Christmas. He has not, however, been idle, but has been using his holiday for the collection of fresh material. His publishers, Messrs. Methuen, announcing the publication of "A Book of Brittany" from his pen. This volume, which is uniform with the author's similar book on Devon, Cornwall, and Dartmoor, will describe the [illegible] interesting features of this Province, [illegible]

*Harper's Magazine for September is on every newsstand. It will pay you to stop and look it over.*

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## Brander Matthews's English.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

I notice that in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 24, "Abercombie" criticises Prof. Brander Matthews's English. Everybody who is at all familiar with Prof. Matthews's writings knows that they are far from being free from solecisms. In Harper's Magazine for last February he essayed a critical article on "Questions of Usage in Words," and a reading of that one article is alone sufficient to show that his knowledge of English is anything but profound. In that article he has something to say about the so-called split (or cleft) infinitive, and he quotes from Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury's "Studies in Chaucer" the expression "to more than counterbalance" as an instance of such an infinitive. In calling that expression from Prof. Lounsbury an instance of the split infinitive, however, Prof. Matthews blunders, as any one with the slightest knowledge of English sees at a glance. The "to" in the expression cited does not belong to "counterbalance," but to the word "do" understood, [illegible]

AUG

## Mrs. Sherwood's Account of the Author of "The Visits of Elizabeth"—Literature in English Conversation.

AIX-LES-BAINS, Aug. 12.—I am convinced that we talk more about literature and literary people in America than they do in England or on the Continent. It is not the matter of everyday gossip among well-bred English people that it is with us. I have tried in vain to make a set of well-bred, well-taught English ladies of the best position tell me about the success of the season, Mrs. Clayton Glyn, a very pretty and fashionable woman, who has written that very sprightly book "The Visits of Elizabeth." That she is very beautiful, with auburn hair and a sweet, small figure, is evident from her portrait; that she leads a quiet home life at Sheering Hall, Essex, with her husband, Mr. Clayton Glyn, and two little girls; that she is fond of rural life, and that in the season she is very fashionable, &c., in London; that the French part of the story is an autobiography, but no other part—all the rest fancy—I have learned. Also that the portrait in her book is not her own, but that of Lady Angela Forbes; but I have not heard that intimate talk which we have in our country of the particular cast of her mind, with which we always greet a book of Katrina Trask, or Julie Cruger, or Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, or Sara Orne Jewett, or Mollie Elliot Sewall, or any of our distinguished successes.

We are more introspective—critics, I am sure—in America; yet this woman has shown a very fine literary instinct. She has known how to reach her public, and she has told some truths of English society which many Englishwomen wish that she had not told. When you ask out and out, "Is this an honest picture of English society?" they all reluctantly say "Yes." When you ask, "Did she mean it as a satire—a Thackeray unveiling of the truth," they are apt to hesitate and for the moment to deny, and then they say there are many such mothers, alas! who could receive such letters from their ingenuous girls and not blush.

I think they talk less of literature because they talk so much about the King, even a past and gone King, even of Charles II., of whom Andrew Lang says: "The King had no literature, but had got a right notion of style," (what else is literature?) "He had a tremendous will, which was never exerted when a petticoat or a frolic came in view." The present King has a literary taste, and contrives to read much, but the Court gossip is not of books. It is more just now as to the pageantry of the coming coronation, and of the King's new title given by Lord Rosebery, which is certainly in a literary sense very fine, indeed, as a title.

But one English lady tells me much of the novels of Gorky, a Russian, whose books sell by thousands. He is a tramp, who has for thirty years wandered over Russia doing odd jobs for a living and now, having become rich by his books, refuses, as a Russian lady says, to "clean up," and who confesses, "I like to go about in the meanest of towns because where everything is dirty, all is simple and sincere." I could never agree with the connection between dirt and sincerity, as the least sincere people I have ever seen have been always the dirtiest. However, it may be different in Russia. His story "Konovalof," or "Konovalov," is very striking.

This author is fond of telling how he was born outside the pale of civilization, and that he cannot endure the sickly refinements, the infinite complications of Russian society. To us who read Count Tolstoi, these "sickly refinements" seem very far off. I should think this amazing author, Gorky, whose books sell by thousands, might have found dirt and degradation easy to come at. I do not find in talking with Russian ladies that many of the highest class write novels. They have not that cacoettes scribendi which affects the Englishwomen, but they talk of literature more willingly.

Dean Stanley thought very highly of the intelligence of the Russian ladies, and in my humble way I should like to add my very good opinion. No one can doubt the intelligence of the English Princess just dead, the Empress Frederick. She astonished even the German savants by her learning, and always rivaled Lady Jane Gray and Lady Mary Mortley Montague in her erudition. Andrew Lang says that the latter was a far better Latinist than Pope.

As to another aristocratic authoress, the titles to distinction are many, Constance, Lady Russell, whose "Swallowfield and Its Sounds" is called the most important serious book of the season. She is the widow of Sir George Russell, the famous Judge who died in 1898, and the daughter of the late Lord Arthur Lennox. Her grandmother was Lady Charlotte Gordon, one of the famous four daughters of the Duke of Gordon. She married the Duke of Richmond, and gave the famous ball the night before Waterloo,

"There was a sound of revelry by night."

If ever a woman had a right and title to be reminiscent, Constance, Lady Russell, has. There is a younger woman who has a hereditary right to genius, and that is Miss Bessie Hatton, whose last published novel, "The Master Passion," is clever and readable. She is the daughter of the well-known editor of The People, Joseph Hatton, and has been favorably known to the readers of fairy stories for a long time, having published a volume known as the "Village of Youth." She is also a clever actress, and has interpreted Lady Eve in Henry Ar- [illegible]

Ellen Terry, who has been making herself very agreeable at Aix-les-Bains, tells me that Sarah Grand, whom she very much likes, will go to America with her in October. Does that mean another novel made into a play? Perhaps Sarah Grand is studying Ellen Terry's great genius for a more mature character than Marguerite, which the noble actress says she must drop, and she also threatens a bereaved world with that most exquisite loss, her Olivia, which she says she will play no more. There are as yet no reminders of the infringement of envious time on that graceful footfall. However, the union of literature and the stage grows closer every day.

A very noble, and delightful book is "Shadows of the War," by Dosia Bagot. Mrs. Bagot is the daughter of Sir John Leslie, well known to Americans. She is first cousin of Lord Charles Beresford, and inherits genius on both sides of the house. She concluded early in the history of the dreadful Boer war to go out with her husband to found a hospital. She raised the money, went with her friends Lord and Lady Henry Beresford, worked hard for a year, and has really thrown more light on the early days of the trouble in Cape Colony than any writer whom I have read, and has most unconsciously and unselfishly painted her own portrait, as an angel of consolation to the wounded soldiers, a new Florence Nightingale. It is a book which should be widely read in America.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

## Literary Landmarks of Lake Geneva.*

Mr. Gribble's volume, which received a short notice some weeks ago, is so unusually vivacious that it is well worthy of greater attention. In his preface the author says his book is not intended to be the complete history of Geneva, which perhaps ought to be written.

> I have not tried to write it, because the task affords too many opportunities of being dull and tedious. * * * What I have tried to write is an informal history of Geneva, with special reference to the careers of the many eminent men of letters, native or strangers, who have lived or sojourned there.

In this aim Mr. Gribble has entirely succeeded. Throughout the book we find vivid lifelike pictures of Bonivard, Calvin, Beza, Voltaire, Rousseau, Madame Necker, Madame de Stael, de Saussaure, and other celebrated men and women around whose life-stories Mr. Gribble contrives to throw a most fascinating glamour, without in any way departing from the truth. For the first time many of these personages live, move, and have their being in an environment and society the author makes perfectly familiar to us; real personages whose careers we follow with an interest never so awakened by the usual treatment of historic figures.

Before 1535, Geneva was merely a place on the map like any other, whose authentic history went back to Caesar; but from 1558 onward it became the centre of a rich intellectual life, its story being full of illustrious names and memorable literary associations. Mr. Gribble says this rapid development was due to the genius of Calvin, a born schoolmaster, "who, at a critical moment, took the town in hand, and proceeded to govern it as though he were not quite sure whether he was in charge of a university or a reformatory."

Mr. Gribble follows Geneva's early history; her people being as immoral as they were merry and dirty. A striking picture of the city at this early day is shown in the following:

> The street was the people's drawing room. They stood and gossiped there, they sat about on benches underneath their windows. Or, some musician would strike up a lively tune, and ladies of the highest position in society; the wives and daughters of Councilors and syndics, attired in velvets and silks, would dance round dances in the open air. For all their political anxieties, these early Genevans were, on the whole, a merry people. But—let there be no mistake about it—they made merry in the midst of filth and evil smells.

As early as 1478 Adam Steynschawer of Schweinfurt set up the first printing press at Geneva, soon followed by others; the city's greatest progress toward culture, however, being evidenced by the dramatic entertainments organized for the diversion of the Dukes of Savoy. Bonivard is one of the most lifelike characters Mr. Gribble has given us:

> A scholar and gentleman, he played the part of a patriot when it was obviously to his interest to play that of a courtier. He paid for his patriotism—with two long terms of imprisonment, and when he got his liberty he never posed as a martyr, but sat down and wrote a most interesting history of the city for which he had suffered, with hardly a reference to his sufferings.

Surely the fact that he was sued by an innkeeper for board and lodging is excusable in one who lost both preferment and estate in his country's service, while the fact of his four wives is hardly more damaging when all the circumstances are known.

Throughout Mr. Gribble's nearly four hundred pages not a dull one can be found. The story of the Convent of Sainte Claire, as set forth in the narrative of Sister Jeanne de Jussie, with its futile attempt to convert these nuns, followed by their expulsion from Geneva by the Reformers, "this dolorous departure," reads like a romance of the Middle Ages. Calvin in Mr. Gribble's pages seems unusually human:

> He was a strong man, though on his deathbed he protested he was by nature timid, and gave God the glory for his strength. He set out to do a difficult thing, and he did it thoroughly—how thoroughly [illegible]

Much light is thrown upon other theological celebrities and events—Olivetan, Clement Marot and his metrical version of the Psalms, John Knox, the Geneva Bible, Theodore de Bèze, and many others. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew twenty-three hundred fugitives, empty-handed and utterly destitute, poured into Geneva, which statistics show to have then had but twelve hundred householders, and yet these Huguenots were warmly received and gladly welcomed to a share of all the city possessed.

Among the distinguished visitors to Geneva in the seventeenth century were Milton, Sir Henry Wotton, John Evelyn, Bishop Burnett, and Addison, who have left, however, but poor-told accounts of their visits, the best idea of the Geneva of that day being drawn from the accounts of Ludlow and other Regicides, forming a second notable English colony in this city. One interesting episode in Geneva's history is the story of the Pietists, who were first heard of in Germany, the sect finding a congenial home in Geneva, Labadie and Marie Huber being its most prominent exponents in that country.

The story of Mme. de Warens and Jean Jacques Rousseau, "the great high priest of those who kiss and tell," must be read in its entirety to do it full justice. Let it suffice to say that Mr. Gribble paints them both in their true light—one not too favorable to either—but recognizing Mme. de Warens's good qualities, Mr. Gribble passes from Rousseau to Voltaire—"from the Pope of sentimentalism to the apostle of pure reason."

Gibbon's name is closely connected with the city to which he was exiled by his parents for the crime of becoming a convert to Catholicism. He boarded with a Calvinistic minister, whose instructions were to "educate his pupil if possible, but to convert him at all costs," the latter aim being partly successful. Mr. Gribble dwells fully upon Gibbon, his love for Mlle. Curchod, and his subsequent friendship with the Neckers. A letter from Mme. Necker, written after both had passed fifty, reminding Gibbon she is his "first love and his last. I cannot make up my mind which of these titles is the sweeter and dearer to my heart."

Mr. Gribble's remaining pages are full of good stories as to de Saussaure, Bourrit, de Lue, and other scientists and Alpine explorers; Tronchin, the first physician to recognize the therapeutic value of fresh air and exercise; Mme. de Stael and Benjamin Constant, Merle d'Aubigné, Toepfer, and countless others, both visitors and residents.

The book is admirably printed and bound, its illustrations adding not a little to the charm of one of the most fascinating books of the season.

## A Barn with a History.

Offers of a reward of $300 for "information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the barn of the undersigned at Plymouth Meeting, Pa., on the night of August 13," have been made public through the newspapers and by other means in Montgomery County, Penn. The announcement is signed "H. C. Hovenden."

The burning of a barn is such an ordinary occurrence in all rural districts that only some decidedly unusual feature could prompt the owner to offer so large a reward for the discovery of the incendiaries. And the old barn at Plymouth Meeting, twelve miles from Philadelphia, had associations that were unusual and undoubtedly unique, for it was the studio wherein Thomas Hovenden painted "Breaking Home Ties" and other famous pictures, while before he secured it the structure served as a station in the "underground railroad" whereby prior to the civil war fugitive slaves sought to attain freedom. Six years after Mr. Hovenden's death, almost to the very day, his studio fell a prey to flames.

Mrs. Hovenden's father-in-law, George Corson, was one of the leaders in the Abolition movement. When most doors in Pennsylvania were closed to Abolition speakers and even the Friends refused to allow anti-slavery assemblages to be held in the Plymouth Meeting House, George Corson erected on his farm a large barn containing a hall in which the evils of slavery might be freely discussed, and where many slaves could find protection.

Soon after Thomas Hovenden became known in the art world through his first successful picture, "Elaine," he wooed and won Helen Corson, the daughter of the Plymouth Abolitionist. She herself had studied art in Paris, and after their marriage the old Abolition Hall became the studio of husband and wife.

Inspired by these surroundings, Hovenden painted "The Last Moments of John Brown," and when the picture was exhibited the painter's fame was established.

Hovenden entered heartily into the life of the little community surrounding him. He had none of the arrogant pride that often creates a gulf between genius and its humbler surroundings. He came into intimate contact with the farmers and villagers, he participated in their trials and joys, and then depicted them on canvas with magical fidelity. Men, women, and children of Plymouth were the models not only for "Breaking Home Ties," but also for "Bringing Home the Bride," "Jerusalem, the Golden," and other pictures that touched the hearts of multitudes by the stories they told.

On Aug. 14, 1895, Mr. Hovenden was killed by a train on a railroad crossing near [illegible] engaged on a painting representing an emigrants' camp in the West. For this picture, which, it is believed, he intended to name "The Founders of a New State," he secured two Conestoga wagons and placed them in a field where the grass was allowed to grow to great height. Here he worked for half an hour at sunset each evening to secure the twilight effects. The painting as far as the artist had proceeded when death stopped his hand, shows a train of settlers' wagons halting on the prairie for the night, while in the foreground stand a young husband and wife, apparently seeking to gaze into the uncertain future.

Hovenden's grave is at the foot of a large pine tree in the cemetery of the quaint old Friends' Meeting House, just across the road from the mansion where he lived. Like all the other graves here, many of which date back through two centuries, the artist's resting place is marked by a stone scarcely a foot in height, bearing only these words: "Thomas Hovenden, Born Dec. 28, 1840; Died Aug. 14, 1895."

The fire last week is supposed to have been the work of a tramp or a horse thief. Although, after Mr. Hovenden's death, his widow removed from the studio the unfinished picture and some of the most valuable bric-à-brac and curios, the place was allowed to remain almost as it was when the artist's brush made the last stroke. Consequently, many relics and art treasures gathered in all parts of the world were lost by the destruction of the building.

## Told with Charity.*

Magnanimity is easy for victors, and, from the days of "Lionel Lincoln," American novelists have scrupulously endeavored to adorn the novel of the Revolution with at least one noble Briton, and, in later years, even the Tory has been granted the grace of toleration, but Miss Sarah Orne Jewett is the first to make Tory and Whig equally lovable. In her "The Tory Lover," she has introduced her first villain, and he is neither Tory nor Englishman, but a pretended patriot, devoured by a gnawing envy of all superiors. Through him, bitter sorrow and long suspense come to the fair, courageous patriot heroine and to the brave and loving loyalist great lady, and through him ruin almost comes to John Paul Jones, and in the end he earns a traitor's doom and is left despised of all men. Miss Jewett has described him perfectly, yet without one of those acrimonious phrases which few authors can refrain from bestowing upon their villains.

This is not the only piece of reserve in the story; it is not even the most remarkable "The Tory Lover" is a war novel without a battle, and with the merest sketch of Jones's daring but fruitless attack upon Whitehaven, to satisfy those who like talk of guns and drums and swords.

Miss Jewett has studied John Paul Jones carefully, with perhaps even more than due charity for his vanity, and his raging desire to exercise his genius for command under one flag or another, but all her views of him are tinged by well-beloved traditions absorbed in childhood from narrators speaking with earnestness and conviction as sincere as if they and not their sires had trodden the deck of the Ranger.

Mary Hamilton, heroine of the tale, is beloved not only by Roger Wallingford, the hero, but by Jones, and hardly knows to which she has given her heart until the news of Roger's captivity in England and doubts of his faithfulness to the patriot cause come to her ears. It is love of her which gives Roger to his country, for an English education and his mother's loyalty have made him a King's man, but once he opens his mind to patriot argument he gives no half-hearted devotion to the cause, and sails with Jones, accepting a commission. The villain contrives to make him appear a traitor, and inflicts a well-nigh fatal wound upon him, and he tastes the mercies of a military prison. He owes his pardon and release, not to Mary alone, but also to Master Sullivan, the father of Gen. Sullivan, the schoolmaster to whom Berwick acknowledges great debt for the noble training of her boys, the exiled companion of Derwentwater and the first Pretender. He gives her letters to the kinsmen of his former companions in arms, and her success is instant.

The story of her voyage to England with Madam Wallingford, of the love of the mother country swiftly springing up in her heart, and giving her clearer understanding of the loyalists, is beautifully narrated, but the most exquisite touch in the story is the last. In the very last pages of the book, when, all troubles past, all perils vanished, united and happy, the lovers speed up the river through the evening shadows to the home landing, with the welcome of their firesides shining warmly from the windows of their houses for a beacon, and a great company of their friends coming down the terraced gardens to meet them.

The frontispiece of the book reproduces a miniature long in Miss Jewett's possession, an inheritance from the days of Mary Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury add other pictures, among them a view of the Hamilton mansion, a superb Colonial house, quite warranting the boast that life in the Piscataquis plantations was as stately as in Virginia.

"£19,000," by Burford Delannoy, published only a few days ago by R. F. Fenno & Co., has reached its third edition.

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*LAKE GENEVA AND ITS LITERARY LANDMARKS. By Francis Gribble, author of "The Early Mountaineers." Frontispiece and Illustrations. Pp. x.-352. Westminster: Archibald, Constable & Co., Ltd. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1901. $4.50.

*THE TORY LOVER. By Sarah Orne Jewett. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

# BOOKS RECEIVED.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon:

FROM SQUIRE TO PRINCE. Being a History of the Rise of the House of Cirksena. By Walter Phelps Dodge. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 157. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

BOTTICELLI. By Ernest Steinmann. Translated by Campbell Dodgson. Folio. Monographs on Artists Series. 90 illustrations from pictures and drawings. Pp. 112. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. $1.50.

IRELAND: INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL. Handbook for the Irish Pavilion, Glasgow, International Exhibition. Folio. Pp. 290. Dublin: Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. (Paper.)

### FICTION.

THE SEA LETTER. By William Henry Winslow. 12mo. Pp. 336. Illustrated. Boston: Henry A. Dickerman & Son. $1.50.

THE PRESUMPTION OF STANLEY HAY, M. P. By Nowell Cay. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xi.-286. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

THE ETERNAL CITY. By Hall Caine. 12mo. Pp. v.-638. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

JONAS BRAND; OR, LIVING WITHIN THE LAW. By Jane Valentine. 12mo. Pp. viii.-263. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE ARICKAREE TREASURE, And Other Brief Tales of Adventurous Montanians. By Albert G. Clarke, Jr. 12mo. Pp. 232. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

MONSIEUR PAUL DE PERE. By Anthony E. Wills. 12mo. Pp. 211. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

OLD GLORY. A Romance of Baltimore. By Lulu Katherine Eubank. 12mo. Pp. 245. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE DEVIL'S DIARY. By L. M. Elshemus. 12mo. Pp. 250. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

GREEN VALLEY. By T. D. Buffington. 12mo. Pp. 151. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

TOLD BY TWO. A Romance of Bermuda. By Marie St. Felix. 12mo. Pp. 191. Chicago: M. A. Donohue & Co. (Paper.)

### POETRY.

BIRDS UNCAGED, AND OTHER POEMS. By Burton Langtry Collins. 12mo. Pp. 149. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

CAT TALES IN VERSE. By Elliot Walker. Oblong 4to. Pp. 48. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

MEMORIAL DAYS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Juliet C. Smith. 16mo. Pp. 44. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

THE MARION OF THE FREE STATE. By John F. Sleeper. Folio pamphlet. Sherwood Press. (Three copies.)

### JUVENILE.

THE NEW SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON; or, Our Unknown Inheritance. By Helen Pomeroy. 12mo. Pp. 279. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

WOODPILE RECOLLECTIONS. By Louis Charles Olds. 12mo. Pp. 150. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

CUPID IN GRANDMA'S GARDEN. By Mrs. David O. Paige. Illustrated. Oblong 4to. Pp. 20. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

HOW TOMMY WAS CURED OF CRYING. By Mrs. Gertrude Mitchell Waite. 12mo. Pp. 55. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

TABBY'S DEFENSE. By Harriet Elliott. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 41. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

KITTY'S VICTORIA CROSS. By Robert Cromie. 12mo. Pp. 306. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

### Books in a Foreign Tongue.

ART RELIGIEUX AU MOYEN AGE, &c. Arts du Metal au Chateau de Heeswijk. Folio. Pp. 100. Illustrated. Frederik Muller & Cie. Paris. (Paper.)

GERMAN DAILY LIFE. A Reader Giving Full Information on the Various Topics of German Life, Manners, and Institutions. By R. Kron. 16mo. Pp. 269. New York: Newson & Co. 75 cents.

NEWSON'S FIRST GERMAN BOOK. Based on the "Holzel Pictures" of the Four Seasons. By S. Alge, S. Hamburger, and Walter Rippmann. Pp. 244. Illustrations. New York: Newson & Co. 60 cents.

NEWSON'S GERMAN READER. By S. Alge and Walter Rippmann. 16mo. Pp. 273. Illustrations. New York: Newson & Co. 75 cents.

FRENCH DAILY LIFE. A Reader Giving Information on the Various Topics of French Life, Manners, and Institutions. Adapted by Walter Rippmann. 16mo. Pp. 173. New York: Newson & Co. 75 cents.

NEWSON'S SECOND FRENCH BOOK. By S. Alge and Walter Rippmann. 16mo. Pp. 175. Illustrations. New York: Newson & Co. 50 cents.

NEWSON'S FIRST FRENCH BOOK. Based on the "Holzel Pictures" of the Four Seasons. By S. Alge and Walter Rippmann. 16mo. Pp. 217. Illustrations. New York: Newson & Co. 50 cents.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ENGLAND FOLK. By Mrs. C. Richmond Duxbury. 12mo. Pp. 295. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

INDIVIDUALITY AND THE MORAL AIM IN AMERICAN EDUCATION. The Gilchrist Report Presented to the Victoria University March, 1901. By H. Thiselton Monk. 12mo. Pp. xix.-298. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS. From Ralph Waldo Emerson. Arranged by Margaret B. Shipp. 16mo. Pp. 367. New York: James Pott & Co. 75 cents.

KNOW THE TRUTH; OR, MYTHOLOGY OF THE SOUL. By Mrs. Leander Brown. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: The Brown Publishing Company.

PITFALLS OF THE BALLROOM. By George F. Hall. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 240. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA? A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women of the United States. 1901-1902. Edited by John W. Leonard. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-1,349. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co.

COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC FOR HIGHER SCHOOLS. By Sara E. H. Lockwood. 12mo. Pp. ix.-470. Boston: Ginn & Co.

EVERYDAY CHILDREN. By M. C. Emmel. 12mo. Pp. 147. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE SUNSHINE BOOKS. In six volumes. "Experience," "Soul Growth," "The Heart's Desire," "Men, Women, and Loving," "Worry and Cheer," "A Dip in the Pool." 24mo. Pp. about 50 per volume. In box. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50 per set.

MURRAY'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO MONTREAL AND VICINITY. Containing Map of Montreal, Description of Places of Interest, Cab Tariff, &c. Compiled by Norman Murray. Eighth edition, 1,500. 8vo. Pp. 88. Montreal: Norman Murray.

ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW. A Quarterly Miscellany. Edited by Lady Randolph Spencer Churchill, (Mrs. George Cornwallis-West.) Vol. IV. June, 1901. Folio. Pp. 247. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.

PRACTICAL DIETETICS. Food Value of Meat. Flesh Food Not Essential to Mental or Physical Vigor. By W. R. C. Latson. 12mo. Pp. 72. New York: The Health Culture Company. 25 cents.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF COMMERCE. By Frederick R. Clow. With an Introduction by F. W. Taussig. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-[illegible]. New York: [illegible] & Co. [illegible]

HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN A [illegible]

AN ETON BOY'S LETTERS. Selected and Arranged by the Author of "A Day of My Life at Eton." 12mo. Pp. 210. New York and London: Cassell & Co., Limited.

NOTES ON CHILD STUDY. By Edward Lee Thorndike. Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology, and Education. Vol. VIII. Nos. 3-4. 8vo. Pp. 154. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1. Paper.

COTTON AND COTTON OIL. Full Information for Investors, Student, and Practical Mechanic. Illustrated With Original Drawings. By D. A. Tompkins. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-494. Charlotte, N. C.: Published by Author. $7.50.

SOME SEA SPECIALTIES. Spring Series. Oblong quarto. Pp. 67. New York: Horace See.

## An Abridged Poole.*

When we are reminded that the well-known Index to Periodicals by Dr. Poole, although first issued no longer ago than 1882, has already reached four massive volumes, which cost $30 or $40, it is plain that an abridgement had to be made if the work were to have any popular use. There are many libraries, even, that cannot afford to buy it, not to speak of its ever-increasing supplements. It is, indeed, a task that might well have made even Sisyphus go on strike, for here the stone ever rolling backward is ever enlarging with the annually augmented output of the periodical press. But there is an immense number of references in the exhaustive original, which not one in a thousand can utilize, or cares to. The subjects or the articles are trivial, or the magazines are beyond the reach of all who are not neighbors to a few metropolitan libraries. It is in this respect, quite as much as in any other, that the editors of this abridgement (one of whom is Librarian at Amherst and the other the daughter of Dr. Poole) have rendered a service to the student-readers of the country, for they have selected for them what is ordinarily accessible and broadly considered most worth having.

They have, in the first place, limited the range to thirty-seven periodicals, all of which are American except six, viz., The Contemporary, Fortnightly, National, and Nineteenth Century Reviews, The Geographical Journal and The Magazine of Art. Besides the principal literary and illustrated monthlies of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, a few such special ones as Education, Outing, The Outlook, Popular Science Monthly, and Political Science Quarterly are included. A criticism might well be made against including such lightweight magazines as The National, (of Boston,) The Cosmopolitan, and all those of the "critical" monthlies, to the prejudice of more lasting and useful material—for after all this index is a thing to be used for some serious purpose, and not in the way of idle enjoyment. Hence the needs of the inventor, artisan, and man of science generally, ought to have been more attended to than simply to toss him the "Prof. Sci."; and the artists are about as badly off, while the musicians have nothing. This is really a strong criticism, and another illustration of the restricted view men are likely to take who are shut into library alcoves all their lives.

In respect to the other good thing Mr. Fletcher and Miss Poole have done—the selection of references—no fault is to be found. That seems admirable. Few stories or poems are admitted, and if so, they are usually marked as such, and only the most useful articles seem to have been saved. A glance through the handsome, clearly printed pages shows eight columns given to articles about art and artists, two to astronomy, three to Boston, from its "burial grounds," to its own special "terrier," while Chicago gets four columns and Philadelphia only one! A full dozen columns are filled with titles relating to education, and twelve more to Ireland, which is all right, when one remembers how closely the two are popularly identified—at any rate in New York.

Judging by some rather careful tests, the reviewer is confident that the selections have been made with good judgment, leaving out what was trivial, ephemeral, or without authority, and putting in the things of permanent worth and interest. Another commendable point is the way in which, in certain instances, the editors have given not the author's exact title, which, very likely, was fanciful, but a title indicative of the character of the article. This makes it unsafe to quote the titles without going to the original, but it is a great help to the investigator—and that, after all, is what the book is meant for and will become.

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"George Washington: A Biography," by Norman Hapgood, author of "Abraham Lincoln: The Man of the People," is in active preparation by the Macmillan Company. Against a carefully constructed background of great events the author has attempted, we are told, to portray a distinctively human character, and to show how this character developed through military and political influences. The dangers of the Continental Congress were perhaps as real as those from the actual foe, and it has been Mr. Hapgood's aim to give for the first time a complete picture, easily understood, of the man to whose simple idea of duty, unfailing tact, and personal courage the United States owes its solid foundation.

*_*Arthur Hoeber, one of our best landscape painters, and among those who recently won medals at the Pan-American, has given us a very attractive cover design on the September McClure's. Mr. Hoeber has limited himself to two colors, orange and blue, but [illegible]

# NEW GERMAN BOOKS.

## Notes on the Output of a Prolific Press.

The third volume has been published of Heinrich Merkens's "Was sich das Volk erzählt," Costenoble, (Jena.) This collection of stories which Merkens gathered from the lips of the people in all parts of Germany is a rich storehouse of legends, fables, ghost stories, and tales of adventures and pranks. Many of these have a vein of rollicking humor, some with a broad touch, a little too strong for the fastidious. While most of them are entertaining in the highest degree, all are valuable as contributions to the study of folk-lore. It was with the view to the latter use of the collection that Merkens provided annotations indicating the locale, age, and variant forms of the stories.

Students of Anglo-Saxon language and literature will be pleased to learn that the second part of the second volume of J. Ernst Wülfing's "Die Syntax in den Werken Alfreds des Grossen," has been issued by Hanstein, (Bonn.) This completes the author's treatment of the syntax of words. The third volume will be devoted to the subject of the construction of sentences.

German literary critics and students seem never to tire of the consideration of Byron. Right on the heels of Widdigen's treatise on the influence of the English poet on Continental literature comes Richard Ackermann's "Lord Byron," published by Winter, (Heidelberg.)

A catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the library of the University of Leipsic has been prepared by Theodor Aufrecht and issued by Harassowitz of Leipsic. It constitutes a volume of over 500 pages. A biography of the poet Uhland from the pen of Max Mendheim has been added to the series of "Dichterbiographien," published by Reclam, (Leipsic.)

The publication of the second edition of W. Pfeffer's "Pflanzenphysiologie," issued from the press of Engelmann, (Leipsic,) has proceeded to the first half of the second volume. The same publisher has issued the address delivered by Prof. Wilhelm Wundt on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustav Theodor Fechner, who was one of the founders of the science of psycho-physics, and died about fourteen years ago.

Another Napoleonic biography! The work by Julius von Pflugk-Harttung, aided by five collaborators, viz.: Bardeleben, August Klein, Lettow-Vorbeck, Du Moulin-Eckart, and Stengel, has been published by Spaeth (Berlin.) It is a formidable quarto volume of nearly 600 pages, but contributes little of novelty to the vast and extensive Napoleon literature. Its many beautiful illustrations, however, afford some fairly reasonable pretext for its existence.

If it cannot be maintained that either our poets or our philosophers have indelibly set the seal of their influence on German literature, at least our humorists can claim that distinction. In Heinich Pfitzner's grotesque burlesque of American religious conditions, "Die Prüfungen der Baptisten zu Littleville," published by Bruno, (Minden,) he demonstrates that he has caught the real spirit of American humor.

The tittle-tattle of theatrical and dramatic persiflage has received a unique addition in the form of Oskar Blumenthal's "Federkrieg," issued by Steinitz (Berlin.) This little volume of poetical chatter has many a bright bit of humor and epigram, such as one finds in its author's farces.

The German Bureau of International Bibliography of the Natural Sciences (Berlin) will issue, at the instance and under the auspices of the Imperial Department of the Interior, a "Wochenbibliographie der deutschen Naturwissenschaftlichen Literatur," to be published by Gustav Fischer in Jena. It is intended that this weekly bibliography shall include not only all separate publications and contributions to the professedly scientific periodicals, but also articles in periodicals not specifically devoted to science.

The great work by K. A. Schmid on the "Geschichte der Erziehung vom Anfang an bis auf unsere Zeit," has been brought nearer its completion by the publication of the first part of the fifth volume, from the press of Cotta, (Stuttgart.)

The first part of Adolf Wagner's "Beiträge zu einer Empiriokritischen Grundlegung der Biologie" has been published by the Gebrüder Borntråger, (Leipsic.)

Edwin Bormann (Leipsic) will publish in the Fall, on his own account, "Die Kunst des Pseudonyms." The title is on its face extremely seductive to book-lovers, and so, too, are some of the earlier chapter headings, such as The classical age of the Pseudonym, the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; What were the relations of the humorists and satirists of that age to the pseudonym, Rabelais, Fischart, Heinrich Julius von Braunschweig, Logau, Grimmelshausen, Voltaire; How did the authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries form their pseudonyms? But the next chapter heading begins to assume an ominous shape: What was the relation of the [illegible]

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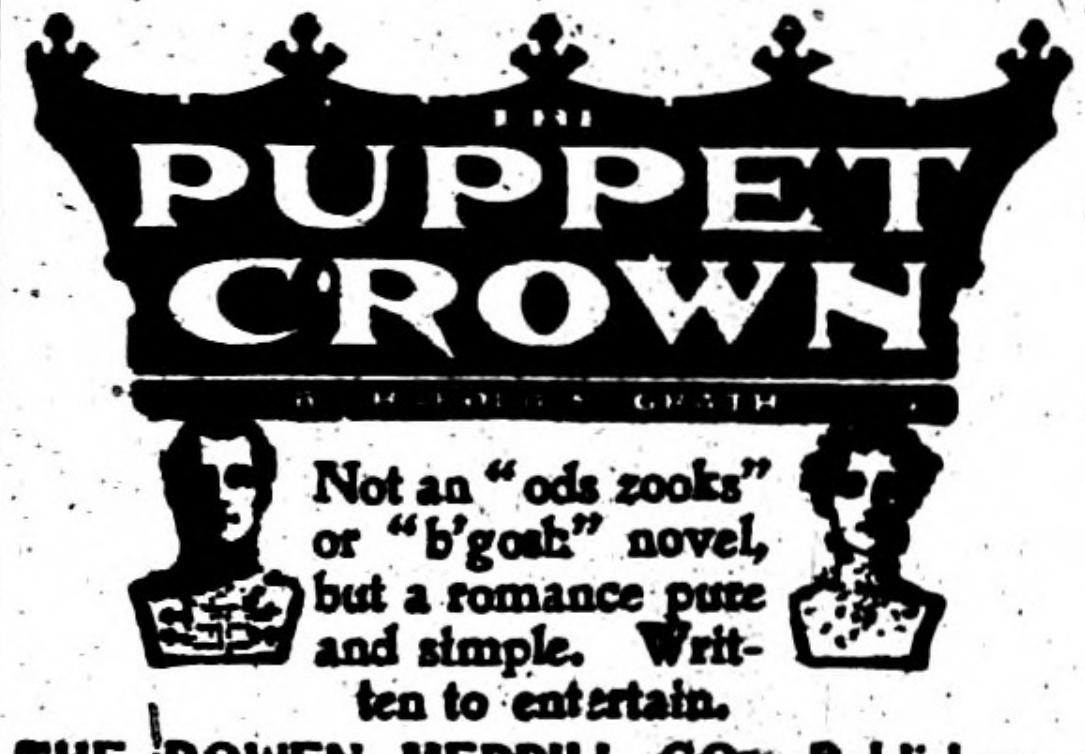

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and Kleist; the second, which appeared in 1899 and has reached a sixth edition, treated of Shakespeare, and the third, published in 1900, considered Grillparzer, Hebbel, Ludwig, Gutzkow, and Laube, and had an appendix on the development of the German drama to the present time.

The twenty-fifth edition of A. F. C. Vilmar's "Geschichte der deutschen Nationalliteratur," published by Elwert, (Marburg,) has been provided with a continuation by Adolf Stern, which carries the history down from the death of Goethe to the present time.

A series that is reminiscent of the "Poems of Places" edited by our own Longfellow, is the "Heimatsklänge aus deutschen Gauen," edited by Oskar Dänhardt, and published by Teubner, (Leipsic,) although the German work is devoted exclusively to Germany, and includes stories as well as poems. The first volume, which was issued last Demember, "Aus Marsch und Heide," is illustrative of Lower Germany, as the volume which has just appeared, "Aus Hochland und Schneegebirg," is of Upper Germany. "Aus Rebenflur und Waldesgrund," treating of Middle Germany, will be published in October.

Among the recent volumes of Engelhorn's Allgemeine Romanbibliothek are translations of "Soldiers of Fortune," by Richard Harding Davis and "Naulahka," by Kipling and Balastier.

The first half volume of Rudolf von Gottschall's "Die deutsche Nationalliteratur des Neunzehntenj ahrhunderts," published by Trewendt, (Breslau,) has reached its seventh edition. The work will be completed in eight half volumes, and will deal particularly with the "Young Germany" epoch, its poets and its philosophers, including, of course, Nietzsche. On the latter eccentric genius there has appeared in book form the "Vorträge über Nietzsche," by Ernst Horneffer, published by Wunder, (Göttingen,) being three addresses delivered by the author at the Nietzsche-Archiv, at Weimar, under the titles, "Der Philosoph und Prophet," "Der Uebermensch," and "Die Umwertung aller Werte."

W. Walloth, one of the German naturalists, has produced a new novel, "Ein Sonderling," the scene of which is laid in Italy at the time of the Renaissance. It is published by Lotus, (Leipsic.)

To the series edited by R. Lothar under the general title of "Dichter und Darsteller," and published by Seemann, (Leipsic,) there has been added a volume (the sixth) on L. N. Tolstoi, by Eugen Zabel.

The impetus given to the study of the Midrashic branch of Hebrew literature by Wuensché and Wiener is illustrated by the publication of "Das Buch Ruth in der Midrasch Litteratur," by D. Hartmann, published by Kaufmann, (Frankfort.) It will be welcomed by those who are interested in Biblical exegesis and homiletics particularly, as well as by those generally who devote themselves to the study of Jewish learning.

A new German poetical anthology, "Die Deutsche Lyrik des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts," edited by Theodor von Sosnosky, has been published by Cotta, (Stuttgart.) [illegible]

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES'S new novel, announced by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is entitled "The Serious Wooing: A Heart's History." In it are set forth the evils of the marriage of convenience. The utter unscrupulousness of the modern English society woman striving to marry off her family well, and the wrongs that she will inflict for the sake of social advancement, without a qualm of conscience, are depicted with an unsparing hand. The plot of the story is simple, the movement is rapid. The text is sprinkled with epigrams, as might be expected.

⁂

"The Assassins," by H. M. Meakin, an Oxonian, will shortly be brought out by Henry Holt & Co. The author has made a special study of the period of the crusades. Plot and counter-plot, torture chambers, engines of war, castles, moats, and walled towns all cluster around the figure of the Old Man of the Mountain, his houris, and his emissaries of death.

⁂

"Songs of Nature," selected by John Burroughs, is in active preparation at the press of McClure, Phillips & Co. The fine taste of this author has already attracted considerable attention. A feature of the volume lies in the fact that the poems have been selected not only for their beauty and grace of language, but not one has been admitted that in Mr. Burroughs's opinion is not absolutely true to nature. Surely a more trusted judge could not have been found to pass upon the acc[illegible] of the natural history teachings included in the poems.

⁂

Mark Twain once wrote an article for The Century Magazine on "English as She Is Taught." It was really a review of the manuscript of a book placed in his hands. The little work seemed too funny to be true. It was true, however, being founded upon actual answers to examination questions asked in public schools. A new edition of the book, containing hundreds of these answers in many branches of study, and with Mark Twain's article as an introduction, is about to be issued by the Century Company.

⁂

Doubleday, Page & Co. publish this week "The Bears of Blue River," being some real bear stories, by Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower"; "The Backwoodsman," by H. A. Stanley, an author who has recently come to public notice as a present-day representative of the all but neglected school of Cooper; "The Black Tortoise," being a detective story by a writer under the pseudonym of "Frederick Viller,' who in reality is C. Sparre, a man of high official position in a European Government; and "How to Make Baskets," by Mary White, which deals with everything, from a work-basket to a wicker-chair, for the piazza.

⁂

"Old Indian Legends," by Zitkala-Sa, with illustrations by Angel De Cora, is ready from the press of Ginn & Co. The author has endeavored to present the life of her race from the Indian point of view, bringing together the most treasured relics that her own ancestors have and clothing the stories in picturesque English. These legends are illustrated with great fidelity to nature by a talented young Indian artist.

⁂

"The Westerners," which McClure, Phillips & Co. have ready, is published in London by Archibald Constable & Co. Doubtless this is a tribute to the literary excellence of the work, for it is entirely American and Western in spirit, but with elements of excitement, pathos, and humor which give it more or less of a universal interest.

⁂

The Theatre for September is made up with proper regard for the opening of the theatrical season in New York. W. T. Price writes on "Critics and Criticism," the paper being illustrated by several portraits of New York critics, and E. Limedorfer contributes an article on "Hendrik Ibsen—the Man," with which is offered a pen sketch of the dramatist, now on his deathbed. In the same number Miss Irene Bentley, the leading woman of Francis Wilson, tells of the trials that beset stage beginners; and other features of equal interest make up a most readable magazine. The pictures include a full-page half-tone plate of Joseph Jefferson from a recent photograph taken at his country home at Buzzard's Bay. The picture bears Mr. Jefferson's autograph; there is also a full-page picture of Maude Adams. Other portraits include J. K. Hackett, in his new play, "Don Caesar's Return;" Francis Wilson, in "The Strollers;" Joseph Hart as "Foxy Grandpa;" Miss Julie Opp, Kate Hassett, Digby Bell, Marcia Van Dresser, Florence Rockwell, Sadie Martinot, Mrs. Fiske, Julius Steger, and others. The cover, printed in eight colors, shows Otis Skinner as Lanciotto in his revival of "Francesca da Rimini."

⁂

Among their books for young people Charles Scribner's Sons will include new editions of three well-known illustrated books by James Baldwin, "The Story of the Golden Age" and "The Story of Siegfried," with illustrations by Howard Pyle, and "The Story of Roland," with a series of full-page illustrations by R. B. Birch.

⁂

"Careers of Danger and Daring," by Cleveland Moffett, will be issued in October by The Century Company. The author tells what one must face who becomes a steeple jack, a deep-sea diver, a bridge builder, a pilot, a fireman, or a locomotive engineer. The stories are strikingly illustrated by Jay Hambidge and George Varian.

⁂

Mr. Henry Frowde informs us that the whole of the edition of the Oxford University Press colotype fac simile of the First Folio Shakespeare was subscribed for within six weeks of the issue of the preliminary prospectus. We understand that the volumes cannot be ready for distribution until the Autumn of 1902.

⁂

A complete pocket edition of Dickens's Works will shortly be issued jointly by [illegible] will be printed on the Oxford India paper, and will include all the additional stories and sketches which appear in the Gadshill and Authentic Editions. Upward of 600 illustrations will appear, being reproductions from the original drawings by Seymour, "Phiz," Cruikshank, Landseer, Leech, &c. At the beginning of each volume a list of the principal characters mentioned in the volume will appear.

⁂

L. C. Page & Co. are publishing this week "Captain Ravenshaw," by Robert Neilson Stephens, author of "An Enemy to the King," "Philip Winwood," &c.; "Her Washington Experiences," by Anna Farquhar, author of "Her Boston Experiences," "The Devil's Plough," &c.; "Back to the Soil," by Bradley Gilman, author of "The Drifting Island"; "My Strangest Case," by Guy Boothby, author of "Dr. Nikola," "That Beautiful White Devil"; "Jarvis of Harvard," by R. W. Kauffman, and "A Gentlewoman of the Slums," by Annie Wakeman.

⁂

"The Life of Mary I., Queen of England," by J. N. Stone, will shortly be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. "Bloody Mary's" career was not happy, nor was it of the importance usually ascribed to it. The work is the result of an immense amount of research among private papers, letters, and public records. The same house also announce that they have ready "Australasia: Old and New," by J. Gratton Grey, containing a clear account of Australian affairs, together with a description of those colonies which have not yet joined the Federation.

⁂

A new book from the pen of Charles Hemstreet, author of "Nooks and Corners of Old New York," has just come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, under the title of "The Story of Manhattan." The author has presented a series of pen pictures rather than a chronicle of events, but the vital points of the city's history are tersely retold in the form of romance. It is intended for both old and young.

⁂

"Chapters on Greek Metric," by Prof. Thomas Dwight Godell of Yale, has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The basis of discussion is our ancient authorities, both Greek and Latin, who are cited at some length.

⁂

"Middlemarch," in two volumes, is the latest addition to Doubleday, Page & Co.'s Personal Edition of George Eliot. The story, in so far as the tracing of "originals" is concerned, does not lend itself so fully as other novels to Esther Wood's personal introductions, but the photographs of real scenes in the story add charm to the author's descriptions and to the plot.

⁂

"In Oudemon," the sub-title of which is "Remembrances of an Unknown People by an Occasional Traveler," has passed into its second edition at the Grafton Press. Oudemon is an imaginary country located by the author, Dr. Henry S. Drayton, in the heart of South America. There, hemmed in by mountains from the outside world, a large community of people are supposed to have lived for more than a century.

⁂

Harper & Brothers will publish within the next few weeks "Cardigan," being a story of the early New York frontier, by Robert W. Chambers; "The Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker, and "Flood Tide," by Mrs. S. P. Greene, author of "Cape Cod Folks," and "Vesty of the Basins."

⁂

"Peter Abélard," by Joseph McCabe, author of "Twelve Years in a Monastery," is being published this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Father McCabe's work should supply a deficiency which has long been felt. Of the scholastic and literary value of the work Mr. Leslie Stephen has rendered the highest praise.

⁂

"Jack Racer," who gives his name to Henry Somerville's first novel, which McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish early this month, is a genial young man who flourishes in a country town. All Pekin, its magnates, its beaus, its belles, its "Cantata of Esther," and its politics are involved in the progress of Jack Racer's fortunes and the development of his love affairs; and the humor and kindliness and easy distinction of the flowing narrative make Pekin quite familiar.

⁂

"The Young England Library" is a series devised by George Allen of London, edited by G. A. B. Dewar, who intends to make it primarily a library of relaxation. The first volumes will appear early in October. In the books on games stress will be laid on the rightness of playing in an unselfish spirit, of striving for one's own side rather than for one's personal distinction. The volumes on naval and military achievement will deal with facts only.

⁂

"Old-Fashioned Flowers" is the title of the fourth volume in John Lane's series of Handbooks of Practical Gardening, as written by Harry Roberts. Many people will be surprised with one of Mr. Roberts's opinions. He holds that "a flower cut from its plant and placed in a vase is a scalp on the walls of a wigwam." He acknowledges that there is some excuse for cut flowers in a city house, because they carry the mind away to beautiful country surroundings, but in a rural district cut flowers are as much an abomination to him as is lumber in a garden.

⁂

"The American Church Dictionary" has been prepared for Thomas Whittaker by the Rev. William J. Miller, rector of Trinity Church, Clarksville, Tenn. In its preparation the writer apparently worked under the conviction that not only is it necessary to set forth historic facts, doctrines, terminology, customs, and traditions of the Church, but also to indicate the spirit of the Church as well—the spirit which pervades all her life, her teachings, and her customs, and which when once possessed makes churchmen conscious of having a history as well as traditions.

⁂

"My Reminiscences," by Lord Ronald [illegible] other volume carrying the "Reminiscences" down to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria. John Murray will publish the book in London, fully illustrated, in a week or two.

⁂

"Romantic Castles and Palaces, as Described by Great Writers," and profusely illustrated, will be published this month by Dodd, Mead & Co. The work further develops the idea of the author as introduced in her "Turrets, Towers and Temples" and "Great Pictures." From the great writers have been selected descriptions of the most wonderful castles and palaces, and the descriptions are accompanied by illustrations beautifully executed from photographs. "Love in Literature and Art," by the same author, is also announced this month. This is a collection from the great dramatists and novelists of scenes, avowals, and moods of love, and the varieties of expression as betrayed by Pyramus and Thisbe, Antony and Cleopatra, Venus and Adonis, Cupid and Psyche, Hercules and Omphale, Paola and Francesca, &c.

⁂

"Naples, Past and Present," by Arthur H. Norway, is a new work by the author of "Highways and Byways in Devon and Cornwall," which Frederick A. Stokes is about to publish. Mr. Norway has taken up the world of thought and knowledge untouched by the popular works on this subject, and has taken care not to repeat the information given in them. Pompeii, Carpi, and other neighboring places are included in the work. The pictures are photogravures and half-tone engravings.

⁂

"Memoirs and Letters of Sir James Paget," by his eldest son, Stephen Paget, of which mention has already been made in these columns, is one of the more important biographical works on Longmans, Green & Co.'s list. There are, too, F. H. Skrine's Life of Sir William Wilson Hunter; the late Dr. Creighton's biography of Sir George Grey, who died in 1882; "Edward Bowen: A Memoir," by the Rev. the Hon. W. E. Bowen, and Miss C. Fell Smith's "Life of Mary Rich, Countess of Warwick." The last named volume is based on a large mass of hitherto unpublished autobiographical material. Mary Rich, who died in 1678, made a romantic match with the fourth Earl of Warwick. She was a friend of the Duchess of York, Lord Clarendon, Bishop Burnet, and other prominent persons, and her house became a rallying point for the Puritan clergy of the time.

⁂

"Student Life and Customs," by Henry D. Sheldon, of the University of Oregon, is about to come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. It describes fully student societies and their work, covering not only the history of the social and fraternal relations of students, but the whole pedagogy of the subject—athletics, recreations, culture, and general intercourse. About the same time will also be issued "An Ideal School," by Preston W. Search, which concerns a theoretical institution for the new education.

⁂

"Lord Macaulay," by D. H. Macgregor, scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, being the members' prize essay for 1900, is being published by the Macmillan Company; also "The Sonnets of William Shakespeare," with decorated borders and initial letters by Christopher Dean.

⁂

"The Stars," being a study of the structure of the universe, by Prof. Simon Newcomb, foreign associate of the Institute of France, will be published this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author deals with his subject in a popular way, yet with a thoroughness that makes the volume a standard scientific work. Here will be found set down all the latest achievements of astronomical research to the fixed stars.

⁂

"Poems of Power" is a new volume from the pen of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, which will be issued this Fall by the W. B. Conkey Company of Hammond, Ind. In a prefatory note the author says: "The final word in the title of the volume refers to the divine power in every human being, the recognition of which is the secret of all success and happiness. It is this idea which many of the verses endeavor to illustrate." The book will contain Mrs. Wilcox's very latest productions.

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## Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The latest arrival among the publishers of Philadelphia, Mr. Drexel Biddle, includes in his Fall publications a book which is enough out of the ordinary for one safely to recommend it to all young persons from seven to seventy. In outward and visible form it is attractively bound, well printed, and engagingly illustrated—Mr. George R. Brill being the man to thank for the latter item. In inward and whimsical grace it is as genuinely amusing a book as even a jaded critic, who has come to shun alleged humor as he would a Jersey mosquito, could ask. Charles M. Snyder is the name of the author; "Runaway Robinson" is the name of the book.

The book purports to be the true story of Robinson Crusoe, but it is by no means a travesty on that immortal work. It is no less than the manuscript written by the original Robinson himself, who was employed by Defoe to go to sea and furnish the enterprising author with material for a story. He met so many surprising adventures, however, in conjunction with his companion, a talking chimpanzee answering to the name of O'Toole, and employing a remarkable brogue, and a wondrously voluble parrot, that Defoe refused to credit them and sat down to compose "Robinson Crusoe" out of his own unaided imagination. The real Robinson has a deep scorn for the story as published, accuses the author of a lack of invention and literary jealousy, and attributes the introduction of Man Friday to the account of O'Toole contained in his own memoranda.

The Press of this city has been unusually successful in its serial fiction of late. It published not only this "Runaway Robinson"—a story, by the by, unusually well adapted to such form of issue—but also [illegible] be one of the "best sellers" on the lists of the Longmans. At present it is doling out "Graustark."

Philadelphia's Fall publications are to include several reprints usually spoken of as "worthy books and worthily reissued." Perhaps the most interesting to most general readers will be the American issue of a new edition of W. Harrison Ainsworth, whose gloriously entertaining and charmingly unauthentic stories have too long been attainable only in very cheap and unsightly English importations or in the Tauchnitz series. Gibbings & Co. of London announce an "adequate" edition of twenty of Mr. Ainsworth's best—"Old St. Paul's," "Jack Sheppard," "Tower of London," "Court of St. James," "Windsor Castle," &c.—illustrated, printed from new plates, and attractively bound. The American publishers are J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The same house will also handle the new "Portrait Edition" of George Eliot, issued by the Blackwoods of Edinburgh, and the "Lives of the English Saints," of the late Cardinal Newman. Both are to be put out in very handsome form; the Newman in six volumes, at $12, and the Eliot in twelve volumes, at $30. The latter set will be sold by subscription only, one volume appearing a month, beginning with October.

An interesting item in the Fall list of Henry T. Coates is the republication of Catharine Crowe's "Night-Side of Nature." Every one whose interest has been awakened in the psychical nature of man, and to whom such things as dreams, presentments, or second sight mean more than mere superstitions, knows this book as a veritable classic. It appeared fifty-three years ago, the first volume of its sort. In those days experimental psychology had no existence even in name, and yet the author assumed an attitude so scientific and handled her subject so judiciously, that even then she foreshadowed with remarkable exactness many of the conclusions now reached in modern science.

Dr. T. J. Hudson, whose "Laws of Psychic Phenomena" is authoritative, adds value to this new form of "The Night-Side of Nature" with a preface. He says of the book: "It rises to the dignity, if not of a scientific production per se, at least of a repository of traditions and beliefs that are of great and real interest and importance to science. Considered merely as a collection of stories the work is far more interesting and fascinating, thrilling even, than any novel which has ever been written."

The Coates house has also republished those three novels of Elizabeth (Mrs. Richard Henry) Stoddard, which, though called by Mr. E. C. Stedman, "essentially modern and in keeping with the choicest types of recent fiction," have yet not hitherto been obtainable in sightly and uniform edition. "Two Men," "The Morgesons," and "Temple House" may not find at the hands of the fickle "general public" a wide welcome in their new dress, for the reason that that autocratic and undependable body prefers the new and untried to the old, however tested, but all good readers who admire and look for the sound and sane and stable in our literature will be glad to own and re-read three stories which have been too long neglected. One volume carries an appreciation from the pen of Mr. Stedman, which, though scholarly and pleasing, yet comes somewhat as the unnecessary bush for good wine. Another volume opens with a delightful preface from the novelist herself, telling us in a charmingly naïve way how her stories grew, Topsy-like, in spite of discouragements and set-backs, till at the last came the genial praise of "Mr. Lowell of 'The Atlantic,'" and that note from Hawthorne which ended with: "There are few books of which I take the trouble to have an opinion at all, or of which I could retain any memory so long after reading as I do of 'The Morgesons.'"

Apropos of women in literature, it may be chronicled that Agnes Repplier, 2d, is now writing for one of the Sunday papers here some nonsense verses, rather more interesting because of the name of their literary parent, than either original or unusual. Her work is somewhat of that sort in which Mistress Carolyn Wells has proved herself adept, with a Hoodish seeking after puns and a not unpleasing jingle.

Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason is another whom the country correspondent would describe as "the lady aspirant for the laurels of literature." It is to be added that her "A Lily of France," recently issued from the Griffith & Rowland Press of this city, is a story of such real merit as to entitle her quite justly to much higher praise than the country correspondent has at his command. She has written a story about the character of William the Silent, whose central theme is his love for Charlotte de Bourdon, which involves all the chief rulers and stirring events of the most stirring period in the history of the Inquisition, and she has accomplished her work in a manner fitly described as judicious and masterly—and surely entertaining.

Writing in the current issue of The Ladies' Home Journal, Mr. Bok says: "There are certain fundamental books upon which any profitable reading should be based. I mean the Bible, Shakespeare, a good dictionary, an encyclopaedia, and Roget's 'Thesaurus.' These are compelling, and all intelligent reading must be based upon these works in the order named." Which is interesting comment in more ways than one, and also somewhat suggestive of the spotless Rollo and his omniscient Uncle George.

Speaking of which reminds one that the best story printed by the progressive Saturday Evening Post these many moons past is William Allen White's account of the opening of the new lands at Lawton. It is not only that the subject was timely, but that no better man could have been sent to "cover the assignment."

The same publication now announces for early appearance a paper by Lord Balfour, Rector of the University of Edinburgh, on Mr. Carnegie's gift to Scotland. In so far as the Lord of Balfour and Burleigh is one of the Trustees of the steel king's lately given millions, his paper may be said to be of at least semi-official significance.

# TWO LETTERS.

## Stedman's "American Anthology" Not Approved by This Writer.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

I am among the constant readers of your paper. It comes to me every week as "a cordial," if I may use the favorite phrase of the historian Gibbon in acknowledging the receipt of a welcome letter from a friend. The reviews of new books are fair in spirit and stimulating, and your liberality in admitting courteous criticism of such books is one of the best features of your paper. Your brief editorial on "American Anthologies" in the last issue opens the way for me to write what I have intended for some weeks to write.

I am among those of your readers who purchased Knowles's "Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics" and Stedman's "American Anthology," and both books are on my library shelves. I bought them because I am a lover of poetry. Of the two books the former is in my judgment the better, so far as it goes. I found Mr. Stedman's book disappointing. Yet it has generally received extremely laudatory reviews in such of our American literary papers as I have read.

All recognize the deservedly honorable position which Mr. Stedman holds as a poet and a critic. I own and value highly his "Nature and Elements of Poetry," a collection of his lectures delivered at Johns Hopkins University. Those lectures are distinguished by fine taste, critical judgment, and a true grasp of his subject. They should be studied by every student of poetry.

If I understand what an "anthology" means, it is a collection of beautiful poems or of passages from poems; not trash, doggerel, or imitations. An "American Anthology" should mean a collection of the best, most enduring, most artistic, and noblest expressions of our National poetry, in which, unfortunately, there is no embarrassment of riches. The volume of American poems, which have—to use Matthew Arnold's term—high and rare excellence, is not so large that it could not have been easily compressed into a collection much smaller than Mr. Stedman's.

His compilation errs in two directions; by exclusion and by inclusion. Too much poor stuff—some of it waterish and servile imitation, principally of Kipling and Whitman—has been admitted; poems which will have only an ephemeral life. They must have found a lodgment in Mr. Stedman's anthology by reason of his desire to compliment their authors ex gratia. A reader fifty years hence, who consults it as I now do Mr. R. W. Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America"—a book for its day of far greater merit than that of either Mr. Stedman or Mr. Knowles—will wonder that such tinsel could ever have passed as current coin. Whatever of permanence it may have will come not from its merit, as an expression of "the vision and the faculty divine," but because Mr. Stedman has garnered it as wheat instead of winnowing it out as chaff.

But what shall we say of an "American Anthology," in which some of the noblest poems in American literature are ignored, some of which are types of the finest thought our country has developed? Why is D. A. Wasson, one of the subtlest thinkers we have had, and the author of several noble poems, not even mentioned? Wasson's work was uneven, but at times he rose to a noble height. Few American poets have sung in a higher strain than he in his great lyric, "All's Well." What more beautiful line can be found in our poetry than that with which he closes this glorious poem, which is as fine in thought as in expression?

"As morning drinks the morning star."

The absence of such a lyrical poem, written in the heat of the transcendental phase of American thought, impoverishes any anthology. There can be no excuse for its omission. Another beautiful poem which I looked for in vain is Dwight's "Rest," one of such delicate texture, that to this day it is commonly attributed to the great Goethe. It has been quoted over and over again by our best writers and preachers, and yet has no home in this anthology. Why should we have only one stanza of C. P. Cranch's poem, "Thought is deeper than all speech?" I have thought the second stanza very fine.

We are spirits clad in veils;
Man by man was never seen;
All our deep communing fails
To remove the shadowy screen.

Unless the world is to accept Haeckel's theory of "the law of substance," and become drenched in a cold bath of materialism, the beautiful thought of this poem, dressed in a poetic form fully as beautiful, should never be absent from any collection of flowers of poesy. Why should T. B. Reed's stirring war poem, "Sheridan's Ride," have been left out; a fortiori in a collection which is supposed to incorporate the poetry of the era of our civil war? Of course it is not of high merit; but it has had and has a great popularity, and is superior to many poems of its class that were admitted.

And so we might go on. In fact, my experience with this anthology and those labeled with the names of Emerson, Bryant, Whittier, and other poets, has led me to doubt whether a poet can really make a discriminating selection from the works of other poets. Emerson's "Parnassus" is the best I have seen; but even that is disproportionate and unsatisfactory, al- [illegible] All of us have our standards of excellence and taste. Possibly the uncreative mind can hold the balance more justly than the exalted mind of the creative poet. Saint-Beuve, Amiel, Hazlett, and Whipple did not know how "to build the lofty rhyme," but they had a keenness of analysis and sense of proportion that made them great critics of poetry as well as of prose. Even that literary autocrat, Dr. Johnson—clarum et commemorabile nomen—made egregious work in judging the greatest poets of our language, Shakespeare and Milton.

Of Knowles's "American Songs and Lyrics" I can add little to your criticism. As you have indicated, the book is disfigured by the admission of some trash. But we must remember that it is narrow in limit and was not intended to sweep the compass of American poetry. I remember that on my first reading of the book I was delighted to find in the notes an appreciation of Edgar Allan Poe, "as the greatest master of musical quality in verse whom America has produced." Mr. Knowles is right in this. Poe will yet come to his own. He has fared hard; was his own worst enemy. But I am not the only student of American poetry who regards his contribution as the most valuable element in it. The dirge "Nevermore" will not be sung to his fame while men continue to read "The Raven," "Israfel," "Annabel Lee," and "The Haunted Palace."

By the way, how many of the American literati, who felt that Poe had been unappreciative of their genius, have survived "in the dark backward and abysm of time"? He was hounded for pricking the vanity of some contemporaneous writers and shattering the "insubstantial pageant" of their fame; he was accused of malevolence and jealousy, and yet all know now that he erred only on the side of overindulgence. He often failed, as all poets seem to do, in the just equation of the work of other poets—but few of his adverse judgments have been reversed.

So, what is wanted is a satisfactory American Anthology. It must be largely a work of love. It must come from some one, not necessarily a poet, who is a lover and student of poetry in its best form; from one who is familiar with the finer thought of the American people and with their history. He must be in sympathy with their deepest and holiest aspirations, which have found voice in the highest of all arts. Our country has not had a Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley, Browning, or Tennyson, but it has had a Longfellow, Lowell, Bryant, Poe, Whittier, Dickinson, and Whitman. It has also has many a humbler poet;

Whose songs gushed from his heart,
As showers from the clouds of Summer
Or tears from the eyelids start.

Who through long days of labor,
And nights devoid of ease,
Still heard in his soul the music
Of wonderful melodies.

It is from these humbler poets that the literary art of our country is to be mostly illustrated. Their poems "smell more of the soil."

Since literature became a well-paid profession, the tendency among authors is to overproductiveness. Their art becomes a pot-boiler. Hence the compiler must use the nicest discrimination. He must distinguish the inspired from the machine-made rhyme. His ear must catch the music of the heart gushing into verse and detect the creak of the pump-handle.

Such an anthology would require years of study; not only on the sunny uplands, but in the shy forest openings and shady coverts where the poetic art often lurks in quiet beauty.

Who will give it to us? It need not be impressed with any magni nominis unbra. The one who does this work well will do for America what has never yet been done for Great Britain, for if there be any satisfactory anthology of British poetry, I never have succeeded in finding it. The best is the charming little work by Palgrave; but this is the merest leak from the great reservoir of the poetry of our language in its ancestral home. Will it come soon, or must we wait, to feed on a faint hope, inani pascere spe?

MILTON REED.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 26, 1901.

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## Objections to the Form and Print.

*To The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Your editorial remarks in your issue of Aug. 24, under the above caption, probably seem more apropos to me because they touch exactly the points I have thought much upon and talked much about—the desirability of an American anthology printed as a good book for permanent use should be printed, and of a convenient size. I object to Mr. Stedman's excellent anthology because it is too large and too heavy, but chiefly because it has two columns of type matter to the page—a barbarous typographical custom, which cannot too speedily be relegated to the past and forgotten, as so many of the works afflicted with it have already been forgotten. I cannot understand why this two-column page is retained by a publishing house notable for its good books, artistically, typographically, and mechanically. Its Cambridge edition of the poets is not found upon my book shelves just because of the two-column pages, and I know of several other libraries in which it is not found. This clumsy page is an unnecessary device to limit the size of the volume, or to compress several volumes into one.

The same object may be more agreeably attained through the [illegible] T. Quiller-Couch, with thoroughly admirable results. This book—"The Oxford Book of English Verse"—may well serve as a model for a new edition of Stedman's anthology of American poetry, to the end that an edition agreeable to book lovers may be produced. Although it has 1,804 pages, it is a pocketable book, being but 6⅞ inches by 4½ inches in size and only seven-eighths of an inch thick. The edition of this book, printed from the same plates upon ordinary book paper, is more than twice as thick. (As I do not have it at hand, I am not able to give its exact dimensions.) It is too bulky for easy handling, and must discourage the prospective purchaser who is also a lover of the book physical. The edition on India paper is, however, a gem in bookmaking. The type is ten-point, (long primer,) leaded, and is properly spaced. The pages are perfectly proportioned, though the uneven and excessive side margins incidental to poetical works make them appear too long, but this apparent effect exaggerates the margins enough to permit of the use of smaller leaves without giving the impression of niggardly margins more than occasionally, as when dealing with Wordsworth, for example, or Browning or Shakespeare.

The examples of the type line not being adequate for the poetical line, and consequently that painful and inartistic thing, a "turned" line, are of rare occurrence. I would like to continue to catalogue the excellencies of this beautiful book, but I only intended to draw attention to it to suggest the use of similar paper for an American anthology that should be also a good book artistically. How sinful it is to entomb the choicest examples of American poetry in a book so unworthy; that so grossly violates or ignores the canons of typographical and general art as to make it non grata to the littérateur who is likewise a book lover, who belongs to the class most concerned to purchase it.

If Mr. Frowde controls the use of this particular India paper, as I seem to remember having heard, we have paper makers equal to any attempt, and with a record of performance along mercantile lines at least excelling all the others in the world. If the Oxford India paper is not available to American publishers, let them demand its equivalent from the paper makers, and then let us have some books printed upon it—but first of all let us have Stedman's anthology revised and so printed.

GEORGE FRENCH.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

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## Stories of Convent Life.*

It is a far cry from the City Room to the Convent, but Miss Jordan's voice seems to have penetrated the distance, and we have, as the fourth volume of the dainty Portrait Collection of Short Stories, her "Tales of the Cloister." She has effectively left the grime and dirt of the newspaper office behind her, the bustle and excitement, and the thousand incidents that go to make up the newspaper world seem to have been forgotten, and she leads her readers in the quiet gardens of a Western convent, beneath the branching trees, beside the cool, softly murmuring fountain heavy with the perfume of the honeysuckle and the jasmine, and there tells them the romances and the tragedies of the lives of the quiet nuns—romance and tragedy for all their severance from worldly ties.

Pretty and dainty as the tales are, they still can scarcely merit the name of stories, bearing about the same relation to the story as the delicate pencil sketch to the finished drawing.

All of the ten sketches collected in the volume have, from time to time, appeared in print in other magazines, "The Surrender of Sister Philomene" being in the present number of Harper's Monthly. "The Girl Who Was" is perhaps the strongest tale in the book, showing, as it does, the far-reaching influence of the convent upon a woman's whole life, bringing her back from out a world of frivolity and sin to die once more "at home." In the "Surrender of Sister Philomene" we have the stern and quiet nun, severely doing her duty as she sees it, finally transformed into a gentle and tender woman by a chit of a baby two years old, with yellow hair and six absurdly small teeth. "From Out of the Old Life" is the story of a nun who learned, too late, the lesson of love, and "Under the Black Pall" depicts the anguish of a woman's soul, who finds at the last hour that her heart is not in the cloister.

The book is prettily illustrated by A. J. Keller. That Miss Jordan knows and loves the convent is testified by the care with which she has written these stories dedicated to "Sister Clare."

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"The Orloffs" will be the title of the collection of short stories by Maxime Gorky, which G. P. Putnam's Sons are to publish this Fall. The translator, Mrs. Montefiore, works directly from the Russian, and the translation is believed to bear evidence of her thorough sympathy with the Russian author's work. Mr. Heinemann, who will publish the English edition of the volume, arranged for the translation several months ago, previous to the present widespread American interest in Gorky.

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"A Daughter of [illegible]" [illegible]

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## LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

**WILLIAM L. ALDEN.**

LONDON, Aug. 20.—There is evidently a growing conviction among English critics that the American book boom is a purely commercial affair, and should be credited to the enterprise of American tradesmen, rather than to the genius of American authors. During the last year or two a number of American novels have been republished here, with the announcement that they have sold to the extent of several hundred thousand copies each in America. The British public has thus been induced to buy them, and it is easy to see that the result has been, as a rule, disappointment. Now and then some one of these extensively advertised books has become popular here, as in the case of "David Harum," but as to most of them the wonder has been why they have sold so largely in America.

It does not follow, as most of the critics have affirmed, that the extraordinary sales of certain American novels have been due purely to skillful advertising. It should be remembered that a large proportion of them are purely American in their subjects and appeal to the spirit of American patriotism, which of late years seems to have grown in intensity. Of course this does not appeal to English readers. The American Revolution, the civil war, and the skirmish with Spain are naturally of intense interest to Americans, whereas to the average English reader they are of less interest than any of half a dozen little wars waged by England in India, Africa, or New Zealand. Then, again, while Englishmen have a keen appreciation of true American humor, they have naturally little interest in American character, and the novel that is popular in America, because it contains faithful studies of New England or Western characters does not attract English readers. Doubtless some of the recent great book booms in America have been due to other causes than the intrinsic merit of the books, but it is not safe to assume that, because an American novel sells to an enormous extent, the credit belongs wholly to the publisher. "David Harum" sold here simply because it was readable and its humor appealed as forcibly to the Englishman as it did to the American. On the other hand, an American historical novel, which also sold largely in America, meets with little favor here, for the reason that it deals with matters that are of no interest except to an American. It is unsafe for an American author to assume that because his book has been immensely popular at home it will be equally popular here. Let him ask himself if it appeals chiefly to American patriotism. If it does, the chances are that it will not greatly interest the British public.

⁂

The death of Signor Crispi will naturally awaken interest in his memoirs. These were completed some time ago, but owing to their length and the cost of production no Italian publisher ventured to print them. In Italy the author usually pays for the production of his book, and Crispi, who died in poverty, had no money to spend in book publishing. The memoirs will fill twelve volumes, but in spite of their length they must contain a great deal that is unique and valuable. Crispi had been more than sixty years a conspirator, a soldier, and a statesman. He knew everybody in Europe who was worth knowing, and he knew the secret history of Italian conspiracy and Italian politics as no one else knew them. There will be revelations in the memoirs which will astonish the public and will seriously change the estimate which has hitherto been put upon certain Italian statesmen. It would be difficult to even think of any modern political memoirs which could rival those of Crispi in interest and importance. Whether any publisher will have the courage to undertake the publication of them remains to be seen. I fancy that Americans as a rule do not take sufficient interest in Italian affairs to make it safe for an American publisher to undertake so large a book, and it is doubtful if the number of Englishmen who know enough of Crispi to be willing to buy his memoirs is very large. However, it is hardly probable that a work of so much importance will be suffered to remain in manuscript, though there will be a vigorous effort made on the part of Crispi's opponents to prevent the publication of memoirs which may present them in an unpleasant light. I sincerely hope that they will be printed during my lifetime, for there has been no public man within my recollection who has been so persistently and systematically lied about as has been Crispi, and I am anxious to see the liars discomfited, as they certainly will be if the memoirs are published.

⁂

Mr. C. Arthur Pearson has launched his scheme of simultaneous newspapers in all parts of the world. He announces the approaching issue of The Northern Mail, a newspaper to be published at Newcastle, in which will be reproduced, to some extent, the contents of The Express, Mr. Pearson's London daily. Mr. James Gordon Bennett had something of the same idea when he published the London and Paris editions of The New York Herald. The latter was a success, and is now the only paper published in English on the Continent which has any large sale. Of course it is no way a "European edition" of The New York Herald, inasmuch as it is a totally different paper in every respect. Mr. Pearson's Northern Mail will be much more like an edition of The Express than the Paris Herald is like an edition of The New York Herald. The matter seems of interest to me for the reason that it foreshadows a future development in the newspaper world which can hardly fail to take place. Linked newspapers, as they might be called, published simultaneously in different places, but using the same telegrams, and to some extent the same general contents, could be published much more cheaply than could the same number of independent newspapers, and Mr. Pearson will probably be remembered in years to come as the originator of the linked newspaper system.

⁂

Count Tolstoï is apparently much better in health than he was a few weeks ago, when his death was daily expected. Living the sort of life that he has lived since he invented the religion of hoeing potatoes, he ought to be strong enough to resist almost any attack. Some one has recorded that Tolstoï once said that he could not understand why the English thought so much of Gladstone, when they had a much greater man in the person of Ruskin. Very possibly Ruskin would have been a greater statesman than was Mr. Gladstone, but could there be a greater absurdity than to rank Ruskin as the intellectual superior of Gladstone? Doubtless Tolstoï possesses more genius than the present Czar, but perhaps the Russians will do better under Czar Nicholas than they would do under Czar Tolstoï.

⁂

Mr. Anthony Hope is several writers in one. He can write the novel of adventure in a way that puts other contemporary story tellers in the shade. Then, again, he can write novels of modern society as no one else can write them. I do not mean by this that I particularly admire him as the author of "The God in the Car," or of his last new book, "Tristram of Blent," for I have never been able to take very much interest in the former of the two stories, and I have found the latter somewhat dull, in spite of its cleverness. But this is only my idiosyncrasy. The public appreciates Mr. Hope as a writer of realistic novels concerning modern men and women, and doubtless they are entirely right in so doing.

"Tristram of Blent" is certainly a book that deserves to be read. It shows a wonderful insight into character, and it is full of the brilliant and subtle conversation in which Mr. Hope so easily excels his rivals. To my own taste the "Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau"—I have forgotten precisely how that entertaining person spelled himself—are much more delightful than Mr. Hope's more serious books, but then I have always preferred stories in which something happens to stories which deal in psychology. This is, of course, a low and unrefined taste, but I fancy that a good many people share it with me.

⁂

The revival of Sherlock Holmes has led to a discussion as to whether an author, having once thoroughly killed a character, has the right to bring him to life again. This is the sort of discussion that could only take place in weather hot enough to weaken the intellect. Sherlock Holmes doubtless died in the Alps, as his biographer has recorded, but that fact does not prevent the biographer from relating events in the dead man's life which took place long before he made that fatal journey to Switzerland. The question whether on the whole it was advisable for Dr. Doyle to write any more Sherlock Holmes stories is a totally different one. The answer to it must be sought in his publisher's account. As for the new story in The Strand, it promises exceedingly well. I am a little sorry to find, however, that Holmes still talks about his "methods." I doubt if he really did use that term as frequently as he is represented as doing. If he did use it every time he and Watson had a conversation together the wonder is why Watson did not kill him long before he went to Switzerland.

⁂

It looks as if there were to be an attempt to revive Samuel Richardson and his once famous "Clarissa." Paragraphs relating to Richardson are creeping into the literary newspapers, and this sort of thing seldom happens fortuitously. I suppose there are still people who can read "Clarissa," and who like it, but it does not seem as if it contained the elements of popularity in the present century. Doubtless it is a great work, and one which we all admire, provided we do not undertake to read it, but I fear that there is no great demand for a new edition at the present time.

⁂

Mr. Barry Pain has collected in a two-shilling volume some of the dialect papers which he has written in To-Day ever since its first number, under the title "De Omnibus." They are supposed to be the reflections of a London omnibus conductor, and their humor is so genuine and delightful that it ought to appeal to an American audience, in spite of the fact that the conductor writes the purest of cockney dialect. The conductor's old friends, Old Ike and Hankin, are most delightful, and the conductor's "missus," who kept her pet cat in a basket before the kitchen fire "sime as if he was the Prince of Wiles," is as true to life as is the conductor himself. I shall watch with interest the success of the book in America. If it succeeds it will show that the cockney dialect cannot conceal genuine humor from American appreciation. English readers have been able to appreciate certain American dialect stories, in spite of the strangeness of the diction, and surely Americans ought to be able to perceive the humor of Mr. Pain's cockney conductor. Besides, reading the book will be equivalent to a complete education in cockney dialect.

W. L. ALDEN.

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## Reprints of the Second, Third, and Fourth Folios.

P. A. Daniel, who edited in the Dr. Furnivall series of fac simile Shakespeare quartos the plays of "Merry Wives," "Richard III.," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Richard II.," and "King Lear," has written to The London Athenaeum suggesting accurate reprints of the Second, Third, and Fourth Folio editions of Shakespeare's plays. He points out that this would be a great boon to Shakespearean scholars. Of reprints of the First Folio of 1623 we have had four—Wright's, of 1807; Booth's, 1861-64; Staunton's, 1854-65; and Halliwell's, 1876—and another, edited by Sidney Lee, is soon coming from the Oxford Press.

The collation of the three lesser folios as given by Lowndes is not always to be trusted, though it is true that many errors were corrected as the latter part of the edition was being printed. An accurate reprint of the Second Folio is badly needed, on account of the variations existing in different copies. Mr. Daniel states that Lowndes's collation of the section of this folio, comprising "Henry V." to "Henry VIII.," Pp. 69-232, agrees with his own copy; i. e., Pages 94, 95, 164, and 209 being misprinted 49, 59, 194, and 120. In Edward Hartley's copy it seems that Page 164 is correctly printed. Mr. Daniel's copy has another misprint, not noted by Lowndes—Page 136 is misprinted 135. If a reprint is made of the Second Folio it might be well to use the Earl of Orford's copy, in the original calf, measuring 13¾ by 9¼ inches, and justly called the largest and finest known. This sold in 1895 for £540, which the elder Quaritch called a "fantastic price," though it would undoubtedly be exceeded to-day.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEPT. 1 - SEPT. 30

1901

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ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 1965
16 - 1

"All the Ne[illegible]
That's Fit t[illegible]

# [illegible]he New York Tim[illegible]

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

[illegible]EATHER. [illegible]ers:

VOL. [illegible]RK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.—Sixteen Pages and Magazi[illegible] C[illegible]TS.

## WHAT LONDON[illegible] TALKING AB[illegible]

### French Pa[illegible]x of the Czar's Welcome [illegible] Turkish Policy.

### [illegible]EN PICTU[illegible]ES OF KRUEGER

[illegible]lief that [illegible] Salisbury Will Retire [illegible]ore Long.

[illegible]ttle Chan[illegible] the Number of Irish M. P.'s Be[illegible] Cut Down—Mr. Redmon[illegible]oming Visit and [illegible] Irish Fund.

[illegible]cial Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Au[illegible] 31.—France is preparing to welcome [illegible]he Czar with one hand [illegible] with the [illegible]er is threatening dire [illegible]ishment to T[illegible]rkey, where many sup[illegible]e, that no[illegible] is instigation [illegible] the subject [illegible]xt to the [illegible] the Walde[illegible] [illegible]ciles these [illegible]ity for me[illegible] [illegible]ctly what the [illegible] The printed [illegible] the beginning [illegible] ditions and [illegible] habits of procra[illegible] of money are [illegible] and probably [illegible] Constans, [illegible] Constan[illegible] it is, at [illegible] [illegible]nial of an [illegible] [illegible]porter in Vie[illegible] [illegible]e said tha[illegible] explicit [illegible]

[illegible] affair [illegible] of slight [illegible]er "[illegible] [illegible]stern [illegible] [illegible]ich is [illegible] an ha[illegible] [illegible]s the [illegible]

[illegible] The Salis[illegible] interest. [illegible]d whether Balfour or the [illegible] becomes the ac[illegible] is likely to matter [illegible] a pleasant off-season [illegible] and Conservative dis[illegible]

[illegible] is well known that the P[illegible]ister is failing last; some of hi[illegible] speeches read well, but they co[illegible] be followed as he delivered th[illegible] suffers from lapses of mem[illegible]o[illegible] said that he will retire with a [illegible]n, probably after the corona[illegible]ti[illegible]

[illegible]e bye-election in Andover this w[illegible]ll a vacancy in the House of C[illegible] caused by the death of the [illegible] W. W. B. Beach, the father o[illegible]use, gave great satisfaction to t[illegible]ervatives, who elected their [illegible] to the Liberals, who polled an [illegible]nly large vote in a Conserva[illegible]ict. Little is known of Beckett [illegible]he successful candidate, but he [illegible] the pairs of brothers in the [illegible]om an unlucky thirteen to four[illegible] comes of good stock.

⁂

[illegible] the deta[illegible] secret, [illegible] [illegible]sts and [illegible] It is now [illegible] Socialis[illegible] [illegible]ously t[illegible] the sat[illegible] [illegible]irades w[illegible] [illegible]eciatory [illegible]ts.

[illegible]e rumor [illegible]he Czar and perhaps [illegible]eror Wi[illegible] are about to inter[illegible]e in the Bo[illegible]r gets into print once [illegible] while in [illegible] season like this, and [illegible]re are alwa[illegible]e Englishmen whose [illegible]tled distrus[illegible]e Imperial Advocate [illegible] Peace help[illegible]m to accept such as [illegible]pel truth; [illegible]here is not a scrap of [illegible]ence to sh[illegible]at any such interfer[illegible] which c[illegible] do no possible good, [illegible]ntemplate[illegible]

### SOUTH [illegible]ICAN ASPECT.

[illegible]h report[illegible] the renewed invasion [illegible]pe Colon[illegible] week ends with the [illegible]s, as it s[illegible], with the Boers, but [illegible]bly the [illegible] news will be that the [illegible]on has [illegible] checked, and that [illegible] Boer com[illegible]ndoes have been cap[illegible] [illegible] end the war, which [illegible] more feasible [illegible] of declaring [illegible]res and foals [illegible]ld horse[illegible]frica and cap[illegible]l the ho[illegible] and geldings for Eng[illegible]se. This [illegible]s easy on paper, but [illegible] likely to be seriously regarded. [illegible]n [illegible]d here, and his com[illegible] K[illegible]chener's proclamation [illegible]ed, but nine Englis[illegible] [illegible]ten believe that [illegible]he work an[illegible] [illegible] over.

## [illegible]L SAMPSON A VERY FEEBLE MAN

### His Physician Says He Cannot Attend Court of Inquiry.

### HE IS NOT ABLE TO WALK

Secretary Hay and Postmaster General Smith Visit Him and Express Alarm at His Condition.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Lake Sunapee says that Admiral Sampson will not be able to appear before the Schley court as a witness. The dispatch states that one who saw Sampson in the Charlestown Navy Yard several months ago would never know the Admiral to be the same man now. Even then he was said to be far from well, but he walked with a firm step, his color was fairly good, and there was a bright look in the eye.

The change in his condition is palpable. He cannot move even the shortest distance without assistance. Mrs. Sampson is invariably at his side, and seems to anticipate his slightest wishes. He acts like one who has not the slightest interest in life. He is said to be unable to walk any distance, and his eye lacks lustre, while his face is pallid.

[illegible] surround him [illegible]hat his con[illegible] those who [illegible] inquire for [illegible]ply: "The [illegible]ng, but he [illegible] reports re[illegible]l Sampson [illegible] the Ports[illegible]e company [illegible] made his [illegible] The con[illegible] Schley was [illegible]he popular [illegible]ted toward [illegible] was sum[illegible] was com[illegible] physician [illegible]roper that [illegible] summoned. [illegible]eplied: [illegible]roprie[illegible] [illegible] felt, [illegible]al Samp[illegible]ss at the [illegible], it is ex[illegible]ng before

### [illegible]E [illegible]WISON.

[illegible]e Taken [illegible]urt

[illegible]her con[illegible] Admiral [illegible] Hackett [illegible]otable to [illegible] Schley than it was on first perusal. It is interpreted by them not only as an admission that he held an opinion adverse to Rear Admiral Schley before the controversy arose about Santiago, but is also said to support evidence obtained by personal investigation at Boston of later expressions by Howison that would make it unwise to consent to making him a judge in the Schley case.

Just how the challenge by counsel will be made is not yet stated, but the intimation is that if it is necessary to support the challenge of Howison by proof the counsel for Schley will insist upon doing so with testimony and argument. This is taken as promising a delay before the testimony under the precept can be opened.

There has been a suggestion made here by some of Rear Admiral Sampson's friends that it may be necessary for him, on account of feebleness, to ask to be permitted to submit by his counsel a statement instead of appearing to give verbal testimony. This undoubtedly will be objected to by the other side, as if Sampson is to be heard by commission, even at his New Hampshire retreat, counsel for Schley will ask that they be afforded the chance to cross-question him. No statement from him without that opportunity will be acceptable to Schley's counsel.

Judge Advocate Lemly has been in consultation for two days with Lieut. Harlow, who signed the official log of the Vixen. The object of the meetings was to enable Capt. Lemly to ascertain about what Lieut. Harlow is prepared to testify. The fact that two days or parts of two days have [illegible]n given to consideration of the evidence [illegible] to give indicates to those who have [illegible]d the case that consideration of the [illegible]he Vixen is expected to be an in[illegible] part of the case. [illegible] were made known, that going [illegible]cial report of the war lacking [illegible] of the matter found in the [illegible] Commodore Schley and by [illegible] his ship's papers. [illegible] Schley's counsel is also [illegible]ing with Lieut. Harlow [illegible] testimony he can give, [illegible] office of the Judge Advo[illegible] to see him while he was en[illegible] Capt. Lemly. Several of the [illegible] have been asked for by both the [illegible] Advocate and the counsel for [illegible]y, and double consultations will be [illegible]y.

Admiral Schley to-day acknowledged the receipt of Acting Secretary Hackett's communication, inclosing a copy of Rear Admiral Howison's letter made public yesterday.

It is very probable that, if Secretary Long reaches Washington before the court convenes, Admiral Schley's counsel will communicate with him in regard to Admiral Howison's eligibility as a member of the court of inquiry, and endeavor to settle the matter before the tribunal meets.

## WASHINGTON WHEAT CROP.

### Heaviest Yield Ever Known—Eastern Buyers Enter the Market—Efforts for Equitable Freight Rates.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 31.—Actual harvesting, which is now nearly finished, demonstrates that the wheat yield will be even greater than was expected in June and early July. The State of Washington will produce 25,000,000 bushels, while Oregon and Idaho will raise enough more to give the railroads an aggregate of not less than 35,000,000 bushels to handle during the crop year.

Whitman County alone will produce 10,000,000 bushels this year, and present expectations are that the county will give an average yield of 35 bushels of wheat and 65 bushels of oats and barley. All agree that this is the greatest average yield this State has ever known. The quality of the grain was never better.

Many stories of heavy individual yields are being told by grain buyers. Alexander Hickman, living near Pullman, had an average yield of 57 bushels of wheat from a field of 160 acres. Another farmer thrashed an average of 45 bushels per acre from 160 acres. Frederick Hungate, living near Union Flat, reports a yield of 52½ bushels per acre, machine measure, from 212 acres of Little Club wheat.

No yields of less than 35 bushels have been reported from the newly settled country along the Snake River. Of the wheat thrashed the average yield has been 40 bushels per acre. From every part of the grain belt come reports that the yield of grain is surpassing the first estimate by 10 to 20 per cent.

The grain crop of Washington will be divided about as follows between the three wheat-growing sections of the State: Walla Walla Valley, 6,000,000 bushels; Palouse district, 10,000,000 bushels; Big Bend district, 9,000,000. Besides this a number of smaller sections of the State, which have heretofore been unknown factors in the grain yield, will furnish a considerable grain tonnage.

For the first time in its history Franklin County is harvesting a wheat crop, part of which will come to Tacoma for export. Franklin County lies in almost the centre of the arid belt of the State. The county contains a population of less than 1,000, and it has long been supposed that without water for extensive irrigation enterprises its land could not be made to produce anything more than a few stunted vegetables.

A year or so ago Col. N. A. Puffer of Walla Walla County made a trip through Franklin, and became convinced that cereal production could be made a success upon the sage-brush land, which comprises almost the entire area of the county. Last [illegible] made daily, and it is believed that the vessels will arrive fast enough to carry away the grain as rapidly as it arrives at tidewater.

## SENATOR SEWELL'S ILLNESS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 31.—S[illegible]ator W. J. Sewell of New Jersey, wh[illegible] expected to arrive at his home in Cam[illegible] to-morrow or Tuesday from his Europ[illegible] trip, will come home probably no b[illegible] than when he went abroad in sear[illegible] health. Some of his friends who have [illegible] from him while in Europe are app[illegible]sive that his illness may turn out [illegible] serious. He is coming home on a[illegible] steamer in hope that the sea voyag[illegible] do him good.

As soon as the Senator arrives [illegible] York he will come to Camden in [illegible] vate car, and will go to his cot[illegible] Cape May. Senator Sewell's secre[illegible] J. Rumrille, said to-day that the [illegible] was in a very poor state of hea[illegible] that there is no cause for alarm.

It is likely that Senator Sewell [illegible] up part of his work as Preside[illegible] West Jersey and Seashore Railro[illegible]

## NEGRO WHIPPED IN MAR[illegible]

*Special to The New York T[illegible]*

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. [illegible] Sanders, a negro, was whipp[illegible] beating at the whipping post [illegible] this afternoon. The sentence [illegible] by Sheriff Bruce Seeller in [illegible] and the whipping was witne[illegible] a few persons. Sanders re[illegible] lashes, the number imposed [illegible] He displayed wonderful nerv[illegible]

After being stripped to th[illegible]ders was tied with his arms [illegible] most every blow raised a w[illegible] the last stroke fell blood w[illegible] Sanders's back. He was st[illegible] jail physician and then rele[illegible]

Sanders said he preferred to be whipped to serving a term in prison, and left the jail apparently contented. [illegible]ntence was imposed on Wednesday [illegible] Stake. Sanders is the first man [illegible]ped in this county by order of t[illegible] for wife beating. The last previo[illegible] took place about fourteen yea[illegible]

## WHY PRINCE CHU[illegible]AYED.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—T[illegible] take an amused view of Prince [illegible]y at the frontier, which is caus[illegible] difficulty of settling the questi[illegible] number of bows he must make [illegible] Emperor. It is now generall[illegible] that the Prince will stay a lo[illegible]asel.

The Lokal Anzeig[illegible] correspondent says Prince Ch[illegible] trunks were removed only [illegible] the baggage car to the [illegible] enormous trunks, covered wit[illegible], attracted special attention.

The special car [illegible] Prince Chun's disposal is the car [illegible] von Bülow and the Crow[illegible]

### Joaquin Mille[illegible]vestment.

*Special to T[illegible] Times.*

RICHMOND, [illegible] 31.—Joaquin Miller, "the Po[illegible]," to-day notified relativ[illegible] of his good fortune in the T[illegible] A short time before the big [illegible] was drilled Mr. Miller we[illegible] bought 700 acres of land. [illegible] His object was to conver[illegible] and he was engaged in [illegible] the oil boom came. The la[illegible] an acre. He has refused [illegible] is holding it for a higher [illegible]

Finest outing [illegible] Sundays and Labor Day. [illegible] W. C[illegible]—Adv.

## COLUMBIA DEFEATE[illegible] CONSTITUTION [illegible]

### Won First Trial Race at [illegible] by 4 Minutes and 19 Se[illegible]

### FIRST TO CROSS[illegible] LINE

Constitution Out-Man[illegible] at the Start and Outsailed [illegible] Way—Her Work a S[illegible]

NEWPORT, R. I., A[illegible]e Columbia, splendidly handle[illegible] beat the Constitution four mi[illegible]teen seconds, corrected time, [illegible]rse of fifteen miles to windw[illegible]ck, in the first of the trial rac[illegible] the cup defender. The defe[illegible]sive, and admirers of the Con[illegible] at their wits' end to make [illegible]d excuses for her had behavio[illegible]

She was fresh fro[illegible]eshoff shipyard, where her bott[illegible] burnished until it glistened in t[illegible] like plate glass. Her sails [illegible] admirably, with the exceptio[illegible] balloon jibtopsail, which she set [illegible] leeward reach. Thus there was [illegible] blemish to act as a detriment t[illegible]. Moreover, Nat Herreshoff, he[illegible] and builder, was aboard. All [illegible] was of no avail.

The Constitu[illegible] squarely on her [illegible] sails better an[illegible] the committee [illegible] charge may [illegible] Columbia to meet [illegible] possible excuse [illegible] Constitution hav[illegible] Constitution got [illegible] being handicappe[illegible] is quite true.

She got the wo[illegible] her skipper was [illegible] classed. But th[illegible] thus cannot by [illegible] to account for t[illegible] istered to her by [illegible]

The race was s[illegible] windward, the c[illegible] east, dead in th[illegible] breeze, and in [illegible] choicest weath[illegible] she had been [illegible] of if the Colu[illegible]

[illegible] H[illegible] vice. T[illegible] carried the Regatt[illegible] Unique had a [illegible] New York [illegible]g Coastwise [illegible]ting yachts h[illegible] racing lengt[illegible] feet, and Co[illegible]tion thus allo[illegible]te and eleven [illegible] course. Tw[illegible] sailing yacht[illegible] an almost [illegible]quito craft, we[illegible] 11:20 signals [illegible] to the effect [illegible] fifteen miles t[illegible] direction bein[illegible]30 o'clock the p[illegible]d five minutes [illegible]arning gun was [illegible]g of war. The [illegible]lanted his craft o[illegible]val and hampere[illegible]er, keeping him [illegible]tood for the line [illegible]eat each other b[illegible] the starboard tack a few seconds before the starting gun was fired. Three short blasts of the whistles recalled both boats.

The Columbia turned round smartly on her heel and coming around again on the starboard tack, shot over the line well to windward of the Constitution, whose skipper seemed to be remarkably slow. The starting time of the Columbia was 11:41:15. The Constitution passed after the handicap gun was fired, at 11:42:00. Both yachts went about on the port tack immediately after crossing the line. The Constitution was kept broad off the breeze, her skipper hoping thereby to avoid the back wind of the Columbia.

For a little while it seemed as though she was about to run right through the lee of her competitor. But this did not happen. Strive as hard as they knew how, the amateurs, Nat Herreshoff and W. Butler Duncan, with Rhodes the professional, could not get away, and were kept jammed under the Columbia's lee all the time.

### CONSTITUTION SAGS OFF BADLY.

It was marvelous to see the Constitution gradually sag off to leeward in weather that was supposed to be just picked out for her, and of the same kind as that in which she had many times been victorious. It was inexplicable. The wind, after the yachts had been out about three-quarters of an hour, hauled to the eastward, and the Columbia, getting it first, being in the lead, was able to luff up to it before the Constitution came within its influence. The force of the wind was about nine miles at the start, and it freshened a little as the day grew older.

The shift of the breeze was such as to enable the yachts to almost lay their course. Consequently, they kept on the port tack until the mark was well abreast of them. The Columbia was first to go on the starboard tack, at 1:14:20, followed by the Constitution at 1:15:19.

It was noticed that two men were at the wheel of the Constitution. This was a cause of much comment, for hitherto the Constitution in light weather has been an easy steerer, and surely to-day the breeze called for no two hands at the helm. Only a short hitch was necessary, and at 1:27[illegible] the Columbia went on the port tack a[illegible] heading straight for the mark. The [illegible]stitution went about at 1:29:10, t[illegible] her jibtopsail as she went into s[illegible] Columbia took in her jibtopsail as [illegible] around the mark. The official tim[illegible]

Columbia, 1:30:45.
Constitution, 1:32:45.

Thus, to the first mark, including the handicap, the Columbia had gained 1 minute 15 seconds. Forty seconds after rounding the outer mark the Columbia set her balloon jibtopsail, a magnificent specimen of the sailmakers' art, with a beautiful curve to the foot and immense pulling power. The Constitution, for a wonder, set her balloon jibtopsail thirty-five seconds after she made the turn, beating the Columbia by five seconds. This is the first time in her history that her crew has shown any real smartness.

Next both craft set balloon staysails, and, with the wind on the starboard quarter, steered for Brenton's Reef lightship[illegible]

[illegible]tion [illegible] astern[illegible] The C[illegible] her rival [illegible] was neither [illegible] lumbia had he[illegible] crossed the line [illegible]ly saluted. The ti[illegible]

Constitution—Start, [illegible] mark, 1:32:45; finished, [illegible] 3:24:01; corrected time, 3:04[illegible]
Columbia—Start, 11:41:15; r[illegible] 1:30:45; finished, 3:02:08; elapse[illegible] corrected time, 3:19:42.

The Columbia gained one minu[illegible]ty-three seconds in the run in. S[illegible] the Constitution boat for boat three minutes and forty-eight seconds, and on corrected time four minutes and nineteen seconds.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., managing owner of the Constitution, came ashore early this evening in company with Newbury Thorne, who has always sailed with him in his races. When asked if he had anything to say in explanation of the defeat of his boat, Mr. Duncan said that he had not.

Asked if he intended to make any more changes to improve her condition, he said that there were no changes at present contemplated. All the friends of the new boat admit that she was fairly and squarely beaten to-day in conditions that have hitherto been favorable to her, and there is evidence of discouragement among her supporters.

E. D. Morgan of the Columbia, although he had nothing to say on the result of the race, was evidently much pleased with her performance. When asked if there was any truth in the published story that he had purchased all interests in the Columbia, he said it was not true. The next of the trial series will be held on Monday. The course will be triangular.

## BALTIMORE'S NEW GAS SCHEME

Two Hundred Coke Ovens to Furnish [illegible]

[illegible] by $100,000 a year the payments ahead of the dividend on its stock.

Of the 4 per cent. certificates of indebtedness of the company there are now outstanding $5,000,000. In addition the company also has outstanding $5,000,000 of 5 per cent. certificates of indebtedness.

These certificates of indebtedness represent the increase in values of the lines controlled and owned by the company. The improvement is attributed to the development of the Southern States which are traversed by these lines.

## TROLLEY ROAD TO BUFFALO.

### Northern New York Capitalists Say a Line from Here Will Be in Operation Within Five Years.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Capitalists in this section of the State who are largely interested in traction companies make the positive statement that within from three to five years New York City and Buffalo, 450 miles distant, will be connected by a double-track trolley road.

The road will have its beginnin[illegible], as other trunk lines have had their b[illegible]s, in the construction and operat[illegible] time of a number of short lin[illegible] connected, will form a [illegible] though under the man[illegible] separate companies.

It is not expected [illegible] line will be a riva[illegible] tral in any resp[illegible] field for itself [illegible] steam railroad[illegible]

The new [illegible] roads at [illegible] habitants [illegible] either [illegible] point [illegible] "lo[illegible]

[illegible] W[illegible] is p[illegible] Jones, [illegible] typhoid [illegible] Commis[illegible] has no des[illegible] with Water [illegible] convinced tha[illegible] is the direct c[illegible] typhoid fever. Th[illegible] of the disease rep[illegible]

## [illegible]NKEE [illegible]ON [illegible] RICH F[illegible]RITY

### [illegible]hitney Shared [illegible] Prize, [illegible]gh Nasturtium Wa[illegible]aten.

### [illegible]REAT CROWD SAW T[illegible] RACE

Victor Earned a Sensation[illegible] Triumph at Sheepshead Bay, w[illegible]ux Casta Second.

A billow of dust in the dist[illegible] swiftly oncoming, a gleaming crest o[illegible]r, rainbow hued, a short, fierce rush [illegible] beat of flying hoofs, a flash past the [illegible] and the greatest prize of the Americ[illegible] turf, the Futurity, had been won in the [illegible]est time of all Futurities. All glory [illegible] due to Yankee, the victor, who won [illegible] length and a half one of the most [illegible]tacular races ever run at the She[illegible]d Bay track.

Ever changing, the fortune [illegible]ake belonging to any of the field u[illegible] the last stride had been taken, the st[illegible] was a most glorious one, and, thou[illegible] the victor's triumph carried with it [illegible]ownfall of many hopes, the gallantry o[illegible] winner still appealed to the watchi[illegible] feverish thousands. The victory really [illegible] popular one, and there was slight [illegible] of the extra stimulus of "Yankee [illegible]e" by [illegible]rt and [illegible]p from [illegible]n both [illegible]le and [illegible] stretch [illegible] great [illegible]unning [illegible] punish[illegible]ront in [illegible]traight, [illegible]d filly, [illegible]ying to [illegible] Barron [illegible] fight [illegible] King [illegible]st and [illegible], who [illegible]s that [illegible] interest [illegible] result [illegible]e and [illegible]ntucky [illegible]st half [illegible]remost [illegible]d who [illegible] public [illegible]rd. [illegible]as the [illegible]m C. [illegible] Nas[illegible]n the [illegible] favor[illegible] entry [illegible], 7 to [illegible]ccept[illegible]tium's [illegible] period [illegible], car[illegible]rward. [illegible]at the [illegible]in the [illegible]enied, [illegible]ver at [illegible]f the

[illegible]D.

[illegible]t was [illegible]s who [illegible]in the [illegible]en he [illegible] Aste [illegible]e colt [illegible] great [illegible] colt's [illegible]out of [illegible] avoid[illegible] have [illegible]tium's [illegible]illion[illegible]r the [illegible]e rac[illegible]itney, [illegible]eaten [illegible]y, he [illegible]d for [illegible] colts [illegible]f in[illegible]pring. [illegible] kept [illegible] best [illegible]thers, [illegible] fre[illegible]den's [illegible] half [illegible]den's [illegible] were [illegible] com[illegible]y to [illegible] with [illegible]t Mr. [illegible]rd to [illegible] cost [illegible] great [illegible] turf victo[illegible] view. His share in the success of t[illegible] jointly owned colt, therefore, was, in f[illegible], bitter disappointment, for Mr. Wh[illegible] long ago realized that Madden was [illegible] most dangerous opponent and that p[illegible]ation of his Futurity representatives w[illegible] with a special view to being more ready an[illegible] better fitted for a hard struggle tha[illegible] partner in the ownership of the winn[illegible]

Though both Madden and the Whitney entries numbered three each [illegible] the entries were announced Friday n[illegible] each stable was represented in the ra[illegible] but two colts. Mr. Whitney being [illegible]elled to withdraw his great colt [illegible]smith through inability to secure a [illegible]etent rider, as well as through the [illegible] that Goldsmith was slightly ailing, [illegible] the best-known of the Madden ent[illegible] Blue Girl, was withdrawn for exact[illegible] similar reasons, the mare being slightly [illegible]

In connection with the jockey [illegible]ble a somewhat singular story came to light after the race, which put a thi[illegible] interest into the division of the Futurity [illegible] This came about through a misunde[illegible]ding concerning the engagement of G. [illegible]ith's rider, the famous Jackey Shaw. [illegible]y a short time before the race it wa[illegible] learned that a conditional claim which Madden had on Shaw's services, and whi[illegible] was satisfied would permit him to ride [illegible] in the race, that rider being intende[illegible] have the mount on Yankee, was nulli[illegible] another contract which Smith, bett[illegible]own as Pittsburg Phil, the plunger, [illegible]ade with Frank Farrell, the Tamm[illegible] politician. Under the agreement betw[illegible]ith and Farrell, Farrell had a cla[illegible] precedence over all others, and s[illegible]cted [illegible] Shaw should ride his colt, D[illegible]ke. [illegible] left Madden, even after hi[illegible] [illegible]n to withdraw Blue Girl, [illegible] a [illegible] rider for his colt Yankee, [illegible]ugh [illegible] fairly good one in Mounc[illegible]ged [illegible] horse that he chose t[illegible]

### [illegible]ADDEN GOT A JOC[illegible]

[illegible] at the critical [illegible] [illegible]ded efforts [illegible] first choice w[illegible] [illegible]tract to A. [illegible] it seems [illegible] fast [illegible] even [illegible] Madden [illegible] colt Ya[illegible] and the [illegible]eat Hataso[illegible] [illegible]as a further [illegible]ised that if [illegible]e Futurity, an[illegible] liberty to ride Ya[illegible] with him, Mr. Fea[illegible] a one-quarter intere[illegible] Featherstone races [illegible] as do other wealthy ow[illegible]ping to the inducements[illegible]

"All the News
That's Fit to Print." [redacted]

# The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. L...NO. 16,115. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.—Sixteen Pages and Magazine S[redacted]ent. PRICE THREE CENTS.

**THE WEATHER.**

Occasional showers:
variable winds.

# WHAT LONDON IS TALKING ABOUT

## rench Paradox of the Czar's Welcome and Turkish Policy.

## EN PICTURES OF KRUEGER

### ief that Lord Salisbury Will Retire Before Long.

### ittle Chance of the Number of Irish M. P.'s Being Cut Down—Mr. Redmond's Coming Visit and the Irish Fund.

ecial Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—France is prepar- g to welcome the Czar with one hand ic with the otheg is threatening dire ishment to Turkey, where, many sup- e, that nothing is done without Rus- s instigation or consent. It might be e subject for an allegorical painting. xt to the difficulty of understanding w the Waldeck-Rou seau Ministry rec- ciles these two attitudes is the diffi- ity for mere laymen to understand ex- ctly what the row with Turkey is about. The printed history of the case from he beginning is full of strange contradictions and mysteries. The Sultan's habits of procrastination and chronic lack of money are easily understood, however, and probably the original story that Constans, the French Ambassador t Constantinople because he needed st is, at least, partly true, and his nial of an interview with an English porter in Vienna, where he is alleged ve said that he never would return, xplicit and is generally accepted

affair generally would be consid- f slight importance were it not er "disquieting incidents" in stern Europe. The Times of Lon- lch is inclined to the view that an has been at his old tricks, and s the hope that he will hasten to t [redacted] a view of the fresh "hereditary But The. Times does not hatred and fear of Rus- ways more or less in evi- ugh its own recent con- e history of Russian in- by the way, are most in- onclusive. nce, however, the belief id has been receiving se- ent from abroad to stand Constans has its adher- s.

F[redacted]AND THE CZAR.

The [redacted]ts have thus far failed ever t to belittle the Czar's t o to their own purpose. y to influence President bet ate trouble between the sée Ministry, and stories of Pre lliance with some of the s ted for the entertain- t o lous. But few believe the d Royalists and Bona- sts ve any part in the pa- t.

the details of the Czar's visit are secret, of course, as the fear of An- sts and assassins was never greater it is now all over Continental Europe. Socialist press of France continues ously to denounce the alliance and the satisfaction, at least, of having irades widely quoted, though with eciatory comments. e rumor that the Czar and perhaps eror William are about to inter- e in the Boer war gets into print once while in a dull season like this, and re are always some Englishmen whose tled distrust of the Imperial Advocate Peace helps them to accept such as pel truth, but there is not a scrap of ence to show that any such interfer- which could do no possible good, ntemplated.

SOUTH AFRICAN ASPECT.

h reports of the renewed invasion pe Colony, the week ends with the s, as it seems, with the Boers, but bly the next news will be that the on has been checked, and that Boer commandoes have been cap-

[redacted] end the war, which t more feasible of declaring is res and foals ld horses in Africa and cap- l the horses and geldings for Eng- se. This seems easy on paper, but likely to be seriously regarded. n is liked here, and his com- Kitchener's proclamation ived, but nine English- en believe that the he work and that over. o its history graph's long wing that e English much ormed

[redacted]ill fight as long as they can. to be seen how many follow- ll have in another month.

⁂

HOME POLITICS.

[redacted]ime of the year home politics, , at least, is all but dead. The the retirement of Lord Salis- ated only a ripple of interest. retire before long, and whether t Hon. Arthur Balfour or the Duke of Devonshire becomes the ac- kn leader is likely to matter ve it is a pleasant off-season to liberal and Conservative dis- cu e.

[redacted]h is well known that the Pr ister is failing last; some of hi speeches read well, but they co be followed as he delivered t suffers from lapses of mem- or said that he will retire with a n, probably after the corona- ti

[redacted]e bye-election in Andover this w ill a vacancy in the House of C caused by the death of the R n. W. W. B. Beach, the father o ouse, gave great satisfaction to t ervatives, who elected their to the Liberals, who polled an nly large vote in a Conserva- ict. Little is known of Beckett e successful candidate, but he the pairs of brothers in the om an unlucky thirteen to four- comes of good stock.

⁂

THE IRISH LEADER.

[redacted]Redmond's forthcoming visit to ed States is not unexpected, as Parliamentary fund is low, and only the leader of his party, but eloquent member. The United ague's Directory held a meeting ratulation in Dublin the other placed on record its apprecia- he value of his services.

[redacted]harles Dilke, in a recent inter- eclared his belief that the Minis- aders will either not introduce a ibution bill, as they threaten, to the Irish representation, or, if they do, they will drop it; they have no interest, he declared, in reducing the Irish representation.

E. A. DITHMAR.

## CITY OWNERSHIP IN GLASGOW.

### Significant Speech at the Opening of [redacted] Telegraph Exchange.

Spec[redacted] to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

[redacted] Aug. 31.—The test that mu- ni ership is having in Glasgow c o excite much interest. So f been successful in every re-

[redacted]ecent opening of the new mu- egraph Exchange R. W. Han- ber of Parliament for Pres- a striking speech commending ertakings as the best way to growth of great corporate t ch, he feared, were as danger- o ngland and Scotland as they w merica; moreover, he saw in t se of municipal interest a bet- g in business for the municipal nt, which eventually would larger share of the business ca- the House of Commons. Com- a Conservative member, this icularly significant.

## [redacted]ROSIGK-MARTEN AFFAIR.

### [redacted] Case Showing Terrible Power f the Prussian Military.

[redacted]Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

[redacted]ON, Aug. 31.—In regard to the -Marten incident, and the disin- n of the German military authori- grant a new trial to the dubiously ed Sergeant, comes the report of in a German garrison town, which es the terrible power of the mili- roughout the Empire.

[redacted]officer brought suit against a civil- r an alleged insult, giving his evi- under oath. The defendant had witnesses ready, but the Judge re- fus hear them, declaring that the sw ement of a Prussian officer co be impugned. Judgment was fo ntiff.

## F[redacted]REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.

### F[redacted]illy's Possible Coming Pro- Personal Revelations.

S[redacted] to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

[redacted], Aug. 31.—It is likely that th ous refugees from France who i settle in England are not to f en without encountering oppo- s

[redacted]t influence here is strong and bitter. Cardinal Vaughan's vitation to the Assumptionist illy to take charge of a Cath- in London has led to the that Bailly has been the most lophobist, while his paper, La ribed the condemnation of a miraculous intervention of Mary.

## [redacted]E WITH ENGLISH MONEY.

### [redacted]n Scheme to Make the Farthing the Unit Basis.

[redacted]ble to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

[redacted]ON, Aug. 31.—All American tour- a difficulty with English money not experience in other countries e decimal system prevails.

[redacted]has long been talk of so altering lish system as to put it on a deci- is, but the difficulties are al- surmountable, and it is not likely y change will be made at the t day; but in remote colonies there mething like a revolt against the ary terms of English money. In lia a plan has been proposed and favored to take the farthing as and make the pound equal to d, or £1 10d.

[redacted]rand scenery, glorious sail make n River Day Line Steamers a

# ADMIRAL SAMPSON A VERY FEEBLE MAN

## His Physician Says He Cannot Attend Court of Inquiry.

## HE IS NOT ABLE TO WALK

### Secretary Hay and Postmaster General Smith Visit Him and Express Alarm at His Condition.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Lake Sunapee says that Admiral Sampson will not be able to appear before the Schley court as a witness. The dispatch states that one who saw Sampson in the Charlestown Navy Yard several months ago would never know the Admiral to be the same man now. Even then he was said to be far from well, but he walked with a firm step, his color was fairly good, and there was a bright look in the eye.

The change in his condition is palpable. He cannot move even the shortest distance without assistance. Mrs. Sampson is invariably at his side, and seems to anticipate his slightest wishes. He acts like one who has not the slightest interest in life. He is said to be unable to walk any distance, and his eye lacks lustre, while his face is pallid.

The Admiral and those who surround him have taken every precaution that his condition be not known, even to those who live in the hotel. Those who inquire for him are all given the same reply: "The Admiral is very well and resting, but he must deny himself to visitors."

One of the most significant reports regarding the condition of Admiral Sampson came from a physician from the Portsmouth Navy Yard. He was in the company of several friends after he had made his professional visit to his patient. The controversy between Sampson and Schley was under discussion, and as usual the popular sentiment of the folks here drifted toward Admiral Schley.

The fact that Admiral Sampson was summoned as a witness to the inquiry was commented on rather freely. The physician was asked if he thought it proper that Admiral Sampson should be summoned. After a moment's thought he replied:

"I know nothing about the propriety of the matter. I have an opinion that Admiral Sampson will never attend the inquiry. It will not be because he will refuse to go or would not like to be present. But you can depend upon it, he will not be there. Indeed, the Admiral will have all he can do to get back from this place to his home."

The rule regarding the non-admittance of visitors was broken yesterday, and only then to allow John Hay, the Secretary of State, and Charles Emory Smith, the Postmaster General, to call upon the Admiral. They made a very brief stay, and when they came forth from the hotel the faces of both men were very grave.

Secretary Hay was questioned as to Admiral Sampson's condition, and he replied: "You must excuse me. There is nothing I can tell you."

Postmaster General Smith simply said: "Admiral Sampson is far from being a well man."

From other sources information comes that all the news regarding the coming Schley Board of Inquiry is kept away from the Admiral, that his condition is so alarming that the slightest shock, it is felt, will result most seriously.

Unless all the signs fail, Admiral Sampson will not be the first witness at the coming court of inquiry. In fact, it is expected that the end will come long before the board has given its verdict.

## SCHLEY TO CHALLENGE ADMIRAL HOWISON.

### Argument and Testimony May Be Taken in the Matter Before the Court of Inquiry.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Further consideration of the letter of Rear Admiral Howison to Assistant Secretary Hackett does not make it any more acceptable to the counsel of Rear Admiral Schley than it was on first perusal. It is interpreted by them not only as an admission that he held an opinion adverse to Rear Admiral Schley before the controversy arose about Santiago, but is also said to support evidence obtained by personal investigation at Boston of later expressions by Howison that would make it unwise to consent to making him a judge in the Schley case.

Just how the challenge by counsel will be made is not yet stated, but the intimation is that if it is necessary to support the challenge of Howison by proof the counsel for Schley will insist upon doing so with testimony and argument. This is taken as promising a delay before the testimony under the precept can be opened.

There has been a suggestion made here by some of Rear Admiral Sampson's friends that it may be necessary for him, on account of feebleness, to ask to be permitted to submit by his counsel a statement instead of appearing to give verbal testimony. This undoubtedly will be objected to by the other side, as if Sampson is to be heard by commission, even at his New Hampshire retreat, counsel for Schley will ask that they be afforded the chance to cross-question him. No statement from him without that opportunity will be acceptable to Schley's counsel.

Judge Advocate Lemly has been in consultation for two days with Lieut. Harlow, who signed the official log of the Vixen. The object of the meetings was to enable Capt. Lemly to ascertain about what Lieut. Harlow is prepared to testify. The fact that two days or parts of two days have been given to consideration of the evidence he is to give indicates to those who have followed the case that consideration of the log of the Vixen is expected to be an interesting part of the case.

Two logs were made known, that going into the official report of the war lacking a great deal of the matter found in the copy sent to Commodore Schley and by him kept among his ship's papers.

Capt. Parker of Schley's counsel is also desirous of consulting with Lieut. Harlow upon the line of testimony he can give, and called at the office of the Judge Advocate General to see him while he was engaged with Capt. Lemly. Several of the witnesses have been asked for by both the Judge Advocate and the counsel for Schley, and double consultations will be many.

Admiral Schley to-day acknowledged the receipt of Acting Secretary Hackett's communication, inclosing a copy of Rear Admiral Howison's letter made public yesterday.

It is very probable that, if Secretary Long reaches Washington before the court convenes, Admiral Schley's counsel will communicate with him in regard to Admiral Howison's eligibility as a member of the court of inquiry, and endeavor to settle the matter before the tribunal meets.

## WASHINGTON WHEAT CROP.

### Heaviest Yield Ever Known—Eastern Buyers Enter the Market—Efforts for Equitable Freight Rates.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 31.—Actual harvesting, which is now nearly finished, demonstrates that the wheat yield will be even greater than was expected in June and early July. The State of Washington will produce 25,000,000 bushels, while Oregon and Idaho will raise enough more to give the railroads an aggregate of not less than 35,000,000 bushels to handle during the crop year.

Whitman County alone will produce 10,000,000 bushels this year, and present expectations are that the county will give an average yield of 35 bushels of wheat and 65 bushels of oats, and barley. All agree that this is the greatest average yield this State has ever known. The quality of the grain was never better.

Many stories of heavy individual yields are being told by grain buyers. Alexander Hickman, living near Pullman, had an average yield of 57 bushels of wheat from a field of 160 acres. Another farmer thrashed an average of 45 bushels per acre from 160 acres. Frederick Hungate, living near Union Flat, reports a yield of 52½ bushels per acre, machine measure, from 212 acres of Little Club wheat.

No yields of less than 35 bushels have been reported from the newly settled country along the Snake River. Of the wheat thrashed the average yield has been 40 bushels per acre. From every part of the grain belt come reports that the yield of grain is surpassing the first estimate by 10 to 20 per cent.

The grain crop of Washington will be divided about as follows between the three wheat-growing sections of the State: Walla Walla Valley, 6,000,000 bushels; Palouse district, 10,000,000 bushels; Big Bend district, 9,000,000. Besides this a number of smaller sections of the State, which have heretofore been unknown factors in the grain yield, will furnish a considerable grain tonnage.

For the first time in its history Franklin County is harvesting a wheat crop, part of which will come to Tacoma for export. Franklin County lies in almost the centre of the arid belt of the State. The county contains a population of less than 1,000, and it has long been supposed that without water for extensive irrigation enterprises its land could not be made to produce anything more than a few stunted vegetables.

A year or so ago Col. N. A. Puffer of Walla Walla County made a trip through Franklin, and became convinced that cereal production could be made a success upon the sage-brush land, which comprises almost the entire area of the county. Last year the first wheat was grown, giving good results.

Since then settlers have been steadily coming in. Over 500 homesteads have been entered on Government lands during the past year, and nearly as many tracts have been sold by the Northern Pacific Railway. County Assessor Corke, who has just been through the county, says this year's crop will amount to half a million bushels, and for the first time the supply will more than equal the local demand.

Inquiries are being made into local conditions by Duluth and Minneapolis buyers, and if the Eastern market is strong enough to warrant it, extensive purchases are likely to be made. In this event most of the wheat will go to Duluth. Eastern grain men have been figuring somewhat in the Washington market for a number of years, and several good-sized shipments have been made to Eastern terminals.

The heavy charter rates asked by cargo carriers between Tacoma and Europe during the last two seasons have had the effect of keeping down the price paid to the Eastern Washington farmers. They receive a price which approximated the Liverpool quotation, less the cost of carriage to Tacoma and thence by water to Europe. For this reason the farmers have made an effort, but so far unsuccessfully, to secure railroad rates which will make buying by Eastern houses a permanent factor in the marketing of their crop.

Seven grain exporting firms situated at Tacoma have charted more than 40 vessels, most of which are now on the sea headed for this port. Other charters are being made daily, and it is believed that the vessels will arrive fast enough to carry away the grain as rapidly as it arrives at tidewater.

## SENATOR SEWELL'S ILLNESS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 31.—S[redacted]ator W. J. Sewell of New Jersey, who expected to arrive at his home in Cam to-morrow or Tuesday from his Europ trip, will come home probably no b than when he went abroad in searc health. Some of his friends who have from him while in Europe are app sive that his illness may turn out serious. He is coming home on a steamer in hope that the sea voyag do him good.

As soon as the Senator arrives [redacted] York he will come to Camden in vate car, and will go to his cot Cape May. Senator Sewell's secret J. Rumrille, said to-day that the was in a very poor state of hea that there is no cause for alarm.

It is likely that Senator Sewell [redacted] up part of his work as Preside West Jersey and Seashore Railro

## NEGRO WHIPPED IN MAR[redacted]

*Special to The New York T[redacted]*

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. [redacted] Sanders, a negro, was whipp beating at the whipping post this afternoon. The sentence by Sheriff Bruce Seeller in t and the whipping was witne a few persons. Sanders rec lashes, the number imposed He displayed wonderful nerv

After being stripped to th[redacted] ders was tied with his arms most every blow raised a w the last stroke fell blood w Sanders's back. He was at jail physician and then rele

Sanders said he preferred to be whipped to serving a term in prison, and left the jail apparently contented. [redacted] Sentence was imposed on Wednesday Stake. Sanders is the first man ped in this county by order of t or wife beating. The last previo took place about fourteen yea

## WHY PRINCE CHUN[redacted]AYED.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—T[redacted] take an amused view of Prince y at the frontier, which is cau difficulty of settling the questi number of bows he must make Emperor. It is now generally hat the Prince will stay a lo Basel.

The Lokal Anzeig[redacted]correspond- ent says Prince Ch e trunks were removed only m the baggage car to the enormous trunks, covered wit , attracted special attention.

The special car [redacted]rince Chun's disposal is the car unt von Bülow and the Crown

### Joaquin Miller[redacted]nvestment.

*Special to T[redacted] Times*

RICHMOND, [redacted]31.—Joaquin Miller, "the Po erras," to-day notified relative y of his good fortune in the T . A short time before the big was drilled Mr. Miller we bought 700 acres of land. His object was to convert nch, and he was engaged in d the oil boom came. The la an acre. He has refused is holding it for a higher

Finest outing[redacted] Sundays and Labor Day. —Adv.

# COLUMBIA DEFEATED CONSTITUTION E[redacted]

## Won First Trial Race at N[redacted] by 4 Minutes and 19 Sec[redacted]

## FIRST TO CROSS[redacted] LINE

### Constitution Out-Man[redacted]at the Start and Outsailed Way—Her Work a S e.

NEWPORT, R. I., A[redacted]e Columbia, splendidly handle beat the Constitution four min teen seconds, corrected time, rse of fifteen miles to windwa ck, in the first of the trial race t the cup defender. The defea sive, and admirers of the Cons re at their wits' end to make a nd excuses for her bad behavior.

She was fresh from[redacted]eshoff shipyard, where her bott rnished until it glistened in t t like plate glass. Her sails admirably, with the exception lloon jibtopsail, which she set o eward reach. Thus there was n blemish to act as a detriment t . Moreover, Nat Herreshoff, h and builder, was aboard. All was of no avail.

The Constitution [redacted]n fairly and squarely on her d unless she sails better on M d Wednesday the committee wh the matter in charge may decide ecting the Columbia to meet S II. The only possible excuse t ackers of the Constitution have is that the Constitution got of the start, being handicapped seconds. This is quite true.

She got the wor[redacted] start because her skipper was ou and outclassed. But the ds she lost thus cannot by an be distorted to account for the efeat administered to her by bia.

The race was s[redacted] dead beat to windward, the c g south-southeast, dead in t f a nine-knot breeze, and in water, the very choicest weathe Constitution if she had been s er old-time form, of if the Colum ot much improved since her ear f this year. The wind, howeve so much to the eastward as the yachts to steer their course s a matter of fact, the dead ved itself into one long leg a of short hitches.

The surp[redacted] of the race was the sagging o ward of the Constitution when led. In a stiff breeze one migh ected to see the Columbia beat t in the weather that prevailed t was indeed amazing to see t ution so badly defeated. The b e wind to the eastward of t enefited the Columbia slightly the leading yacht, but it can y justice be alleged that th al cause of the Constitution's def

COL[redacted]WAS FIRST OUT.

Off Br[redacted]ef a gentle southeaster blew at this morning. The Columbia out to dodge about the startin She swung aloft a dainty club t without a flaw or wrinkle. sail was equally as good. Her were tip-top and she carried in ant jibtopsail. Barr was at th th E. D. Morgan close by, w organ, with another lady, lent t mascots to the lucky yacht.

[redacted] Constitution, which came out Nat Herreshoff ready to give val vice. The steam yacht Sultana carried the Regatta Committee. The tug Unique had a number of the members New York Yacht Club aboard, and g Coastwise laid out the marks. The eting yachts had been remeasured and racing lengths were: Constitution, feet, and Columbia, 101.76, the Con ion thus allowing the Columbia one te and eleven seconds over the thirty- course. Twenty steam yachts and t sailing yachts of large size, together h an almost innumerable flotilla of quito craft, were out to see the start.

[redacted]t 11:20 signals were hoisted on the Sul a to the effect that the course would fifteen miles to windward and return, direction being south-southeast. At :30 o'clock the preparatory gun was fired d five minutes later the bang of the arning gun was heard. Then began the g of war. The skipper of the Columbia lanted his craft on the weather side of his ival and hampered him in the usual manner, keeping him under his lee. The boats tood for the line and in their efforts to eat each other both crossed the line on the starboard tack a few seconds before the starting gun was fired. Three short blasts of the whistles recalled both boats.

The Columbia turned round smartly on her heel and coming around again on the starboard tack, shot over the line well to windward of the Constitution, whose skipper seemed to be remarkably slow. The starting time of the Columbia was 11:41:15. The Constitution passed after the handicap gun was fired, at 11:42:00. Both yachts went about on the port tack immediately after crossing the line. The Constitution was kept broad off the breeze, her skipper hoping thereby to avoid the back wind of the Columbia.

For a little while it seemed as though she was about to run right through the lee of her competitor. But this did not happen. Strive as hard as they knew how, the amateurs, Nat Herreshoff and W. Butler Duncan, with Rhodes the professional, could not get away, and were kept jammed under the Columbia's lee all the time.

CONSTITUTION SAGS OFF BADLY.

It was marvelous to see the Constitution gradually sag off to leeward in weather that was supposed to be just picked out for her, and of the same kind as that in which she had many times been victorious. It was inexplicable. The wind, after the yachts had been out about three-quarters of an hour, hauled to the eastward, and the Columbia, getting it first, being in the lead, was able to luff up to it before the Constitution came within its influence. The force of the wind was about nine miles at the start, and it freshened a little as the day grew older.

The shift of the breeze was such as to enable the yachts to almost lay their course. Consequently, they kept on the port tack until the mark was well abreast of them. The Columbia was first to go on the starboard tack, at 1:14:20, followed by the Constitution at 1:15:19.

It was noticed that two men were at the wheel of the Constitution. This was a cause of much comment, for hitherto the Constitution in light weather has been an easy steerer, and surely to-day the breeze called for no two hands at the helm. Only a short hitch was necessary, and at 1:27:30 the Columbia went on the port tack again, heading straight for the mark. The Constitution went about at 1:29:10, taking in her jibtopsail as she went into stays. The Columbia took in her jibtopsail as she gibed around the mark. The official times were:

Columbia, 1:30:45.
Constitution, 1:32:45.

Thus, to the first mark, including the handicap, the Columbia had gained 1 minute 15 seconds. Forty seconds after rounding the outer mark the Columbia set her balloon jibtopsail, a magnificent specimen of the sailmakers' art, with a beautiful curve to the foot and immense pulling power. The Constitution, for a wonder, set her balloon jibtopsail thirty-five seconds after she made the turn, beating the Columbia by five seconds. This is the first time in her history that her crew has shown any real smartness.

Next both craft set balloon staysails, and, with the wind on the starboard quarter, steered for Brenton's Reef lightship— [redacted]home mark. Little by little the Columbia forged ahead, inch by inch increasing e gap of blue water between herself and er rival. Whitecaps crested the waves under the influence of the freshening breeze, and the followers of the Constitution were disappointed to see her fall astern.

The Constitution a few minutes before her rival finished set a spinnaker, but it was neither useful nor ornamental. Columbia had her beaten badly. When she crossed the line a victor she was vigorously saluted. The times follow:

Constitution—Start, 11:42:00; reaches first mark, 1:32:45; finished, 3:08:01; elapsed time, 3:24:01; corrected time, 3:04:01.

Columbia—Start, 11:41:15; reached first mark, 1:30:45; finished, 3:02:08; elapsed time, 3:20:53; corrected time, 3:19:42.

The Columbia gained one minute and fifty-three seconds in the run in. She beat the Constitution boat for boat three minutes and forty-eight seconds, and on corrected time four minutes and nineteen seconds.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., managing owner of the Constitution, came ashore early this evening in company with Newbury Thorne, who has always sailed with him in his races. When asked if he had anything to say in explanation of the defeat of his boat, Mr. Duncan said that he had not.

Asked if he intended to make any more changes to improve her condition, he said that there were no changes at present contemplated. All the friends of the new boat admit that she was fairly and squarely beaten to-day in conditions that have hitherto been favorable to her, and there is evidence of discouragement among her supporters.

E. D. Morgan of the Columbia, although he had nothing to say on the result of the race, was evidently much pleased with her performance. When asked if there was any truth in the published story that he had purchased all interests in the Columbia, he said it was not true. The next of the trial series will be held on Monday. The course will be triangular.

## BALTIMORE'S NEW GAS SCHEME

### Two Hundred Coke Ovens to Furnish the Illuminating Power.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—Work on the construction of 200 by-product coke ovens at the Maryland Steel Company's Sparrow Point plant was begun to-day. They are of a comparatively new type and cause a saving of the tar, ammonia, and gas, which are thrown off during the process of roasting the coal from which coke is made.

Coke for the furnaces of the steel company will be furnished by the ovens, and if negotiations are completed satisfactorily they will also supply coal gas for the Consolidated Gas Company of this city. Illuminating gas from by-product coke ovens has been used at Everett, Mass., where a large coke plant has been in operation for some time. The gas has to be refined after it comes from the coke and before it can be served to the customer, but it has been said to be very rich in lighting qualities.

According to an expert's description of by-product coke ovens, it is possible to use in them cheaper grades of coal which could not be successfully worked in the old style "beehive" ovens. Therefore gas can be made more cheaply and also better than the present gas, which is manufactured from oil and water.

## ATLANTIC COAST LINE DEBT.

### Certificates Amounting to $2,500,000 Retired — Washington-Richmond Railroad Line Plans Now Being Made.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—The Atlantic Coast Line Company has retired $2,500,000 of its 4 per cent. certificates of indebtedness. These certificates were bought at prices ranging from 96 to 98. Cash for the purpose was supplied from the sale of stock owned by it in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company.

This ownership constituted a majority of the stock of the latter company. It was sold to the new company now forming to take over the railroad lines from Washington to Richmond, Va.

In this company the Atlantic Coast Line will have a fifth interest. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and the Southern Railway will also each have a fifth interest. This Washington-Richmond line is composed of the Washington Southern Railroad, which the Pennsylvania has sold to the new company, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac.

The former runs from Washington to Quantico, 37 miles, and the latter from Quantico to Richmond, 80 miles. Under the original plan there were to be six companies in the mutuality of ownership plan. Subsequently, however, the Pennsylvania Railroad acquired a dominant interest in the Baltimore and Ohio, which was the sixth line. Following this the Baltimore and Ohio dropped out, and does not become a part owner in the Richmond-Washington route.

The Atlantic Coast Line was an important factor in working out this mutuality of ownership plan. In deciding to apply the money it received from its Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac stock to the retirement of certificates of indebtedness, the Coast Line, which is the parent company of the system, succeeds in reducing by $100,000 a year the payments ahead of the dividend on its stock.

Of the 4 per cent. certificates of indebtedness of the company there are now outstanding $5,000,000. In addition the company also has outstanding $5,000,000 of 5 per cent. certificates of indebtedness.

These certificates of indebtedness represent the increase in values of the lines controlled and owned by the company. The improvement is attributed to the development of the Southern States which are traversed by these lines.

## TROLLEY ROAD TO BUFFALO.

### Northern New York Capitalists Say a Line from Here Will Be in Operation Within Five Years.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Capitalists in this section of the State who are largely interested in traction companies make the positive statement that within from three to five years New York City and Buffalo, 450 miles distant, will be connected by a double-track trolley road.

The road will have its beginnings, as other trunk lines have had their beginnings, in the construction and operation for a time of a number of short lines, which, when connected, will form a continuous road, though under the management of several separate companies.

It is not expected that the trunk trolley line will be a rival to the New York Central in any respect, the trolley making a field for itself distinct from that of the steam railroad.

The new trunk line will have tributary roads at every town of 1,000 or more inhabitants, reaching into distant sections on either side of the main line. Its strong point will be the "short haul," as the "long haul" is the strong point of the steam trunk lines. It is expected that local traffic will grow so rapidly that it will ultimately tax the resources of both steam and electricity to handle it.

## BALTIMORE WATER IMPURE.

### Health Commissioner Believes Prevalence of Typhoid Due to It.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—The question of the purity of Baltimore's drinking water has caused a wide difference of opinion between the chief engineer of the Water Department, who declares the water is pure, and Acting Health Commissioner Jones, who says it is polluted and contains typhoid germs.

Commissioner Jones says that, while he has no desire to engage in a controversy with Water Engineer Quick, he is firmly convinced that Baltimore's water supply is the direct cause of the prevalence of typhoid fever. There were fifty new cases of the disease reported this week.

# MADDEN'S YANKEE WON THE RICH FUTURITY

## W. C. Whitney Shared in Prize, Though Nasturtium Was Beaten.

## GREAT CROWD SAW THE RACE

### Victor Earned a Sensational Triumph at Sheepshead Bay, with Lux Casta Second.

A billow of dust in the distance, swiftly oncoming, a gleaming crest of color, rainbow hued, a short, fierce rush, the beat of flying hoofs, a flash past the goal, and the greatest prize of the American turf, the Futurity, had been won in the fastest time of all Futurities. All glory was due to Yankee, the victor, who won by a length and a half one of the most spectacular races ever run at the Sheepshead Bay track.

Ever changing, the fortune at stake belonging to any of the field until the last stride had been taken, the struggle was a most glorious one, and, though the victor's triumph carried with it the downfall of many hopes, the gallantry of the winner still appealed to the watching, feverish thousands. The victory really was a popular one, and there was slight need of the extra stimulus of "Yankee Doodle" by the brass band in attendance to start and keep going the cheers that went up from the crowd that lined the track on both sides for a full quarter of a mile and filled to overflowing the immense stretch of club, grand, and public stands.

Briefly told, the best horse won the great race, and won in handsome style, running straight and courageously under punishment, and fighting his way to the front in a splendid struggle through the straight. Lux Casta, a fast and stanch-hearted filly, was a good second, the winner having to be ridden out to beat her, while Barron secured third place, in a punishing fight with De Reszke, Pentecost, and King Hanover, these three finishing abreast and clear of the thirteen other starters, who made up the field of nineteen horses that ran for the fourteenth Futurity.

It detracted nothing from the interest the crowd took in the race and the result that the winner ran in the name and colors of John E. Madden, the Kentucky horseman, whose successes in the past half dozen years have made him the foremost professional horseman of America, and who has come to be regarded by the public generally in the light of a turf wizard.

The disappointment of the race was the miserable showing made by William C. Whitney's fifty-thousand-dollar colt Nasturtium, who never was a factor in the contest. Nasturtium started a hot favorite for the race, he in the Whitney entry being responsible for the short price, 7 to 5, which the betting crowd eagerly accepted. The only consolation that Nasturtium's admirers had was that for a brief period near the finish the Whitney colors, carried by King Hanover, were well forward, and there seemed a good chance that the Whitney entry, at least, would be "in the money," but even that solace was denied, for two horses beat out King Hanover at the finish for the smallest part of the stakes.

MR. WHITNEY DISAPPOINTED.

To Mr. Whitney the disappointment was even greater than to the thousands who had backed the stable entry, for to win the Futurity was his one purpose when he bought Nasturtium out of the A. L. Aste establishment in the Spring, and the colt had been specially trained with that great event in view. To further the costly colt's chances, Mr. Whitney had kept him out of races that he might have won, thus avoiding penalties that otherwise would have accrued. Wrapped up in Nasturtium's chance for the Futurity, then, the millionaire turfman had little to say after the defeat except that certainties in horse racing are few and far between.

There was a slight balm for Mr. Whitney, however, in the fact that, though beaten in all that represented him individually, he had a fat share in the money reward for the winner, for Yankee is one of the colts in which Mr. Whitney bought a half interest from John E. Madden last Spring. Under the terms of that sale, Madden kept and raced the horses Blue Girl, the best filly of the year; Yankee, and two others, all of which have been winners on frequent occasions, but always in Madden's colors. Mr. Whitney therefore gets a half share in the great prize won by Madden's colt yesterday, but if the amount were twenty times as great it would hardly compensate him for his failure yesterday to duplicate his success of last year with Ballyhoo Bey, for be it understood that Mr. Whitney's stable is run without regard to expense, and that there is no cost too great for him when he has a turf victory in view. His share in the success of the jointly owned colt, therefore, was, in fact, a bitter disappointment, for Mr. Whitney long ago realized that Madden was his most dangerous opponent and that preparation of his Futurity representatives was with a special view to being more ready and better fitted for a hard struggle than his partner in the ownership of the winner.

Though both Madden and the Whitney entries numbered three each when the entries were announced Friday night, each stable was represented in the race by but two colts. Mr. Whitney being compelled to withdraw his great colt Goldsmith through inability to secure a competent rider, as well as through the fact that Goldsmith was slightly ailing, while the best-known of the Madden entries, Blue Girl, was withdrawn for exactly similar reasons, the mare being slightly sick.

In connection with the jockey trouble a somewhat singular story came to light after the race, which put a third interest into the division of the Futurity prize. This came about through a misunderstanding concerning the engagement of G. E. Smith's rider, the famous Jackey Shaw. Only a short time before the race it was learned that a conditional claim which Madden had on Shaw's services, and which he was satisfied would permit him to ride Shaw in the race, that rider being intended to have the mount on Yankee, was nullified by another contract which Smith, better known as Pittsburg Phil, the plunger, had made with Frank Farrell, the Tammany politician. Under the agreement between Smith and Farrell, Farrell had a claim taking precedence over all others, and so exacted that Shaw should ride his colt, De Reszke. This left Madden, even after his determination to withdraw Blue Girl, without a capable rider for his colt Yankee, though he had a fairly good one in Mounce engaged to ride any horse that he chose to start.

HOW MADDEN GOT A JOCKEY.

Left in the lurch at the critical moment Madden made hurried efforts to secure other riders, and his first choice was O'Connor, who is under contract to A. Featherstone. Mr. Featherstone, it seems, was decided fully to start his own fast filly, Hatasoo, in the race, and had even given the order to his trainer for Hatasoo to be added, when Madden approached him. Naturally, if Hatasoo had run in the race, O'Connor would have ridden her, and it was with great reluctance that Mr. Featherstone was induced finally to keep the filly in her stable. The argument that influenced him, however, was Madden's statement of just how good his colt Yankee had proved to be in trials, and the certainty that Yankee would beat Hatasoo in the race.

Incidentally, and as a further argument, Mr. Madden promised that if Hatasoo was kept out of the Futurity, and O'Connor were left at liberty to ride Yankee, and should win with him, Mr. Featherstone should have a one-quarter interest in the stakes. Mr. Featherstone races as much for sport as do other wealthy owners, but succumbing to the inducements offered showed his usual generosity by taking one more partner into the combination, this being Jockey O'Connor, to whom the employer promised one-half of the one-quarter of the value of the stake in case he won.

As O'Connor did win, there probably never before was a Futurity divided in so many ways, the gross value to the winner being $36,910, which, therefore, was split, first into a half for Mr. Whitney, then into one-eighth each for Mr. Featherstone and Jockey O'Connor, and the remainder to Madden, the nominal owner of the winner, and the man who by popular reports on the race track yesterday was credited with having won the entire amount.

Greater even than the disappointment of being beaten with his much-vaunted colt Nasturtium was the fact that Nasturtium did not even run a good race. He was back in the crowd always and raced back in the ruck for a half mile, when he began to close slightly, but never got near enough to the front to be considered a factor in the race. One explanation for Nasturtium's poor showing was given by Starter Fitzgerald and his assistants when they returned to the stand. All these agreed that Nasturtium got away with his field, but early in the race, in fact hardly a hundred yards from the post, he encountered a wet spot in the track, and swerving to avoid it lost several lengths, and when he began running again dropped in behind the other horses and thereafter was never able to get through to the front.

Viewed from the grand stand, however, Nasturtium was always back, and seemed to have been about the last horse to leave the post. There was absolutely no complaint by any one, owner, trainer, or jockey, as to interference or jostling in the contest. The Futurity, from the running of the horses, seems to have been an absolutely fair and equal test, and there is all the more glory to the winner by reason of the fact that he won from behind, and, sturdily striding on under punishment, at the end earned his victory over a filly that a hundred yards from the post had a good lead and seemed to be winning. Of the beaten division none save Nasturtium have any excuse. Popular as was the victory of the second choice, the defeat of the Whitney entry caused much gossip, and not a few persons who before praised the $50,000 colt yesterday were inclined to condemn him. For Nasturtium, however, there is further hope, for the colt showed wonderful speed when he did begin to gain on the leaders, and with a better start might have justified the confidence and hopes of his owner. The winner, however, is a truly good colt, and one of the best bred for speed in America, he being by Hanover-Correction, both wonderfully fast horses, while Yankee himself in trials as a yearling and in races at Saratoga fully proved his worth. Yankee is the unbeaten horse of the year, and, with his great victory yesterday, seems to fully justify the price fixed by Madden, $100,000, for the two colts, Yankee and Blackstock, after their trials as yearlings last Fall.

### 30,000 SAW THE GREAT RACE.

The day was an ideal one for a great race, and the attendance was typical of a great racing day in New York. Estimates placed the crowd at numbers ranging from 25,000 up to nearly double that number, but officials of the track fixed the figure at about 30,000. That estimate seems a fair one, for the grand stand was crowded to the limit, while the roof was filled to the danger point, policemen being stationed on the stair just before the Futurity was run to stop further crowding in the upper parts of the stand. The field stand was so overflowed before the first race was run that the track attendants opened the gates and let all who wished into the inner field, where a crowd ten deep lined the rail through the full length of the stretch for the remainder of the afternoon, while other thousands sought places of vantage further back toward the centre of the great oval.

The club stand and the paddock, too, were filled so thoroughly that passage was difficult, and in the paddock policemen had to make a lane for the horses when they went on the track for each race. Women made a great part of the immense gathering, and gay colors and handsome gowns were sprinkled all over the stand, while in the boxes society was unusually well represented. In the throng that surged back and forth from betting ring to paddock were all the people who usually attend great racing events. There, too, were all the people who have to go to great races, the actors, politicians, office holders, and semi-public men, who must be seen on all great occasions at any sacrifice. The political contingent was especially strong, but on the whole had a rather bad day of it, for the political tips were uncommonly unfortunate, the most disastrous of these being the Tammany tip to all "in the know" to back Frank Farrell's colt De Reszke for third place in the Futurity.

The track was fast and safe, though a few wet spots were in evidence far up the Futurity course. Bright sunlight welcomed the early comers, however, and the weather held bright and clear until the fifth race was run. The Futurity, the great event of the afternoon, was the fourth race on the card, but the betting on it began with the betting on the first race, a half dozen or more of the hundred and odd bookmakers in the betting ring devoting themselves exclusively to the Futurity, and laying odds through all the early part of the afternoon, with the understanding that bets made on the horses which did not start should be refunded. The withdrawals, however, from the big race were few. Mr. Whitney's Goldsmith was the first of the horses named for the big event to be withdrawn, that being at 2 o'clock. Next was Blue Girl of the Madden stable, this reducing the two stable entries to two horses each as actual starters.

The only other non-starter was W. C. Daly's Carroll D. In the meantime, one Futurity runner not in the original announcement of starters was published on the programme in J. Dunn's filly Sunshower, while three other horses were added starters, these being G. B. Morris's Homestead, F. M. Taylor's Utopian, and T. Monahan's Broadstreet. None of these added starters, however, made any change in the betting.

The first odds posted were 8 to 5 against the Whitney entry, which meant in actual result King Hanover and Nasturtium. The Madden entry was second choice at 4 to 1, this being Yankee and Gunfire, while 10 to 1 was against the third choice, Clarence H. Mackay's Heno. The next horses in the betting were Barron at 12 to 1, and Hyphen and Lux Casta at 15 to 1 each, the prices against the others ranging from 20 to 1 each against Fly Wheel, Pentacost, and Saturday, up to 300 to 1 against Sunshower, Homestead, and Broadstreet.

The third race was run at 3:40, and the Futurity then was set for 4:10 o'clock, the finish for the third race being accepted generally as the signal for the rush in search of the latest paddock information concerning the Futurity entries. It was at this time that the paddock was most crowded, casual racegoers for that half hour elbowing the professional betting men and forming crowds with rubbers, trainers, stable boys, and the usual paddock element about each horse in the great contest. Nasturtium was the lion of the occasion, and had a great crowd about him from the moment that he appeared in the paddock until he was led to the gate after the call to the post had sounded, and there mounted by Jockey Nash Turner. King Hanover, running in the same interest, also had a crowd about him, while Yankee of the Madden pair was another centre of interest, the remainder of the horses being comparatively neglected.

In the warming-up gallops there was no room for choice, every horse in the race looking to be fit to the hour, while those that were cantered through the stretch fulfilled every wish as to the appearance of health and condition. The clock was just on the minute of the time announced for the call to the post when the bugle sounded, and promptly thereafter the bustle in the paddock indicated that the crucial moment had come. The Whitney entry, heading the list on the programme, had the first place in the parade past the grand stand. King Hanover in the lead with Nasturtium second. Then came the Madden pair, Yankee and Gunfire. Next Flywheel, then Port Royal, Hyphen, Pentecost, De Reszke, Barron, Saturday, Heno, The Talisman, Caughnawaga, Lux Casta, Sunshower, Homestead, Utopian, and Broadstreet in the order named. Walking slowly they passed the crowded stand, then at the furlong pole broke out of line, and, some galloping while others still walked, proceeded far away up the slightly bowed course, nearly three-quarters of a mile long, that thirteen years ago was dedicated to the Futurity.

There in the starter's hands nineteen horses hung for nineteen tiresome minutes, while the multitude waited in suspense, watching the dust cloud that the horses kicked up with a stir every few moments to the announcement often made that "they're off." They were not off, however, until half a dozen futile attempts had been made. Every horse in the race seemed to be equally at fault in causing the delay.

### THE START FOR THE FUTURITY.

The nineteenth minute was all but gone when the full field, breaking at one more attempt, moved away in fair order, and the red bunting flashed downward, while again the cry "They are off!" echoed through the length of the grand stand. Off they were to an excellent start, with the scarlet jacket first to show, the Morris Saturday leading the way, with Caughnawaga second, Yankee third, Hyphen fourth, and De Reszke fifth, all the others well abreast except one blue jacket and brown cap, borne by Nasturtium, which from the first move lagged tardily and was last. In the first fierce rush of the race Saturday, Caughnawaga, and Hyphen dropped back, while Pentecost, sixth at the start, raced into the lead, and at the furlong pole was a bare head before Lux Casta, [illegible] De Reszke, all the others [illegible] with a swirl of dust rising from under their feet and forming a dun background against which the figures of the horses stood out in miniature, growing larger and larger as they swept on in the flight to the waiting stand.

Pentecost held his lead to the quarter pole, with Lux Casta and King Hanover, who had moved up into the first bunch, while Yankee, De Reszke, and Caughnawaga were the nearest of the pursuers, with hardly a length between them. Going into the third furlong, King Hanover rushed forward and ranged alongside Pentecost, the others retaining their relative positions, while Barron, who had steadily moved forward from eighth place, there joined the second flight headed by Yankee, the stragglers, among whom was the favorite, who at that point was so far back as to be out of it.

All straining every nerve with jockeys already beginning to ride and hustling forward in the fight for position, they came to the bend in the course with nearly a half mile of the struggle completed. The Whitney colors borne by King Hanover there showed in front, but only by a neck, Pentecost struggling gamely second a half length before Lux Casta, De Reszke then fourth, with Yankee at his side. Rounding the bend into the stretch, and beginning the last quarter Lux Casta made another grand effort, and as Pentecost hung a bit and seemed to tire, raced up alongside him and then still moving steadily forward joined King Hanover.

The Whitney colt, however, at this point was staggering, and as Lux Casta reached his side was driven to the urgency of the whip, while De Reszke and Yankee, both hard ridden, went struggling on after the leader. Nearing the last furlong pole Lux Casta, galloping strong and full of running, was a neck in front of Pentecost, King Hanover, Yankee, and De Reszke running almost as one horse following with Barron closing, and a gap of daylight separating him from the nearest of the others, headed by Caughnawaga. King Hanover and Pentecost at this point, however, were fast tiring and giving way, while Yankee and De Reszke were struggling sturdily on and gaining on the leader.

Into the last furlong they went in this order, all the leaders then hard ridden, with whip out and spurs at work. In that last furlong Yankee's pluck and training told. Sturdily struggling and running straight as a ruled line he slipped away from De Reszke and steadily overhauling Lux Casta caught her as they began the last half furlong. There Yankee, tired, but game to the core, went to the front and began to draw away from all that followed. O'Connor on the then leader kept his whip plying for fifty yards further on, but as the gallant filly beside him fell further and further back, ceased the use of the lash but kept at work with hands and heels and, riding his hardest, held the race safe. Lux Casta was dying away in the last hundred yards, while Barron was steadily closing ground and then was abreast of De Reszke, Pentecost, and King Hanover.

With hardly a hundred yards more of the race to run, the great event then was over, to all practical purposes, Yankee racing with all the pluck that his name stands for, answering every call on him, and drawing further and further away, holding his lead to the winning post, and finishing first for the greatest race of the year by a length and a half.

Lux Casta was too far in front of the others for them to overtake her in the short stretch of ground left to be covered, and, staggering to the end, she finished second, two lengths before Barron, who, running strong and true, got up to the next flight in the last few stridges, and in a pretty fight for third money, got third place by a head, with De Reske, Pentecost, King Hanover, and Gunfire lapped on him, all heads apart, in the order named, Gunfire having made a fine rush from behind in the last quarter. Caughnawaga finished eighth, Flywheel ninth, Nasturtium, who closed much ground in the final quarter, tenth, and Hyphen eleventh. The others, none of whom was ever a factor in the contest, followed, with Saturday at their head, and The Talisman, Sun Shower, Port Royal, Homestead, Utopian, Broadstreet, and Heno strung out after him in the order named.

The division of the stake gave $36,910 to the winner, while the second horse earned $4,166.66, and the third horse $2,083.34. Two thousand dollars went to the breeders of the winner, A. H. and D. H. Morris and Milton Young; $1,250 to the breeder of the second horse, the Marcus Daly estate, and $500 to the breeder of the third horse, also the Marcus Daly estate. The total stake was $46,910.

## RESULTS OF OTHER RACES.

### Cobourg, from Canada, Beat Voter for the Fall Handicap—Ogden a Winner.

Two stake events, aside from the great attraction, the Futurity, made up the ambitious opening programme of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Autumn meeting, these fixtures being the Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap, run over the short steeplechase course, and the Fall Handicap, six furlongs, on the main track, which brought out a notable lot of sprinters, with the veteran champion of sprinting courses, Voter, in as the top weight and a hot favorite over the eight that opposed him. There was quite a long delay at the post for this event, Voter racing out in each break, when the actual start was made, getting away well, with King Pepper and Cobourg abreast of him. From the first jump the pace was terrific, and, to the amazement of the crowd, both Cobourg and King Pepper outran the Keene sprinter in that early stage of the race, Voter, who seemed to be slightly interfered with, dropping back into the crowd in the first quarter, while Cobourg drew out clear in the lead. For the remainder of the distance Cobourg held on in front, and, though Voter and Paul Clifford closed on him in the stretch, and drove McCue, on the Canadian sprinter, to riding his hardest at the end, Cobourg lasted long enough to win by a length and a half. In a ding-dong finish for second place Voter squeezed home a head before Paul Clifford.

Seven of the eleven jumpers named to start for the Inaugural Steeplechase answered the call to the post, with Bullingdon a slight favorite over the Widener entry, Fulminate, and Miss Mitchell. Cheesemite rushed into the lead at the fall of the flag and made the running, with the field well together trailing at her heels until the last turn was reached, Fabius and Miss Mitchell falling in the run to that point, where Cheesemite stopped suddenly and Orman and Fulminate went on together in front, Orman, well handled by Barry, winning by a neck after a smart finish, Fulminate second, two lengths away from Bullingdon, third.

Ogden, with the top weight in the mile race, second on the card, and second choice to J. R. and F. P. Keene's Outlander, appropriately celebrated the anniversary of his Futurity victory of five years before by winning in a big gallop by a length and a half after Wealth, who broke in front, led to the turn into the straight. Outlander was outrun from the start, and finished two lengths behind Wealth, second. All the horses named for the fifth race, numbering fourteen, started in the five furlongs for maidens, two years old, with Destitute a slight favorite over the Haggin entry, Bigotry and Royal Sue. To the bend into the straight Bruff and the Haggin pair were the most prominent of a well-bunched field, Bruff then drawing away a bit, and looking to be winning until, in the last quarter, Knapsack, closing on the rail, went up to him, the two fighting out under the whip for the remainder of the distance. Knapsack ran gamely under punishment, and, gradually wearing down Bruff, won, hard ridden, by a neck. Cast Iron, a length and a half further back, was third.

The Western filly Louisville was a strong favorite, with Autolight the second choice in a field of six, for the last race, a mile and a sixteenth, selling, on the turf course. Louisville broke in front, and, going straight on, made all the running, and won in a big gallop by three lengths from Astor, who was second throughout. Autolight was never prominent. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Inaugural Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; over short course, about two miles. I. N. Megargee's Orman, ch. g., 4 years, by Norwood-Norma, 132 pounds, (Barry,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; Joseph E. Widener's Fulminate, b. g., 5, by Rayon d'Or-Feu Follet, 140, (Mara,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Bullingdon, b. g., aged, by Bend Or-Buttress, 148, (Green,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—4:15 2-5. Fabius, Miss Mitchell, Cheesemite, and Zinzibar also ran. Fabius and Miss Mitchell fell. Bullingdon the post favorite. Value of stakes to winner, $800. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; one mile. William Lakeland's Ogden, br. h., aged, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 126 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 2, won easily by a length and a half; the Albemarle Stable's Wealth, br. f., 3, 96, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths, from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Outlander, ch. g., 111, (Spencer,) 3 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:39 4-5. Ethics and Alsike also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Outlander always favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, on the main track. J. E. Segram's Cobourg, br. c., [illegible] by Himyar-Grace Lee, 119 pounds, (McCue,) [illegible] to 1 and 5 to 2, won ridden out by [illegible] and a half; James R. Keene's Voter, ch. [illegible] by Friar's Balsam-Mavourneen, 140 (Spencer,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, second by [illegible] from William C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, blk. c., by [illegible] Trousseau III., 100, (Wonderly,) 15 to 1 [illegible] to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. King Pepper, [illegible], Reina, Isla, Bedeck, and Henry C[illegible] also ran. Value to the winner, $1,500. [illegible] favorite. Winner trained by Barry [illegible]

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity Stakes, for two-year-olds [illegible] value $45,390; over the Futurity course, [illegible] short of six furlongs. John E. Madden's [illegible] b. c., by Hanover-Correction, 119 [illegible] (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, (coupled with [illegible] Madden's entry,) won ridden out by [illegible] length and a half; the Albemarle Stable's [illegible]asta, b. f., by Donovan-Lucasta, 10[illegible] [illegible] 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by two [illegible] from John Daly's Barron, b. c., by [illegible]dia, 112, (J. Woods,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09 1-5. King Hanover and Nasturtium, (Whitney's entry,) [illegible]fire, Flywheel, [illegible] Royal, Hyphen, Pentecost, De Reszke, [illegible]day, Heno, The Talisman, [illegible]hnawaga, Sunshower, Homestead, Utopian, Broadstreet also ran. Value to the winner, [illegible] W. C. Whitney's entry (Nasturtium and King Hanover) [illegible]rite at 7 to 5 and 1 to [illegible] Winner trained [illegible]er.

[illegible]H RACE.—[illegible] maidens two years old; [illegible] weights; [illegible] furlongs of the new [illegible] course. [illegible]therstone's Knapsack, [illegible] by Lissak-[illegible] Chinn, 115 pounds, [illegible]or,) 8 to 1 [illegible] 1, won, ridden out [illegible]pping, by a [illegible] David Gideon's Bruff, [illegible] 115, (Bullman,) [illegible] 1 and 3 to 1, second [illegible]gth and a [illegible] F. Brindle's Cast [illegible] c., 115, ([illegible]) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, [illegible] Time—1:00 [illegible]malis, Setauket, Val[illegible], Glenwater, [illegible]den, Happy Cross, [illegible] Bigotry, [illegible] Sue, Batyah, and [illegible] to the winner, $740. Destitute [illegible] 7 to 2 and 7 to 5. Winner [illegible] J. [illegible]

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; [illegible]wances; one mile and a sixteenth; [illegible] McCarkle & Mahon's Louisville, b. [illegible]rs, by Loantaka-Virulent, 96 pounds, [illegible] even and 2 to 5, won in a gallop b[illegible]ngths; George Roth's Astor, b. g., 6, [illegible](Martin,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second b[illegible]ths from J. B. Doerr, Jr.'s, Fatalist, [illegible] 104, (Mounce,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, t[illegible]—1:48. Autolight, Eloim, and Himself [illegible] Value to the winner, $810. Louisville [illegible]rite. Winner trained by owners.

## NO EXE[illegible]ON FOR MUSEUMS.

### Mr. Whale[illegible] that They Must Observe [illegible]aw of Public Let[illegible] Contracts.

Park Com[illegible] Clausen has been trying to secu[illegible] Metropolitan Museum of Art and [illegible]merican Museum of Natural Histo[illegible] from the charter provision w[illegible]quires heads of departments and o[illegible] handle money appropriated by [illegible] to contract for supplies at public [illegible] when the sum exceeds $1,000. The [illegible] of excepting the Museums from [illegible]ctions of the charter was not clea[illegible] Clausen, and he wrote to Mr. Whale[illegible]vice.

In his opi[illegible] Corporation Counsel says that w[illegible] sympathy with the objects of th[illegible] of the institutions, he thinks th[illegible] exception to the provision of the ch[illegible]ould have clear statutory authori[illegible]

Mr. Clause[illegible] especially to an appropriation [illegible]000 for the enlargement of the [illegible] of Natural History, and said he [illegible] the work could be better done at [illegible] work.

Mr. Whalen [illegible] reply:

"It is to be [illegible] that in the law authorizing the ex[illegible]diture there is no provision as to how [illegible] work shall be done or anything to ind[illegible] that it shall be done in any other [illegible]er than by contract let to the low[illegible] after advertisement made in the [illegible]anner. I hold therefore that the pro[illegible] of the charter are applicable in al[illegible]es mentioned in your communication [illegible] are to be treated in the same man[illegible] other cases where work and supplies [illegible] be provided for and paid for by the [illegible] New York."

"It is the po[illegible] the law to require the doing of w[illegible] furnishing of supplies involving [illegible]penditure of more than $1,000 to be [illegible] contracts. It is the duty of all [illegible]cers charged with powers and duties [illegible]ect to this matter to live up to the la[illegible] well in spirit as in letter."

## HELD ON STEP[illegible]ER'S CHARGE.

### Charles Schultheis [illegible] of Stealing Over $8,000 [illegible]nds.

Charles Schultheis [illegible] Amsterdam Avenue was locked u[illegible] night in the West One Hundred and [illegible] second Street Police Station, charged [illegible]aling $8,095 in bonds from his step[illegible] James A. Witt of 310 West One Hu[illegible]d Forty-fifth Street. Witt mar[illegible] Schultheis's mother when the young [illegible] but three years old, and some time ago turned him out of the house, it is said, for indolence. Friday night, while th[illegible] were out, it is alleged, Schulthe[illegible] himself into their home by means [illegible]tchkey and took the bonds from a [illegible]

They were missed ye[illegible] morning, and the matter was repor[illegible] the police. Detectives Connelly and [illegible]n, after hunting all day, captur[illegible]heis at Fort George.

## OSSINING RAILROA[illegible]

### Capital to be Increased an[illegible]o be Extended.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 31.—[illegible]ing Electric Railroad Company h[illegible] by Receiver John V. Cockcroft. The road was built in 1883. It runs from the Ossining railroad station to the camp meeting grounds, about a mile and a half. [illegible] purchasers are Barrett & Henders[illegible] Cleveland, Ohio, who represent a Clev[illegible] syndicate. The price paid was $50,00[illegible]

According to a statement made by [illegible] purchasers, the capital will be increa[illegible] once to $5,000,000 and the road exte[illegible] in three directions.

Work will begin at once, and the [illegible] will be carried to Port Chester, to Golde[illegible] Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad, and [illegible] Verplanck Point, to connect with [illegible] Peekskill Electric Railroad.

## SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

### A Veteran of the Civil War Shot Himself Through the Head.

While Policeman Moore was patrolling Central Park, in the vicinity of the Ramble, near Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, he heard the report of two pistol shots. He ran in the direction from which the reports came and found the body of a man lying on its back in some bushes, a smoking revolver by his side. Two bullet wounds were in the forehead. The man evidently had acted with the greatest deliberation, for near his left hand, on the ground, the policeman found a small hand mirror, which probably had been used in guiding the man's aim.

An ambulance was called from the Presbyterian Hospital and the body was taken to the Arsenal Station, where on it papers were found that showed the suicide to be Joseph R. Henderson of Suterville, Westmoreland County, Penn. Other papers showed that he had been taking treatment at a sanitarium kept by Dr. August Reinhold at 823 Lexington Avenue.

Dr. Reinhold when told of the man's death said that he was not at all surprised, because Henderson had shown symptoms of suicidal mania. Dr. Reinhold says that Henderson had told him that he had been a sufferer for seventeen years from stomach trouble and other complaints. He was a veteran of the civil war and had been a member of Company I, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and had received a pension of $6 a month since 1890.

### Elevated Guard Found Dead on Track.

W. S. Tuttle, living at 2,026 Third Avenue, a guard employed by the Manhattan Railway Company, was found dead on the tracks on the curve at Coenties Slip and Front Street at 9 o'clock last night with his skull crushed. The body was examined by Ambulance Surgeon Nelson of the Hudson Street Hospital, who said that the man must have been killed instantly. The supposition is that Tuttle was adjusting the rear lamps of his train when the sudden swerve of the cars caused him to lose his balance and to fall, striking his head on the steel rail, which caused his death.

### St. Lawrence and Adirondack Stock.

The Directors of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway, one of the junior Vanderbilt roads, held a meeting Friday afternoon at the offices of the company, 51 East Forty-fourth Street. A resolution was passed authorizing an issue of $315,000 stock to pay for the indenture bonds now existing, and which by a previous resolution they have a right to redeem at 105. The right to subscribe to the new issue of stock at par is given to the present stockholders. The capital stock of the company is $1,500,000.

### President Goes to Buffalo Wednesday.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug 31.—President McKinley and his party will leave Canton Wednesday morning for Buffalo, going by way of Cleveland. The itinerary has not been officially announced, but it is understood that the party will go on the Fort Wayne to Alliance, thence to Cleveland, and thence on the Lake Shore to Buffalo, reaching Buffalo Wednesday afternoon.

# STRIKERS INVADE THE CARNEGIE MILLS

## Open Hearth Workers in Duquesne Plant Walk Out.

## TRUST MAKES LIGHT OF IT

### Simon Burns and Mr. Schwab Confer by Telephone—Important Results Likely to Follow.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 31.—The strikers are claiming to-night the biggest victory since the fight began, in the closing down of the open hearth department of the Duquesne Steel Works. The Amalgamated people state that the open hearth men have struck and the entire plant will have to close down when the men fail to return Sunday night for work.

The Carnegie steel people make light of the matter and say that the close down of the open hearth department to-day was merely the usual Saturday afternoon close, and maintain that the men will be on hand for work Sunday evening as heretofore and that no stoppage will result.

They claim the trouble at the plant Friday night has been exaggerated very much, that instead of a large number of men having quit work only a few boys were escorted from the mill by policemen, and the places of the ejected were filled at once.

Last evening a committee of employes from the open hearth department notified the foreman not to recharge the furnaces, as they were going out on strike this morning at the end of the turn. The foreman immediately notified the officials of the mill of the intentions of the men and a hurried conference was held. It was then decided to make wholesale discharges in the effort to stay the tide of union sentiment.

The men discharged were two helpers, twenty ladlemen, two engineers, three electricians, two boss stokers, and two brakemen. Eleven of the discharged men were escorted from the works by policemen and were not allowed to talk to their fellow workmen while going out of the works.

Until to-morrow night it will not be known certainly which side is right in its contention. The Amalgamated people claim to be able to tie up the plant and the steel company say they will resume without any material inconvenience.

The shutdown of the Duquesne Steel Works would have a far-reaching effect, seriously crippling the American Tin Plate Company. When the Bellaire Steel Works closed down the orders for tin-plate bars were all transferred to Duquesne. Since then the Duquesne plant has been stocking the tin-plate plants. Some of them have two weeks' supply on hand.

Denial is made in McKeesport this morning of the report that a break had been made in the strike through the return of about forty men to the seamless-tube department of the National Tube Works. It is stated that the seamless-tube department did not start up, although there were a number of men at work in the plant. These men, however, were repair men, a number of whom have been busy there for some time.

Aside from the Duquesne incident, the reported conference by long-distance telephone between President Schwab of the Steel Corporation and Simon Burns, President of the Window Glass Workers' Association, furnished the chief food for comment. It seems that the two men really communicated with each other by telephone, but what the subject or result was is not known. Mr. Burns is mysteriously silent and says he can say nothing just yet.

It is learned to-night from reliable authority, in spite of the great secrecy maintained by Messrs. Burns and Shaffer concerning the telephone conversation between President Schwab and President Burns, that something decisive may result.

It is said that President Schwab declined to have any conference with President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association on the ground that he no longer represents any of the men employed by the corporation. All union men have left the employ of the company.

If these return to work at once, and the mills resume operations in full, the whole matter is said to assume a different aspect and a discussion between the officials of the trust and the Amalgamated officials can take place.

Immediately after this conversation Mr. Burns went to President Shaffer and urged him to call a meeting of the Executive Board of the organization at once, so that the men could be ordered to work at the earliest moment possible.

It is understood that this order will be issued not later than Tuesday, and should have been issued before then had it been possible to get the Executive Committee of the organization together. President Shaffer, while declining to discuss the matter, remained at his office until a late hour to-night, and was much occupied. Appearances indicate that he was preparing for some important move, but nothing could be learned from him as to the actual situation.

W. E. Porter of McKee's Rocks, who was a delegate to the recent convention of the Amalgamated Association at Milwaukee, said:

"I note an article in The Labor World of this week, stating that this strike is Shaffer's strike. I wish it positively stated that every delegate at the Milwaukee convention, including myself, knew that the strike would be called in case the steel combine failed to agree to the terms of the [illegible] settlement as laid down in the con[illegible]tion. You cannot make it too strong [illegible] the present strike had the indorsement [illegible] every delegate. President Shaffer can[illegible] take up the refutation of the article, [illegible] every delegate to the convention should [illegible] is willing to do so."

[illegible] steel corporation to-day continued to [illegible] to its numbers of men at work in sev[illegible] the plants that have resumed since [illegible]trike began, but the Amalgamated peo[illegible] that the additions are of no value, [illegible] the strike situation remains with[illegible]

[illegible] side to the controversy expects [illegible] to develop until after Labor Day out[illegible] the Duquesne plant probabilities. [illegible] Monday, however, it is probable that [illegible] and effective moves will be made [illegible]

[illegible]oposed miners' demonstration at [illegible] Penn., on Labor Day, it is said, [illegible] through. The leaders fear a [illegible] the miners and the town au[illegible] and have about decided to call it [illegible] labor demonstration in Pittsburg [illegible] to be the greatest ever seen here. [illegible] the affair in charge claim [illegible] men will take part in the morn[illegible]

[illegible]ers at Monessen are jubilant [illegible] the result of trials of the [illegible]algamated strikers whose case [illegible] of illegal liquor selling came [illegible] Greensburg. The Grand Jury [illegible] true bill against the accused [illegible] evidence against them was no[illegible] enough and the indictment was dis[illegible] Willard Elkins, chief clerk in the tin plate mill here, was the prosecutor.

The strikers of Canal Dover are preparing a petition for the dissolution of the injunction restraining them from picketing the vicinity of the mills, and are also making an eff[illegible] the City Council to impeach [illegible] and remove him from office. T[illegible] charges will be absence from to[illegible] the time specified by law wit[illegible]pointing a deputy in his absence, [illegible] he is still employed by the trus[illegible]ney and acting as Mayor at the s[illegible]

### S[illegible]t in Cleveland.

CLEVE[illegible] Aug. 31.—Eight or ten non-union [illegible] similar number of union men, the [illegible] employed in the Crescent Mill, be[illegible] in a quarrel in the vicinity of [illegible] this morning, and a brief battle [illegible] with stones.

### Standard O[illegible] Company Short of Tins.

The foreign [illegible] department of the Standard Oil [illegible] is said to be losing several thou[illegible] dollars daily owing to its inabili[illegible] tins in which to ship its oil to [illegible] countries. At present in port, [illegible] their cargoes, are the steamships A[illegible] Neptune, Acara, and Asama and t[illegible] chartered ship Shenandoah. All hav[illegible] to sail for some time past, b[illegible] the fact that the tins in which [illegible] shipped are not to be had they [illegible] compelled to lay in port and [illegible] time when they can. The ina[illegible] tins is said to be due [illegible] the [illegible]ect of the steel strike upon the [illegible] industry.

## UNIONS HE[illegible]DUSTRIES.

WASHINGTON, [illegible]—The American Federation[illegible] the [illegible] organ of the Federation of La[illegible] of which Mr. Samuel G[illegible] to-day prints replies from a number of prominent labor organisation advocates in Great Britain to an inquiry from Mr. Gompers as to whether it is true that England's industries are seeking other fields, and if so, whether this is the fault of the trades unions.

The replies are all negative as to the influence of the unions. Mr. George H. Barnes, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Manchester, England, says that,

"Those industries which are best organized on the workmen's side are the most prosperous industries of the country. The shipbuilding, engineering, coal-getting, and cotton spinning, are all well-organized industries, and were never so prosperous, whereas, the heavy textile industries, shoe making and several other industries that might be mentioned, and which are but indifferently organised on the side of the work people, are dwindling."

## BIG CARNEGIE CONTRACT.

### Agreed to Ship Via Wabash Railroad 4,000,000 Tons Annually Conditioned Upon a Terminal at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 31.—There are good and cogent reasons why the Wabash Railroad desires to make Pittsburg one of its terminal points. In a safe in the offices of President Joseph Ramsey, Jr., St. Louis, is a contract for the transportation of 4,000,000 tons of iron and steel products yearly for the Carnegie Company.

President Ramsey himself secured this contract, probably the largest single contract ever gotten by a railroad company upon the condition that the Wabash own and operate a line into this city. When he closed the contract with the Carnegie Company he provided that nothing in the way of a combination should invalidate it.

When the United States Steel Corporation took over the Carnegie Company the contract was included in the deal just as much as the plant and other assets of the latter company.

In order to reach Pittsburg it was necessary for the Wabash to get control of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, a deal involving the purchase of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 in securities and the construction of terminals in Pittsburg at the expense of several millions more.

The decision of Judge McClung, rendered on Friday, permitting the Wabash Company the right to construct a bridge over the Monongahela, means that work on the new line to connect with the Wheeling and Lake Erie will be pushed to completion without delay, and that Pittsburg will soon have another of the great trunk lines of the country.

## THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Occasional showers; variable winds.

There will be showers to-day in New England, the South Atlantic, and northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, also in the Northwest and the lower Missouri Valley. Showers are probable Monday in the Northwestern States, the middle Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys, and also in the South Atlantic States; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair. Temperature changes will not be marked.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh and mostly easterly; on the middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf Coasts light and variable, and on the great lakes light to fresh north to northeast.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh easterly winds and cloudy weather, with possibly showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau— 1900. | 1901. | —TIMES. 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 72 | 72 | 71 |
| 6 A. M. | 72 | 71 | 72 |
| 9 A. M. | 76 | 78 | 82 |
| 12 M. | 84 | 79 | 88 |
| 4 P. M. | 89 | 78 | 84 |
| 6 P. M. | 86 | 74 | 76 |
| 9 P. M. | 78 | 73 | 74 |
| 12 P. M. | 78 | 73 | 73 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 77½ |
| Weather Bureau | 74 |
| Corresponding date 1900 | 79 |
| Corresponding date for last twenty-five years | 70 |

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 88 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 80 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 12:30 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M.

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| | A. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 5:26 | Sun sets | 6:33 | Moon rises | 8:02 |

### High Water This Day.

| | A. M. | | A. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | 9:08 | Gov. Isl'd | 9:34 | H. Gate | 11:30 |
| | P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
| S. Hook | 9:32 | Gov. Isl'd | 9:50 | H. Gate | 11:46 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| MONDAY, SEPT. 2. | | |
| Montserrat, Cadiz | | |
| Princess Anne, Norfolk | | 3:00 P. M. |
| TUESDAY, SEPT. 3. | | |
| Advance, Colon | 9:30 A. M.<br>*10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville | | 3:00 P. M. |
| El Monte, New Orleans | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Horatio Hall, Portland, Me. | | 5:00 P. M. |
| Jamestown, Norfolk | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Prins Willem III., Haiti, Venezuela, &c. | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Servia, Liverpool | 5:30 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| Sicilia, Naples | 8:30 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |
| WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4. | | |
| Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c. | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Germanic, Liverpool | 8:30 A. M.<br>*10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Hamilton, Norfolk | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti | 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Mongolian, Glasgow | | |
| Nueces, Galveston | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Southwark, Antwerp | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| St. Louis, Southampton | 6:30 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| THURSDAY, SEPT. 5. | | |
| Buffon, Brazil, Argentina, &c. | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Caribbee, Bermuda | 12:30 P. M.<br>*1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic | 12:30 P. M.<br>*1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Deutschland, Hamburg | 6:30 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Jefferson, Norfolk | | 3:30 P. M. |
| La Champagne, Havre | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Santiago de Cuba, Santiago | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P. M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

### COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belise, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belise, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

### TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. §18 and up to Sept. §7, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. §7, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close [illegible] at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §11, inclusive, [illegible] per steamship [illegible] Maru, (registered [illegible] be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for [illegible] (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §7 and up to Sept. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle [illegible]) close at [illegible] P. M. Sept. §15. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine [illegible] via San Francisco, close here daily at [illegible] up to Sept. [illegible] inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San [illegible] close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to [illegible] of sailing daily, and the schedule of cl[illegible] arranged on the presumption of the[illegible] interrupted overland transit. §Registered [illegible] closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that [illegible] from China and Japan were dispatched east from Vancouver, B. C., on Aug. 28, and are due in New York to-morrow morning. Also, that [illegible] mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Glenogle, were dispatched east Aug. [illegible] and are due in New York on the morning of [illegible]day, Sept. 3.

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 1.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 26.
Hildur, Curacao, Aug. 19.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 24.
Memantic, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 31.
Yang Tsze, Hamburg, Aug. 8.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 22.
Antilia, Nassau, Aug. 29.
Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 23.
City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 24.
Minneapolis, London, Aug. 24.
Patria, Lisbon, Aug. 19.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 28.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 22.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 24.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Allianca, Colon, Aug. 27.
Concho, Galveston, Aug. 28.
El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 29.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 2.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Aug. 25.
Nord Amerika, Naples, ——.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Aug. 20.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 24.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 24.
Briardale, Huelva, Aug. 21.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 3.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Aug. 27.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 29.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 29.

THURSDAY, SEPT. [illegible]

Colorado, Hull, Aug. 24.
El Norte, New Orleans, Aug. 31.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 4.

### Arrived.

SS Warfield, (Br.,) Pattie, Caleta [illegible] June 28, Junin July 2, Coronel 11th, Mo[illegible] 7th, and St. Lucia Aug. 22, with nitrat[illegible] to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at [illegible] at 9 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonvill[illegible] Aug. 28, via Charleston 29th, with mdse. [illegible] passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam yacht Nydia. Anchored in [illegible]

SS Campania, (Br.,) Waller, Liv[illegible] Aug. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 P. M., 30th.

SS St. Louis, Roberts, Southampton [illegible] 24, and Cherbourg 29th, with mdse. a[illegible] passengers to the International Navigation Co[illegible] Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 A. M.

SS Niagara, Miller, Tampico A[illegible] and Havana 27th, with mdse. and p[illegible] to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at [illegible] at 6:25 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport [illegible] and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers [illegible] Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nordpol, (Nor.,) Stoltz, Dunkirk [illegible] in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at [illegible] at 3:15 P. M.

### Sailed.

SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Suevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) for Baltim[illegible]
SS Mesaba, (Br.,) for London.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) for Leghor[illegible]
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newp[illegible]
SS Flaxman, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., a[illegible] town, S. C.
SS Ask, (Dan.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Hortensius, (Br.,) for Montevideo, [illegible]
SS Patricia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, [illegible] mouth and Cherbourg.
SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) for Liverpo[illegible]
SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) for Santos, &c.
SS Martello, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS American, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam, [illegible]
SS Aquileja, (Aust.,) for Tampa, &c.
SS Xenia, (Dan.,) for Christiania, &c.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterda[illegible] Boulogne.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Vera, (Nor.,) for Tilt Cove.
SS Ponce, for Porto Rico.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.

### Spoken.

Bark Wanderer, (Br.,) Capt. [illegible] from New York for Shanghai, was spok[illegible] in latitude 16 longitude 28.

### By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—SS Friedri[illegible]se, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New Yo[illegible]men, arr. at Southampton at 9:45 A. [illegible] and proceeded.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Thom[illegible] New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) for New Y[illegible] from Havre at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, [illegible]pool for New York, sld. from Queensto[illegible]

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, [illegible]pool for New York, sld. from Queen[illegible] at [illegible]:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. H[illegible] from New York, passed the Lizard yeste[illegible]

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Thi[illegible] from New York for Christiansand, &c., [illegible] of Lewis to-day.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, [illegible] New York, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, [illegible] New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Baue[illegible] New York, via Plymouth and Cherbo[illegible] at Hamburg to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davi[illegible] New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Dunstan, (Br.,) Capt. Dean, f[illegible] New York, sld. from Barbados yest[illegible]

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. G[illegible] Rio Janeiro, &c., for New York, sl[illegible]bados yesterday.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Broomhea[illegible] York, via Cherbourg and Southamp[illegible] Antwerp yesterday.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Ansil[illegible] York, sld. from Naples Aug. 28.

SS Heathburn, (Br.,) Capt. Ketle[illegible] York, sld. from Manila yesterday.

SS Membland, (Br.,) Capt. Bommer, [illegible]fogasta, &c., for New York, passe[illegible] Aug. 28.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, [illegible] York for Amsterdam, passed the Lisa[illegible]

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Tho[illegible] New York for Stettin, arr. at Cope[illegible] day.

SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, [illegible] York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curet, [illegible] York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac [illegible]

### Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER CO[illegible]
AND
CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO[illegible]

Builders of the only Naphtha Launch[illegible] also Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht [illegible] Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Ma[illegible]gines. Storage Basin and Ship's Way[illegible] hauling of all kinds promptly done. Ch[illegible] Insurance. Boats bought and sold [illegible]sion. Correspondence solicited. Sen[illegible] stamps for catalogue to downto[illegible] Broadway, or to factory, at Morri[illegible] York City.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR [illegible]
McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th [illegible]
A. J. McI[illegible] Yacht [illegible]

A. Simonson

933 Broadway, 21—22 Street[illegible]

H[illegible]OODS
HAIR DRESSING
HAIR ORNAMENTS

[illegible]icest qualities, the rarest shades, exclusive [illegible] sig[illegible]lties not found elsewhere, are our specialties. [illegible]nd varied assortment of exquisite hair [illegible] men[illegible]led in this country.

LOVERS' KNOT [illegible]vited to call and inspect this beautiful new [illegible] [illegible] the low hair dress of the back hair.

No Branch Stores. No A[illegible]

For High [illegible]s, Why Not Use the Bes[illegible]

The high[illegible] grade Whiskey will naturally pro[illegible] the finest and most wholesome beverage.

Old Crow Ry[illegible]

being an [illegible]t, hand made, Sour Mash, must [illegible] the best.

Our SC[illegible]H WHISKEYS are also absolut[illegible] pure.

Gold M[illegible] Awarded Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

Fashion has her first fall "[illegible] out" at our store, Tuesday, Sept[illegible] 3rd. A grander, more elabor[illegible] play has never been exhibited [illegible] tailoring trade. Sample ga[illegible] for critical examination. Our suits range in prices from $16 to [illegible] trousers, $4 to $10; overcoats, $1[illegible] $30.

We have added a new dep[illegible] for boys' and youths' cloth[illegible] order, ranging in prices from [illegible] $25.

Book of Fashion, Measurin[illegible] and samples mailed to any ad[illegible]

ARNHE[illegible]
Broadway & 9[illegible]

SLEEPIN[illegible] A
STRANG[illegible]ED

means lying [illegible] nearly every [illegible] need have no f[illegible] if you take

JOHA[illegible]
HO[illegible]S
MALT EXTRAC[illegible]

regularly with your meals and on retiring.

Avoid cheap substitutes [illegible] you as "just as g[illegible]"

Take only JOHA[illegible] and you will retain [illegible]

"Ye Old Oak Tree"

has given us some glorious schemes [illegible] "New Art" furniture. [illegible] in [illegible] brown tones or in its [illegible] color, decorative features [illegible] ent in deep sofas, chairs, writing ta[illegible] and hall clocks.

Grand Rapids
Furniture Compa[illegible]
(Incorporated),
34th St., West [illegible]

Bon
A[illegible]

Clea[illegible]
whole[illegible]
ators[illegible]
nick[illegible]
et[illegible]

# PREPARING TO CHECK RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

## Belief that Great Britain Means to Adopt a Firm Policy.

### Blue Books Dealing with Russia's Proceedings in Various Quarters Regarded as Indicating This.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Russian agents in Persia are interfering with the Quetta-Nushki trade route, between India and Eastern Persia, opened by the Indian Government.

According to a dispatch to The Times from Simla, Russia, by virtue of the loan contracted in 1900, has effective control of the customs, and is giving endless worry and trouble to traders by means of customs regulations, especially quarantine restrictions. It is possible for Russia to paralyze British trade by long detentions of caravans and travelers. The native belief that Russian influence is supreme in Eastern Persia is having a bad political effect.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., (Commissioner of National Education in Ireland,) writing on the general subject of Russian and British relations, says:

"We must strive for a final settlement with Russia or gird ourselves for a fight."

The Times editorially says Great Britain must decide whether it is "compatible with our interests, commercial and political, to allow a foreign power like Russia to establish itself on the Persian Gulf. Possibly it may be expedient to purchase political peace by the surrender of commercial interests which might cost too much to defend. But, if we are resolved to defend them, we must not wait until it is too late to declare our intentions and take action."

Frederick Greenwood, who is regarded as an acute and far-seeing observer of foreign affairs, analyzes in The Daily Mail to-day the recent Blue Books on Chinese affairs, particularly the facts concerning the Russian seizure of the Peking-Shan-hai-Kuan Railroad.

"Count Lamsdorff," he says, "finds no difficulty in telling our Government, in the plainest language permitted by diplomacy that if it does not like the Russian arrangements in Manchuria, for example, it is at liberty to resent them in any way it pleases. Russia is not disposed to explain, but is quite prepared to fight."

The simultaneous publication of these Blue Books and Lord Kitchener's dispatches showing the unfitness of many of the recruits will, Mr. Greenwood thinks, throw light each on the other, the Government "deliberately desiring to let the patient know how he stands in relation to Russia and his state of military unpreparedness, so that he may prepare, not to die, but to rouse and help the doctors on his own behalf."

Simultaneous publications examining Russian and British relations at widely separated points are interpreted as indicating that the public is being prepared for the announcement by the Government of a firm policy toward Russia.

The Russo-Persian loan referred to in the foregoing was negotiated in January, 1900. The English papers spoke of it at the time as a step toward furthering the influence of Russia in Persia, the importance of which could not be overestimated.

The Persian Loan Bank, most of the shares of which are held by the Russian State Bank, undertook, by imperial command, to advance a 5 per cent. loan of 22,500,000 rubles, (about $11,275,000,) guaranteed by all the customs duties of Persia except those of Farsistan and the ports of the Persian Gulf. It was stipulated that Persia should pay off "all other and previous obligations"—that is to say, the 500,000 6 per cent. Anglo-Persian loan of 892.

## HOP PICKING IN ENGLAND.

### mise for Future Crops Not Enuraging Owing to Importation.

Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

DON, Aug. 31.—Hop picking was in the last part of this week through Kent, and for days be e there was an invasion of crowds men, women, and children from slums of London. There is much re comfort for them nowadays than merly, and there is much more de cy and less lawlessness in the hopping ek.

he promise for the future of this im tant crop, however, is, according to day's Times, not encouraging.

here are nearly 65,000 fewer acres in ivation this year than the average of ast fifteen years. But the crop will aratively big and of good qual-

Thirty per cent. of the hops now used re imported, and of the imports, 73 per ent. are from the United States, principally from the Pacific States, nowadays.

## A METHODIST PASTORAL.

### mmercialism and an Excess of ports Condemned—The Conference.

ecial Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A lately published Vesleyan Methodist pastoral congratu tes the British Methodists on their successful resistance of the attacks made on eir Church throughout the nineteenth ntury and the prosperity of the organ tion at the beginning of the twentieth, en a fund of nearly $5,000,000 has been raised.

condemns commercialism and too at a devotion to sports in the large ols and the toleration of gambling drinking. It declares that Wesley re arrayed at once against supersti nd materialism.

Ecumenical Conference meets here eek. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, President of the conference, is to take part in the proceedings, American Bishop Galloway will ominent in them.

## DUBLIN'S HORSE SHOW.

### eat Fair, but Held Too Late for a Social Function.

Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

ON, Aug. 31.—This week the Horse Show was more successful efore, with 1,300 entries, fine ge crowds of spectators.

best horse show in the so has some of the char great industrial fair. The ep is large and varied, hile such home industries as lacemak g are seen at their best.

But Dublin's week comes too late for a eat social event in the British Isles, as should be. In the last week in August ciety is either shooting or on the Con nent. The project to change the date Dublin's show to the first week in Au st, between the Goodwood and Cowes gatta, and thus give Ireland its share the "season," is urged more generally d force this year than ever.

### The Flower Show of Bruges.

[illegible] THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

N, Aug. 31.—The old Flem w[illegible] Bruges this week has [illegible] flower show, which [illegible] American tour [illegible] hitherto been giving each a small annual show are now united. One of them, the Horticultural, is 500 years o[illegible] show was held in the Grand Palace [illegible] the famous belfry of Longfellow's poem.

## LONDON ARTISTS AND PLAYERS.

### Watts's Statue of Tennyson—Adamowski Sails for America—Miss Tempest as Becky.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—G. F. Watts, R. A., who, like Sargent, has lately been trying his hand at sculpture, has almost completed a large statue of Tennyson based on his painted portraits of the poet; it represents him late in life. The only statue for which Tennyson ever sat, Woolner's, depicts him as he was in 1873.

Lady Butler Elizabeth Thompson, who has not been heard from lately, has nearly finished in her studio in Devonport a picture representing the exercises of "Tent Pegging in India." It is a large canvas, with many men and horses; the scene is at sunset.

Timotheus Adamowski, after an unusually long stay abroad, including a recent visit to Paderewski, sailed for Boston on Friday in time to begin the season's rehearsals of the Symphony Orchestra.

Of the next six weeks, David Bispham will spend three on the ocean. He sails on the Lucania next Saturday, sings at the Worcester festival, and returns within the fortnight, sings one week at the Leeds festival, returning immediately to America to join the Grau opera forces.

In spite of Director Posart's assurances to the contrary, the rivalry of the splendid new Prinz-Regent Theatre, in Munich, with the Festspierhaus in Baireuth, is an assured fact, and Siegfried Wagner's reported lament over the opening of the Munich enterprise was well founded. There is nothing now to excuse the existence of Baireuth except the copyright of "Parsifal." A comparatively small interest was manifested in the recent series of performances there, although artistically up to the recent standard; while the successful beginning of the theatre in Munich, in which the best of Wagner's ideas are carried out, caused great enthusiasm.

Marie Tempest personally is not a bit like one's idea of Becky Sharp, yet she has a distinction and force of subtlety, and there is continued interest in her acting in the new play by Robert Hichens and Cosmo Stewart, which treats of Thackeray's masterwork somewhat in the spirit of a comic opera, yet is less offensive to a lover of Thackeray than some other plays on the same subject. The play, which begins with the revelation of Becky's marriage to Rawdon and leads up to the climax of Rawdon's discovery of her tête-à-tête with Lord Steyn, is episodic and sometimes trivial, but often smart. Miss Tempest easily takes a good place among the actresses in spoken drama, and her present portrayal is considered a vast improvement on her Nell Gwynne.

Both Pinero's and Carton's forthcoming new pieces, "Iris" and "The Undercurrent," promise to be serious efforts. Pinero, they say, is already planning a new comedy in his lighter vein.

Seymour Hicks, who acts everything from a comic old woman in pantomime to a heroic young lover, will appear as Scrooge in a new dramatization of Dickens's "Christmas Carol" before Christmas.

The new Drury Lane melodrama, "The Great Millionaire," is well under way. It is an immense picture of London high and low life. Farren Soutar, who acted in a musical farce with Edna May in New York, will play the hero.

Clyde Fitch, who begins at Liverpool to-morrow the rehearsals, with Beerbohm Tree and Coy, of "The Last of the Dandies," will sail next Saturday.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's new play, "Lady Tetley's Divorce," tried out of town, seems old-fashioned and theatrical, but it is effective and likely to serve her well with people who do not care for the more advanced drama. But she begins her London term next week with a revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

E. A. D.

## ENGLISH SHOOTING SEASON.

### Comparative Status of the Shooters of Grouse and Partridge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Partridge shooting, which begins now, is, in these days, essentially the sport of men of moderate means. The opportunities of the grouse moors are only for the wealthy and their favored friends.

Modern partridge shooting means the killing of hundreds of brace of driven birds daily, with improved breechloaders; but still the old-time votaries of the sport seek the stubble fields in secluded rural neighborhoods, where modern agricultural implements have not made the fields smooth, and follow up the game with a good dog, getting fewer birds but more genuine sport.

The condition of the birds is reported good from all over England.

## FIFESHIRE MINE DISASTER.

### Heroic Efforts of the Rescuers Against Mud and Water.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The full sorrow of the recent mine disaster in Fifeshire is not comprehended until one knows the exact character of that mine and its surroundings.

It is dug under a great peat bog of moss; a new shaft being needed, a mistake was made in digging upward from the mine instead of from the surface. The seam of coal comes within twenty feet of the surface, one point being right in the middle of the bog.

While two men were cutting the upward passage at this point water and mud suddenly began to flow in like a mud avalanche in Switzerland. All the passages of the mine were immediately choked with mud and water, and, just as the first re[illegible]g party had nearly finished its he[illegible] labors, another subsidence swept [illegible] two of the rescuers and one of th[illegible]inal victims. The heroism and en[illegible]nce of the men were wonderful.

It seems that [illegible] other lesson is drawn from it here ex[illegible]t that the miner's life is dangerous an[illegible]t miners are a brave lot of men.

## FRANCE IS P[illegible]ING FOR THE[illegible]S VISIT

### Paris Hopes He[illegible]nsent to Spend a Few Hours There.

### Elaborate Measures to Guard Him—People of Dunkirk and Compiègne Reaping a Harvest.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—As the day set for the arrival of the Czar in France approaches interest in his Majesty's visit is quickening into excitement. The newspapers are devoting columns daily to the various arrangements under way.

The official programme is still unpublished, but it is now known that the Czar will reach Dunkirk on the morning of Sept. 18. He will proceed to Compiègne the same afternoon, and will go to Rheims the following day to witness from Vitry Fort the sham fight with which the grand manoeuvres will close. Sept. 20 is held open, and is spoken of as a day of repose, but if the Czar visits Paris it will be on that day. Finally, Sept. 21, he will go to Betheny, near Rheims, to be present at the review of the whole army engaged in the eastern manoeuvres, and will probably start on his way home early the next morning.

In order to make the naval display at Dunkirk more imposing, the French Northern Squadron will be reinforced by three battleships and a cruiser from the Mediterranean fleet, giving a total of thirty-nine warships, composed of eleven battleships, five cruisers, three torpedo boat destroyers, seventeeen torpedo boats, and three submarine boats. The Czar will be on board the imperial yacht Standart, which will be escorted only by the Polar Star, unless he invites the Grand Admiral, the Grand Duke Alexis, to accompany him, when the cruiser Svietlana will join the escort.

President Loubet will arrive at Dunkirk on Sept. 17, accompanied by the Cabinet Ministers, and will open the new City Hall there in the afternoon. The following morning President Loubet and the Cabinet will embark on the torpedo boat destroyer Cassini, which will proceed to the three-mile limit, where the President will, it is expected, greet the Czar between 10 and 11 o'clock. M. Loubet will go on board the Standart, which will then review the fleet. The Standart will afterward go to the dock near the railroad, and a luncheon will be given in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce. Then the Czar and M. Loubet will proceed by separate trains to Compiègne. M. Loubet will arrive there first, and will greet the guests. There will be a banquet in the evening, and probably a gala performance at the Castle Theatre.

Elaborate precautions to insure the Czar's safety during his stay in France are being taken. All undesirable foreigners have been expelled from Dunkirk, and the Château at Compiègne is closely guarded by troops. It was at first proposed to station troops along the entire railroad track from Dunkirk to Compiègne, but this was abandoned owing to the lack of troops. The greatest cause for anxiety on the part of the police is the proximity of dwelling houses to the railroad in Dunk k. Each house has been examined, and the occupants have been compelled to give detailed information regarding themselves. Access of visitors to the Château at Compiègne is forbidden except to holders of special passes. Electric light is being installed, and the wires from the generating stations, which will pass through the park, will be watched by sentinels.

Military engineers are constructing a light track from the railroad to the tribunes on the review ground at Betheny. Grand stands capable of accommodating 20,000 spectators are now being erected.

Immense crowds of people are expected at Dunkirk, and the railroads are arranging excursions. A fleet of pleasure steamers will gather in the roadstead. The townspeople intend to make hay while the sun shines. For bedrooms which can usually be hired for $1 a day, they are now asking $15, and fancy prices are being asked for windows overlooking the scene of the Czar's arrival. The same conditions prevail at Compiègne.

The Parisians will be greatly disappointed if the Czar does not visit the French metropolis. Efforts are being made to induce his Majesty to come to Paris on Sept. 20. It is proposed that he should arrive here in time to take luncheon at the Russian Embassy, and then drive to the Alexander Bridge, where certain ceremonies would take place. There would be a banquet at the Elysée Palace in the evening, and the Czar could return to Compiègne the same night.

Street singers and hawkers have already made their appearance with topical wares, including patriotic Franco-Russian ditties and colored portraits of the Czar and Czarina. The most ingenious article is a transparent card representing the Czar in the uniform of a Russian Colonel. When the card is held up to the light his Majesty appears in the uniform of a French General and wearing the sash of the Legion of Honor.

## NEW FRENCH LINER SAILS.

### La Savoie Starts on Her Maiden Voyage for This Port—Paris Journalists Among the Passengers.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The new steamship La Savoie of the French Transatlantic Line sailed from Havre this morning for New York on her maiden trip. She carries a full list of passengers, among them French journalists, representing the Temps, Journal des Débats, Petit Journal, Figaro, Eclair, Matin, Journal, Gil Blas, Illustration, Vie Illustrée, and Gironde. They will take advantage of their trip to the United States to visit the offices of all the principal American newspapers.

A banquet will be given on board La Savoie on Sept. 10, in honor of the visiting French journalists and their American colleagues.

On her recent speed trial the Savoie developed a speed of 22 knots, and is expected to reach this port some time next Friday. She is a sister ship of the Lorraine, though faster and more elegantly furnished. The new liner was constructed at the yard of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, and has been inspected by the French Government and accepted as an auxiliary cruiser. La Savoie has six decks, with sixteen transverse and one longitudinal water bulkheads. Her engines are of the triple-expansion type, while her shafts are of nickel steel.

The Savoie is 580 feet in length, is 60 feet wide, and has a depth of 39.6 feet. She displaces 15,300 tons, and develops 22,000 horse power.

### Alleged Romance About Princess Margaret.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It may yet turn out that there was romance enough for a three-volume novel in the visit of the Crown Prince of Germany to England and Scotland. It is said that the Princess Margaret of Connaught is sought in marriage both by him and by the heir presumptive to the throne of Russia, the Grand Duke Michael. The Grand Duke, who is the Czar's brother, now seems likely to be Czar some day, unless the Salic law is disregarded in Russia.

### Passengers on West-Bound Liners.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—All the steamers bound for America are crowded to their fullest capacity. The White Star Line steamship Celtic is taking C. F. Moberly Bell, manager of The Times; Ralph Hickox of Cleveland, Bruce Ismay, W. J. Pirrie, and Sir Henry Primrose. The North German Lloyd steamship Königin Luise takes James G. Stowe, the retiring United States Consul General at Cape Town. The American Line steamship Philadelphia, which left Southampton this afternoon, took nearly a thousand passengers.

### Mr. Carnegie's Gift to a Scotch Town.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Andrew Carn[illegible] has given £10,000 to build a town hal[illegible] Motherwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

## THE RUMORS ABOUT SAL[illegible]

### His Family Wants Him to Reti[illegible] While the Unionist Leaders Wish H[illegible] to Retain the Premiership.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It is [illegible] the rumors of Lord Salisbury's a[illegible] retirement are due to the existence [illegible] tation within the Premier's own [illegible] which wants him to take the step in [illegible] to preserve his health. His sons and daughters believe that the strain of conducting the affairs of the empire is bound to shorten his life. In this they have been opposed by several less closely related members of the Cecil family and by almost all the leaders of the Unionist Party. The latter, so far as can be ascertained, are likely to prevail, for the present, at any rate, in their contention that relief from the duties of Premier would be of very doubtful benefit to Lord Salisbury's health, which just now is not bad, considering his age.

In former times when Lord Salisbury's retirement was mooted the opposition to such a step was based on the absolute necessity for his presence in the Foreign Office. Thanks to Lord Lansdowne's apparent ability to handle that department, this necessity no longer exists, but the cry has now changed, and the Unionists admit that the selection of a successor to Lord Salisbury would perhaps precipitate an internecine struggle.

Hence the extreme and, as some of the members of Lord Salisbury's family consider, cruel pressure on the Premier to retain power, which for him has lost all attraction.

## THE BRITISH SUBMARINES.

### Charge that the Admiralty Refused to Examine an Important Invention Untrue.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—With a laudable desire to enliven the dullness of the papers here during London's empty season, one daily has been endeavoring to get up a scare on the subject of Great Britain's overwhelming deficiency in submarine boats.

Among the alleged crimes attributed to the Admiralty is that of allowing the United States to secure, this week, a submarine invention which the Admiralty declined even to examine, and which is likely to revolutionize that method of warfare. It is, however, ascertained that the invention in question was examined and declined by the Admiralty, was submitted to the United States Naval Attaché, Commander Clover, and was forwarded by him, in the usual routine, to Washington. The indorsement accompanying it and the opinion of other naval experts is said to render it improbable that the invention will receive any more consideration from the Navy Department at Washington than from the British Admiralty, which, by the way, is busily engaged in getting its Holland boats ready for launching.

The Admiralty has called for volunteers to man the submarine boats, but only a few adventurous spirits have responded, and almost all of these have been rejected on account of their inability to pass the severe medical tests imposed in this class of the service. It is quite probable that five Holland boats will be ready for launching before their crews are secured.

The reports that the Vickers-Maxim Company has added several secret and important additions to Holland's inventions are apparently untrue.

## LIEUT. COL. VANDELEUR SLAIN.

### One of the Best-Known Officers in the British Army Killed in Boer Attack on a Train.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, to-day, says:

"A train was blown up to-day between Waterval and Haman's Kraal by 250 Boers, who at once fired on the train, setting it on fire. Lieut. Col. Vandeleur of the Irish Guards, a most promising officer, was killed. The other casualties have not yet been reported."

Lord Kitchener has hardly ever before referred in terms similar to those contained in the foregoing dispatch to a deceased officer, and this shows the esteem in which Lieut. Col. Vandeleur was held better than anything else could do. The Irishman who lost his life through the blowing up of the train near Waterval was not only one of the most promising but also one of the greatest favorites in society among the officers of the British Army. His career was a brilliant one almost from the day he entered the service, and he was honored in a manner that was unique, becoming a Lieutenant, Captain, and Major in the same year. At the time of his death he was one of the youngest officers of his rank in the service.

C. F. Seymour Vandeleur was born on July 11, 1869, being the son of Hector S. Vandeleur of Kilrush, Ireland. He was educated at Eton, and from there went to Sandhurst. In 1889 he entered the army as a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards, and soon afterward became a Captain and a Major. In 1894 he was sent on special service to Uganda, and from then on had seen almost continual service. In 1895 he took part in the Unyoro expedition; the following year he served on the Nile; he took a prominent and gallant part in the Niger expedition of 1897, and the same year the Royal Geographical Society awarded the Murchison Grant to him for his valuable work in surveying in East Africa and the Niger district. He surveyed no less than 2,073 miles.

After a few months in England as aide de camp to Lord Methuen, commanding the home district, Major Vandeleur went out to Africa again, and served with the Egyptian Army in the Soudan expedition of 1898. He was wounded at the battle of Khartoum, and received the Medjidieh Medal for his gallantry.

Besides being a brilliant soldier, Lieut. Col. Vandeleur was famous as a sportsman, and during his brief periods at home was an enthusiastic polo player. He wrote a book entitled "Campaigning on the Upper Nile and Niger."

## A TALK WITH MR. COCKRAN.

### He Will Sail for Home Sept. 11—Denounces South African Concentration Camps.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—W. Bourke Cockran has returned to London after visits to Homburg and Marienbad. He will go to Scotland for a stay with friends, and will sail for New York on the White Star liner Teutonic, on Sept. 11. In the course of an interview, he said:

"I have not given the election a thought. It will be time enough for that when I get to New York and find how matters stand, and then—well, I generally take a hand in whatever is going. I have not seen Mr. Croker nor, indeed, any one closely connected with New York politics."

Commenting upon the lack of mention of imperialism in the platform of the Pennsylvania Democrats, Mr. Cockran said:

"I presume the omission is entirely due to local conditions, for to my mind anti-imperialism is the only issue on which the Democratic Party can be and is a united party. The lack of such united opposition in England is strikingly felt, the people there supporting the war purely as a Government measure, without much thought of its merits. England is essentially a just nation. Her system of administration of justice at home is the finest in the world, but often it does not permeate her foreign policy.

"What I think of Lord Kitchener's proclamation is that it is humorous in the extreme, and not so much a piece of barbarity as of eccentricity, which will not affect a single Boer. However, the whole system of holding Boer women and children as hostages, for such they are, despite Government denials, is an instance of inhumanity almost unparalleled in the history of the world."

## DE LA REY'S BROTHER CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria to-day, says:

"Garratt has captured Piet De la Rey, brother of the Assistant Commandant General."

### Increase in British Customs Receipts.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The British customs collections for the fiscal year 1900-1901 were £26,270,959. This is £3,227,487 more than for 1899-1900 and £2,650,959 more than the budget estimate. The inland revenues [illegible]

## Caracas [illegible] drawn Thei[illegible]

## [illegible]SH ON FRONTIER F[illegible]

### Large Venezuelan and Colombian Forces Near Cucuta—Situation on the Isthmus Remains Quiet.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, Aug. 31.—The exequaturs of all Consuls of the United States of Colombia in Venezuela have been withdrawn.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Aug. 31.—There are massed near San Cristobal and Cucuta, on the Colombian frontier, 9,500 Venezuelans under Gens. Echeverria and Davila in constant readiness to support the Colombian revolutionists.

It is reported that Colombian regular forces to the number of 5,400 are near Cucuta, and serious complications are feared.

COLON, Aug. 31.—Quiet prevails on the isthmus. The recent Liberal concentration in this vicinity seems to have disappeared. While yet more or less numerous, the Liberals are poorly armed and without leaders. They lack organization for concerted action, and hence are missing opportunities to damage the Government.

Endless rumors are afloat, but the consensus of the best-informed conservative opinion discredits serious hostilities on the isthmus or anything more than a continuation of the Liberals' guerrilla engagements with the Government forces.

The Liberals are anxious to get a seaport. Hence their recent approach to Bocas del Toro, west of here, to which place the Government sent reinforcements last week. Bocas del Toro is still quiet. The rebels are encamped on Provision Island, opposite the town, while the town itself is occupied by Government troops. The trade of Bocas del Toro is mostly in bananas with the United States.

The Government is not bringing reinforcements to the isthmus. There are about 400 men at Colon, and at Panama 1,000 men are available, if needed.

The general situation in Colombia is divisible under three heads—the isthmus revolution, the progress made by the Liberals throughout the rest of the country, and the situation on the Venezuelan and Ecuadorian frontiers.

The revolution is progressing in the country outside the isthmus with varying success. The Liberals hold various towns and districts and decline to meet the punitive Government expeditions, withdrawing upon their approach and returning after their departure to engage in other and similar tactics, with occasional small engagements.

One thing is certain—all the Governmental systems of communication are interrupted or delayed and are unreliable, hence it is impossible to secure news on the coast of happenings on the frontiers. All the news emanating from the coast towns, concerning the frontiers is unreliable. Colombia doubtless has troops on the Venezuelan and Ecuadorian frontiers, although their numbers reported are believed to be vastly exaggerated. It is difficult to draw a line of distinction between the troops of one country and the revolutionists of the other.

It should be borne in mind that the frontier offers indefinite protection to Colombians and Venezuelans of both political parties. It has been the favorite field of operations for the revolutionists of both countries, and the same conditions have existed on the frontier whenever either Colombia or Venezuela has had a revolution on hand.

It is said here that Colombia has 10,000 men on the Ecuadorian frontier.

## THINK AMERICA IS PLOTTING.

### German Papers Charge the Washington Government with Duplicity in Regard to South America.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The South American trouble is not much discussed here, but when it is commented on it is in terms unfavorable to the United States, which is represented as playing the rôle of a general plotter in South America.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung charges the Washington Government with duplicity in pretending not to have a clear view of the situation, and assumes that the United States Administration is intriguing everywhere.

The Kreuz Zeitung regards it as but natural that the better classes in the South American States should long for the United States to intervene and introduce order. It admits that this would be a great advantage to those countries, but adds: "It would make the United States' economic position impregnable, and Europe would be practically ruined."

### May Be Chile's Minister at Washington.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 31.—It is reported that Don Joaquin Walker Martinez will probably be appointed Chilean Minister at Washington.

### Peruvian Cabinet Likely to Resign.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 31.—The resignation of the Peruvian Cabinet seems to be imminent in consequence of the legislative tangle which exists.

## THE "AMERICAN DANGER."

### Kreutz Zeitung Thinks This Country Should Be Humored Until It Can Safely Be Defied.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The Kreuz Zeitung (Conservative) continues to argue for a reciprocity arrangement with the United States. In a recent issue it said:

"Germany would place herself in an impossible position by making commercial treaties with other countries and giving them reductions from the general tariff while refusing the same reductions to the United States, because the United States would undoubtedly answer any differential treatment of her products with the sharpest retaliatory measures. Germany should avoid treating American goods differentially and more unfavorably than other countries, and avoid a tariff war."

The Kreuz Zeitung concludes:

"Effective measures against the American danger are only possible when several of the great European States become conscious of the common danger. Till then Germany's interests lie in peaceful commercial treaties with the United States."

## AMERICAN WARSHIPS WELCOMED.

### Great Interest Being Taken in Them by People of English Ports.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Seldom have so many American war vessels appeared simultaneously in English ports as this week. Scarcely had the Hartford and Essex arrived in the Thames before the Chicago excited the curiosity of Portsmouth's citizens. Then the Dixie arrived at Southampton, and now the Buffalo's crew are being entertained at Greenock.

The Hartford and Essex have since gone away, but the others remain. They are all receiving the most hospitable treatment. The British officers regret that the vessels could not all come to one port, so that a welcome could have been organized. The British officers are also puzzled at the fact that the European Squadron at present consists of the lonely little Chicago, and that Rear Admiral Cromwell has no control over or even communication with the other American naval vessels now here.

The arrival of the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, in full regalia, alongside of the Dixie created intense interest among the Western lads who are learning to be "jackies." Such an array of gold, ermine, and purple was something new to them.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

11:50 A. M.—1,652 Madison Avenue; R. Levalle; damage, $1,000.

2:05 P. M.—1,554 Third Avenue; Hoffman & Cohen; damage, $500.

5:55 P. M.—78 Nassau Street; Achilles Briel; damage, $1,000.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Aug. 31.—The match block factory of A. W. Clark & Co., also a sawmill and shingle mill, were [illegible] to-day. The loss is estimated at [illegible] partially covered by in-

[illegible]

Fall Shopping
For Children

[illegible] always [illegible] the best advantage where [illegible] thoug[illegible] very atmosphere, are all for [illegible] and [illegible].

Our prep[illegible] and Winter are practi[illegible]d the goods will be fo[illegible]pt. 3.

We call attention [illegible] increased variety of our Boys' Clothing, inc[illegible] and sizes designed for those who are almo[illegible]ppearance, quality and general desirability of [illegible]e always been universally admitted, and o[illegible]ing season will be found correspondingly at[illegible]

60-62 West 2[illegible].

FRESH DAILY from the fragrant meadows of the Mohawk Valley.

Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk

It is Pure, Clean and Sweet, and an Ideal Health Food for Children. Sold by all grocers.

FREE—An Artistic Porcelain Milk Server or a beautiful Silver Plated Milk Ladle given to all users of the superior Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk.

Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., Rochester, N. Y. New York City, 80 Hudson Street.

THE OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON

finds us with our warerooms overflowing with the latest and choicest designs from the best makers in

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &c.,

which we offer at from 10 to 20 per cent. under prices asked elsewhere. A call will convince customers That Our Prices Are Extremely Low.

Solid Oak Chiffonniers, Excellent Construction, Worth $7.50, at 4.98

METAL COUCH BED.

With Mattress in 2 Parts. Special at................ $11.75

Solid Oak Sideboard, Large French Bevel Glass, Value 17.50, at 10.98

Cash or Credit.

FISHER BROS.,

Columbus Ave., bet. 103d and 104th S[illegible]

Elevated Station 104th St. Open Saturdays [illegible]

## LAUNDRY MACHINERY COMBINE.

### Ninety-six Per Cent. of the Output Goes Under One Control—Capital, $16,500,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 31.—A syndicate, composed mostly of Pittsburgers, headed by Charles A. Painter, has just succeeded in effecting a combination of 96 per cent. of the laundry machinery manufacturing plants of the United States. Mr. Thomas A. Selz, late President of the National Laundrymen's Association, who secured the options for the syndicate, says 98 per cent. will be secured within a short time.

It is the purpose of the promoters of the combination to organize under the laws of New Jersey. The title of the company will be the American Laundry Machinery Manufacturing Company, and will have a total capitalization of $16,500,000—$8,000,000 7 per cent. preferred, (cumulative,) and $8,500,000 common. Subscribers for preferred stock will receive an equal number of shares of common.

The financing of the company is assured. All of the properties have been purchased on a percentage earning basis and no compensation given for the valuable patents and good-will, thus covering the product and eliminating competition.

### Mr. Roosevelt to Write a History.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 31.—Vice President Roosevelt has, it is announced, consented to write a history of the Rough Riders for the roster of the New Mexico volunteers in the Spanish war, which is being published by the authority of the State Legislature.

## ARIZONA INDIANS RESTLESS.

### Settlers Near Fort Thomas Uneasy Over the Prospect of Trouble.

TUCSON, Arizona, Aug. 31.—Advices from Fort Thomas state that the Apaches are getting restless and trouble is feared. Over 200 Indians are gathered near Fort Thomas, holding meetings and discussing grievances. Numbers of Indians are coming from the northern part of the reservation to join those at Fort Thomas.

Settlers are feeling uneasy at San Carlos, which is sixty miles distant from the nearest post. There are only six privates and a Sergeant at the fort.

## CHICAGO DETECTIVES GUILTY.

### Investigating Commission Orders the Discharge of Three of Them.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The commission investigating the Police Department announced its decision to-day. The three accused detectives, Joyce, Cramer, and Tracey, were ordered to be discharged.

Joyce and Cramer were found guilty of conduct unbecoming officers, and Tracey of falsifying reports.

## AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. Beresford, England, and Lewis A. Biddle, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Dr. Joseph Sarby, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Edith A. Logan.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. Samuel H. Greene, Jr., Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. Thomas Grant Youmans, Ohio.

GRAND UNION—Prof. L. T. Townsend, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Cooper B. Hatch, Mayor of Camden.

VICTORIA—Judge J. D. Yeamans, Washington, and Dr. M. Young, New Zealand.

MANHATTAN—Lord Strathcona, Canada.

HOFFMAN—Michael Davitt, Ireland, and Capt. Tozer, England.

ALBEMARLE—S. S. Howland, Washington, and E. W. Codman, Boston.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

McNulty & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. McNulty, millinery; C. Dubelbeiss, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Gilgan, John, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. D. Gilgan, dry goods; 152 West Tw[illegible] Street.
Beyer, S. E., Defiance, Ohio; millinery.
Otte, George F., Company, Cincinnati, O[illegible] F. Otte, Jr., carpets and draperies.
Sturner, Rosenthal & Eckstein, Chicago, [illegible] E. Marks, millinery.
Seed, James, & Co., Bay City, Mich.; Mrs. Jam[illegible] Seed, dry goods; Miss M. Wald, dry goods.
Barbour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Barbour, millinery.
Lucey, T., & Brothers, La Salle, Ill.; T. Lucey, dry goods.
Reid, Archie, & Co., Jonesville, Wis.; George D. Simpson, dry goods; E. Fischer, dry goods.
Ballon, F. M., Boone, Iowa; dry goods and carpets.
Billmore, Miss S. D., Boone, Iowa; dry goods and carpets.
Lanning, T., & Co., Dennison, Ohio; T. Lanning, dry goods; 56 Worth Street.
Ayers, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Elizabeth E. Murray, millinery department.
Dehm, G. A., Havana, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Castner-Knott Company, Nashville, Tenn.; M. C. Maher, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Dunham, James H., & Co., Jackson, Mich.; Mrs. George H. Lathrop, Jr., dry goods.
Goldstein & Meigel, Waco, Texas; L. Meigel, dry goods; 25 East Twenty-first Street.
Pfaelzer, David M., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods.
Blakeslee, G. S., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. R. Nichols, wire.
Schmitt, C., Milwaukee, Wis.; millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Schmit, M., Milwaukee, Wis., millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Welsh, M. B., Blandinsville, Ill., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Ford, M. E., Catlettsburg, Ky., millinery.
Lederer, B., & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. J. Lederer, millinery; M. Reynolds, millinery; L. Lederer, millinery.
Blumberg, A., Prescott, Ariz., dry goods.
Armstrong, Charles H., Watertown, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Spurlin, John L., Hamilton, Texas, general merchandise.
Schmidt, C. H., Chicago, Ill., ladies' tailorings.
Pushin, Samuel, Bowling Green, Ky., general merchandise; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Goldthael & Sons, Manin, Ind.; W. B. Goldthael, department store; F. R. Goldthael, department store; M. A. Reasoner, department store; Miss M. Day, department store; Westminster Hotel.
Pfeiffer, Frank A., Parsons, Kan., jewelry; 23 West Ninety-third Street.
Holroyd, Fred. J., Rochester, N. Y., millinery; 8 East Eighth Street.
Holroyd, Louise, Rochester, N. Y., millinery; 8 East Eighth Street.
Magee, George W., Greensburg, Ind., dry goods.
Iser, Miss Eva A., Nashville, Tenn., millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Bonman, H. J., Alton, Ill.; dry goods.
Watson, J. L., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; J. R. Shropshire, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Oliver & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Miss I. Oliver, fancy goods.
Stewart, W. J., Nelsonville, Ohio; books and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.
Mayer & Sons, Marshall, Mo.; L. S. Mayer, dry goods and clothing.
Andre & Bell, Garnersville, Ga.; R. E. Andre, dry goods; H. P. Bell, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; B. L. Carter, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac; William Whipple, dry goods.
McKinney, Ferguson, St. Louis, Mo.; William Chappin, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street.
Marks, A., & Son Company, Madison, Ind.; H. August, dry goods.
Marks & Benson, Madison, Ind.; J. M. Benson, clothing.
Bennett, C., Jackson, Mich.; dry goods, 121 Waverley Place.
Bennett, W. H., Jackson, Mich.; millinery, 121 Waverley Place.
Bashford Furniture Company, Prescott, Arizona; Mrs. M. C. Hope, dry goods, 39 East Fiftieth Street.
Duetemeyer & Kaufmann, Cleveland, Ohio; H. B. Duetemeyer, furniture.
Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; B. McHenry, dry goods; 450 Broome Street.
Kirkpatrick, Minnie S., Lexington, Ky., dressmaking.
Mauser Hardware Company, Muskogee, Indian Territory; G. P. Cobb, general merchandise; L. Cobb, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.
Coren, L., La Crosse, Wis., dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Zolling, W. R., & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. R. Zolling, dry goods; Spring.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. N. Guthrie, dry goods.
Hoffman Brothers, Chillicothe, Ohio; John Hoffman, dry goods.
Mabley & Carew, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss S. Moore, department store; Mrs. George Moore, department store; Grand Hotel.
Brower, C. F., & Co., Lexington, Ky.; C. R. Adams, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Schumerhorn, F. B., Fort Worth, Texas; d[illegible] goods.
Wande, Mme. E., Duluth, Minn., millinery; 7[illegible] Madison Avenue.
Wise, L. A., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; L. A. Wise, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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# The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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EN PAGES,

AZINE SUPPLEMENT

### THE PHILIPPINES.

formation Society is- tenth of its series of ing "facts about the found in United States other authentic publica- sent number relates to the f Pacification," from Sep- , to July, 1901. In the prep- of all these publications, and y the latest, the officers of the state that their agent has re- he most cordial and complete co- n of the War Department, and the officials having charge of the mation sought. It has plainly been e desire of the Administration that the public should know all that could aid in the forming of a correct opinion of affairs in the islands, and this has been as true of the facts which were discouraging as of others.

A year ago the condition of things in the Philippines was by no means cheerful. As is shown in this publication of the society, the Filipinos engaged in hostilities were greatly cheered by what they regarded as the probability that the Administration would be condemned and displaced at the elections. This prospect was held out in the public and private statements of the active insurgents, and was noticed by all the officers in command of the various districts. Largely in consequence of this feeling, the operations of the insurgents were more persistent and energetic up to the time of the election, and a plan for a concerted attack on the towns about Manila, with a rising in the city itself, were only defeated by the vigilance and activity of our army. The expectation of our offi- this state of things would ledly and rapidly after the election was known was and up to the middle of here was little sign of the f our cause.

was largely attributed to the of a secret society among the Fil- os, which forced contributions of en, money, and, particularly, supplies from natives professing to be friendly, under threat of death and the destruction of property. It is shown that the threat was not idle, but was frequently carried out. In December, the army being strengthened by the return of troops from China and the arrival of reinforcements from this country, a policy of greater energy and severity was adopted at the same time that the installment of experiments in self-government was pressed. It was announced that all aid to those in arms would be punished according to the laws of war, and that the plea of intimidation would no longer be accepted. The effect was promptly felt. The Federalist native party, devoted to the acceptance of the sovereignty of the United States and the promotion of the advance of the Filipinos in self-government, was organized, and a board, with native representation, for the extension of local civil government, was established.

Early in February Gen. DELGADO, an officer of courage and ability in the Filipino army, surrendered and urged all his companions in arms to do the same. In March the surrender of Gen. TRIAS, the most trusted officer under AGUINALDO, took place, and shortly after AGUINALDO himself was captured by Gen. FUNSTON and soon took the oath of allegiance and issued his proclamation advising his followers to accept American sovereignty. This was followed in May by the surrender of the brothers VILLAMOR, Gen. TINIO, Gen. LACUNA, and Gen. ALEJANDRINO, the most active and efficient of AGUINALDO's officers except CAILLES, and in June CAILLES also surrendered. In all these cases the surrender was entirely unconditional, but it was accompanied by demonstrations of friendly feeling, and was apparently accepted by the people of the several districts as the close of the period of war and the opening of a period of peace and promise.

At the close of the time covered by this publication, the beginning of the month of July, Judge TAFT, as Civil Governor had taken office and civil government was formally proclaimed, e Local Governments were organized large number of the towns, and incial Governments in most of the ins. The army remains as the iary and support of the Civil Gov- ment and in charge of the regions covered by the latter. It is the de- ared intention to use the military only of necessity, while in such cases will be used with vigor and decision. re can be no doubt that the principle [illegible] ministration is pro- [illegible] pines is a sound [illegible] hods are consistent [illegible] What will be its suc- [illegible] to say. The predomi- [illegible] y at the present time [illegible] he direction of encour- [illegible] plain that in the more [illegible] of the islands and among [illegible] greatest intelligence, the [illegible] ous, and owning the most [illegible] he conviction prevails that [illegible] istance to American control [illegible] and that this control is the [illegible] g for the islands. That is a [illegible] at gain. It is so much won from [illegible] main of chaos. It remains to be [illegible] how far and how wisely we shall be [illegible] to advance from this foothold. Unquestionably the American people desire [illegible] deal justly with the Filipinos and know the folly as well as the wrong of doing otherwise. In the long run we are convinced that they will enforce their desire.

### THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The further prolongation of the steel strike can accomplish no good purpose. The longer the men now idle remain out the fewer will be able to find employment when they seek it. New men are rapidly acquiring the skill of which the members of the Amalgamated Association claimed a monopoly, and plant after plant is getting under way again without calling in any of the strikers. Nothing which could now happen would materially change the situation, or bring to the Amalgamated any important advantage. Even the closing of the Duquesne Mill, to which Mr. SHAFFER has directed all his efforts of late, would not bring the steel company to terms. It would entail serious, but quite temporary, inconvenience, and would probably have little further influence on the issue of the struggle than to confirm the company in its determination to assist the labor in their employ in emancipating itself from subordination to a control which has led it into serious trouble without hope of advantage.

The protest of The Labor World against the policy of SHAFFER in the declaration and conduct of the steel strike is extremely significant. The demand for his impeachment and expulsion from the office of President undoubtedly expresses the views of the membership of the Amalgamated in at least three important branches of labor connected with the production of finished steel, and it is interesting to note that the most serious of the charges against him is that he has been instrumental in inducing the members of the Amalgamated to violate contracts entered into in good faith and fully performed by the employing corporations. That SHAFFER has lost the confidence of the workmen whom he led into their present unfortunate position is evident, and if the strike is continued it is likely to disrupt the Amalgamated Association and leave the Steel Corporation in possession of the field with every mill "open" and a reasonable assurance that they will remain so until new and safer tendencies are developed under wiser leadership.

The situation to-day is that the strike is effectually broken and that those who are standing out are defending a lost cause in which no issue of principle was, or is, involved. The man who stands between the steel workers and employment under such conditions is their worst enemy. One result of the strike is that the supply of skilled labor available for employment in the steel mills is already in excess of the needs of the employing corporations, and that for another year, at least, all of those now out cannot be absorbed again, but must find some other and probably less lucrative employment. This situation is daily becoming more serious for the strikers, and especially for those representing the highest skill and commanding the highest wages. One after another the temporarily idle plants are resuming with non-union labor, and only those are left idle which for reasons of their own the company do not care to put in operation. To every friend of labor the situation and the outlook are alike deplorable, and those who have brought about this condition of affairs will have no further chance to recruit a following. It is, we think, likely to result in great ultimate good to the cause of organized labor, and we believe it a safe prediction that this is the last of the great strikes to be undertaken simply as a trial of strength between organized labor and organized capital. Conflicts of this kind are too costly and too hopelessly unprofitable to be attractive even to ambitious and self-seeking labor leaders.

### GEN. LUDLOW.

The death of Gen. LUDLOW, at an age when years of useful and honorable public service seemed to be still before him, is a National loss. His career is all the more valuable because it is not exceptional, but typical. What he has done for his country is what his country has come to expect from the graduates of the Military Academy, which we have found not only supremely useful in these later years, but indispensable in the enlarged responsibilities we have incurred. What should we have done in the Antilles or the Philippines but for the educated officers of the United States Army? To ask that question is almost to shudder at the thought of what would have happened if we had not had this trained class of public servants, and the similarly trained officers of the navy to call upon in our National need. The President has not yet received the full measure of praise to which he is entitled for the inflexible resistance he has opposed to every effort to put the colonial service into "politics."

Like all officers of his standing, Gen. LUDLOW [illegible] from the "[illegible] light" of the civil war into the sh[illegible]spicuous duties for a [illegible]eration. But he was [illegible] ambitious to [illegible] duties [illegible]ntry is not [illegible] him to "the [illegible] world and a long [illegible]ndeed, in the Engineer Corps [illegible] is perhaps more scope for intellectual activity than in the line of the army. But there was not enough to exhaust the activity of Gen. LUDLOW, and when the army lent him to the City of Philadelphia, it enabled him to perform a municipal service which is gratefully remembered there. How fortunate would we be, here in New York, if we had a man of military training and of that "chastity of honor" which West Point inculcates, at the head, say, of the police force, instead of the wretched creatures of whom we are getting daily disclosures! But, as with so many, almost with all, officers of the army, the interval between the civil and the Spanish war was with Gen. LUDLOW a period of comparative obscurity. It was when the emergency actually came that we rejoiced in the discovery that we had the men to meet it, not merely in the actual fighting that in a few days shook down the empire upon which, three hundred years before, the sun never set, brilliant as that fighting was on sea and land, but also and still more in the work of administration that came after. In this Gen. LUDLOW bore a conspicuous and honorable part. No man better deserves a statue from the inhabitants of Havana, whose lives he ameliorated and lengthened by his herculean labors in the wake of the Spanish Augean occupation.

And, as we have said, the chief value of such a career is in its being typical. Everywhere in our new possessions are trained and capable officers, some in the sunlight, some in the shade, but all doing indispensable work with capacity, with fidelity, with taintless honor. They constitute an invaluable National possession which we cannot estimate too highly. What KIPLING said of her Majesty's servants, civil and military, we may say, at least as truly, of the military servants of Uncle Sam:

> Bless and praise we famous men—
> Men of little showing,
> For their work continueth,
> Broad and deep continueth,
> Great beyond their knowing.

### THE HALL OF RECORDS.

"The devil rages because his time is short." Tammany is raging now, through the mouth of DEVERY and the rest, because Tammany is alarmed. But we are curious to see whether even Tammany will have the impudence to try to convert the death of Mr. THOMAS, the architect of the new Hall of Records, into an opportunity for "the organization." Mr. CROKER is as pachydermatous as is compatible with necessary transudation, but if he were here we think he would have too much sense to advocate the grabbing of the job, after the architect's death, which the organization has not managed to grab during his lifetime.

No professional employment was ever more honorable than that of Mr. THOMAS to design and superintend the Hall of Records. There is no taint to be attached to it at all. He had been the first prize winner, before a very severe and competent jury, in the competition for the design of the new City Hall. The Legislature, rightly as we think, vetoed that project, and there was no legal means of compensating the successful architect. So when the project of a new Hall of Records came up Mayor STRONG proposed that the architect who had proved his ability should be employed to design it. It was a perfectly straightforward performance throughout.

Then came the Tammany deluge and the attempt to convey to a firm of insolvent incompetents absolutely all the public architecture of the city. The new City Prison was more or less horganized and slatterified as to its interior, and a strong attack was made upon the new Hall of Records. Fortunately, this succeeded no further than the cutting down of some of the architect's schemes for interior decoration, if so far. Now that the architect is dead, it is certain the attempt is to be renewed. We do not think it will succeed. In the first place, the Acting Mayor is a civilized man—a very highly civilized man when compared with his chief. In the next place, the Boss will be here presently, and may visit his displeasure on those who too brazenly refuse to "pander to the better element." And, in the third place, "the time is short," and there may be a civilized administration of the Municipal Government before the question has to be decided. We do not think there is any immediate danger. But we shall watch the progress of the plot with great interest.

### THE KALTENBORN CONCERTS.

The closing concert last evening of the third season of the Kaltenborn concerts at St. Nicholas Garden marks an established success which is of real importance to New York. Three increasingly successful seasons have made these concerts a municipal institution for which all lovers of music have reason to be grateful.

Whoever has followed the history of Summer music in this town is aware how difficult a feat Mr. KALTENBORN has succeeded in performing. It is almost a generation since it was performed before, by Mr. THOMAS in the old Central Park Garden, now turned into a riding school, and populated, for many elderly New Yorkers, with pleasant ghosts. Since Mr. THOMAS for the first time shook off the dust of an ungrateful town and betook himself to Cincinnati, there has been a procession of failures. NEUENDORFF and SEIDL, "in this connection," and the rest have successively tried and failed, and the long-felt want has remained until Mr. KALTENBORN met it.

In the face of such a success it would be idle as well as ungrateful to cavil [illegible] fact the concerts have not before [illegible] good as during this last season. The acoustics of the hall still need some amelioration. But the orchestra is distinctly better than last year, and the programmes have been better, in spite of a tendency, early in the season, and later corrected, to "popularize" them to the verge of vulgarization. And the concert hall has more and more become a refuge for those amusement seekers whom even "refined vaudeville" has ceased to amuse in the Summer evenings, really, in some measure, for New York what the beer cellar in "Sartor Resartus" was to Weissnichtwo, a resort "where all the Virtuosity and nearly all the Intellect of the place assembled of an evening." The people to whom Mr. KALTENBORN has offered this opportunity ought to be very grateful to him. He has done a good work for the higher civilization of New York.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Innumerable annual meetings of one sort or another have been held in Buffalo this Summer by organizations, the members of which wanted to combine their special business with the pleasure of seeing the Pan-American Exposition. So far as known, the plan has worked satisfactorily enough in most cases, and to it the show has undoubtedly owed not a little of its success. The American Institute of Electrical Engineers, however, seems to have had an unfortunate and unpleasant experience, and, judging from the comments in the electrical papers, the members of that particular organization, despite their claims to special consideration, were treated with scant courtesy and were the victims of somewhat outrageous carelessness by the city and exposition officials. Nobody met them on their arrival in Buffalo, they had to find their hotels without assistance of any kind, they were forced to pay every time they entered the grounds on the way to the building that had been allotted to them, and the building itself was wholly unsuited for the purposes of the meeting. Says The Electrical World and Engineer: "Traveling long distances in sultry weather in street cars filled to suffocation, and with the entire commercial element of the city apparently banded to extort, if possible, your last penny—these are conditions not conducive to that serenity of mind which should preside over the discussion of questions of science. In view of the general objection to Institute meetings in connection with expositions and the particular ones arising from the Buffalo experience, we hope the Institute may not consider it again desirable to assume the rôle of an unappreciated side show to an exposition." The Electrical Review is equally emphatic in its complaints against Buffalo and the exposition and says: "To speak the plain truth, the meeting which should have been an event to command the interest and enlist the most hospitable efforts of any community honored by its selection was lost in the seething spectacle of the Rainbow City. No official recognition was extended by either the exposition or the municipal authorities to the Institute, whose members have made the exposition possible, have made Niagara a city, and Buffalo an industrial miracle."

—It was at Cooch's Bridge, in Delaware, that the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle, and a handsome monument marking the spot where the event took place is to be unveiled on Tuesday afternoon of this week. It is made of Brandywine marble, mounted on a flat base, and is suitably inscribed to recall that the then new flag of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes that had been adopted in Philadelphia on June 14, was carried at the head of the Colonial troops commanded by Gen. WASHINGTON on Sept. 3, 1777, when they met and defeated the British under Lord CORNWALLIS at Cooch's Bridge. The monument stands a short distance from the old Cooch homestead, which was captured by the British and used as a headquarters for CORNWALLIS previous to the battle. Chief Justice CHARLES B. DORE is to preside over the exercises, and addresses will be made by former City Solicitor HENRY C. CONRAD of Wilmington, Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, ROBERT G. HOUSTON of Georgetown, and WALTER S. LOGAN of New York, President General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The land on which the monument is to stand is to be presented to the State by J. WILKINS COOCH, and will be received by Gov. HUNN. The shaft will be unveiled by HOWARD DE HAVEN ROSS, Jr., and FRANCIS ALLYN COOCH, Jr., sons of members of the Committee of Arrangements.

### GENERAL NOTES.

The Junior Order United American Mechanics is to present a handsome badge to Rear Admiral Schley in Baltimore on Tuesday.

* * *

The Charleston (S. C.) Post is "sorry that Senator Tillman's eye is disabled," and despondently cries: "Now, if it were only his tongue!"

* * *

Toronto shopkeepers are complaining of the number of counterfeit bills offered there, some of United States currency, and many of Canadian banknotes.

* * *

Some of the Canadians are sad because the car specially built for the trip of the Duke of Cornwall and York over the Canadian Government's railway is to come from a United States car factory.

* * *

Of 122 horses purchased last week in Canada for British Army uses, all but fifty were rejected on examination in Toronto because they exceeded fifteen hands two and a half inches in height, the limit which new orders from the War Office have placed for acceptance.

* * *

There is a project on foot for the prevention of a testimonial by Afro-Americans to the London hotel keeper who refused to exclude certain negro Bishops, in attendance on the Ecumenical Council, from his hotel at the demand of some white American tourists.

* * *

To the assertion that four or five living ex-Confederate Generals of Virginia were delegates to the recent Virginia Republican State Convention, The Norfolk Landmark says that there are many more surviving ex-Confederate Generals in the State, and that of them Gens. Lee, Payne, Hunton, Munford, Wharton, and Bradley T. Johnson are Democrats.

* * *

Gen. George F. Alford of Texas is visiting Seattle, Washington, and will organize a camp of United Confederate Veterans there. He has organized a camp in Spokane, which is expected shortly to number from 100 to 150 members. Gen. Alford is Adjutant General and Aide de Camp on the staff of Lieut. Gen. William L. Cabell, Commander in Chief of the Transmississippi Department, United Confederate Veterans.

* * *

At least ten Governors of States are Knights Templars. These are: James B. Orman of Colorado, Richard Yates of Illinois, Aaron T. Bliss of Michigan, Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, John C. W. Beckham [illegible], Albert B. White of West Virg[illegible] White of North Dakota, Winf[illegible]rbin of Indiana, Samuel R. Van[illegible] Minnesota, and John F. Hall of [illegible]ov. N. O. Murphy of the Territo[illegible]ona is also a Knight Templar.

* * *

Before Josiah Quincy left Boston for Europe he was consulted in the matter of the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts and declared positively that he would not be a candidate. But there has been time enough for him to change his mind. Whether he has or not will likely be revealed on his return this month. The Boston correspondent of The Springfield Republican gives currency to a report that George Fred Williams declared in 1896 that he had no personal bitterness against Quincy, as he had personal feeling against some of the gold Democrats, but that his differences with him were solely on political grounds.

### QUESTIONS FOR SECRETARY LONG.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your excellent editorial on the illegality of the censure of Admiral Evans by the Acting Secretary of the Navy answers a question I have been asking ever since the letter appeared in print. It suggests another query, however, that must trouble many of your readers.

How does it happen that so serious a matter as the censure of an Admiral is undertaken by a merely "Acting" Secretary? Has Mr. Long no responsibility in the affair? Has he chosen to have this done over another name than his?

People who remember Mr. Chandler's political and unscrupulously partisan record must continue to ask how the Naval Office could have so demeaned itself at his behest. Is it official comity? Are our naval Secretaries bound to defend their predecessors, ex officio? The action in the present case would make sad havoc with the histories and memoirs prepared by the officers of our army and navy. What about the reflections cast by Grant, Sherman, Mahan, on official actions?

What does Secretary Long think of this action of his subordinate? He has not been a man to countenance political action in the administration of the navy, and this affair, at Chandler's dictation, is suggestive of that.

What can be done to remove a censure illegally passed upon a gallant officer? The people are much interested in this, and would see justice done.

INQUIRER.

Aug. 27, 1901.

### PLEA FOR POOR MUSIC STUDENTS.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

While reading the article in your paper to-day, "Great Tenor Discovered," it inspired me to write to you in behalf of a poor, unfortunate lot of talented, but unappreciated, students in music; this particular case mentioned in your paper is an exceptional one, since the young man in question never even aspired to become what he is destined to be, "a great tenor," and yet he was discovered, as it were, to fill a free scholarship provided for by the great de Reszke; great he is, indeed, to make such provisions for some poor fellow-being, but in general thousands of cases there are in vocal and instrumental study of music, the poorer ones of whom are unable to reach the height of their ambition for the lack of funds; they find themselves unable to meet the enormous expenses incident to the higher studies of music, and while their hopes are shattered their dreams of success vanish, and the public is deprived as it were, of what might have been a great artist.

In Europe a liberal provision is made for talented students, hence all the artists we have are Europeans. Is it not strange that, while so many of our great philanthropists give millions to colleges, libraries, churches, &c., and are really trying to think out a plan by which they can best serve humanity, or do the most good for the poor and needy with their money, not one of them ever thought to create a free scholarship in music; not one of them ever thought to encourage or elevate the art in this country.

What greater monument could a Carnegie, a Rockefeller, a Gould, or any one of our great multimillionaires build for himself than to found a free college of music, or make some provision for the benefit of poor, deserving, and talented students? We have an abundance of talent in this country that fails to develop because the possessors of it are too poor and find no encouragement.

I am sure that if this subject were properly brought to the notice of our generously inclined wealthy people some good would come of it, and some poor, discouraged, disappointed, and disheartened fellow-beings would see a ray of hope loom up before them, and ever feel grateful to the one who interested himself in their behalf.

AN ADMIRER OF MUSIC.

New York, Aug. 26, 1904.

### CORPORATE STOCKHOLDER'S LIABILITY.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Section 52 of the State Bank law, in part, reads as follows:

> Except as prescribed in the Stock Corporation law the stockholders of every such corporation (bank) shall be individually responsible equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such corporation to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares, &c., &c.

The National Bank Act, Section 5,151 R. S., has the same provision, substantially.

Suppose the Legislature amend the State law, and the Congress the National law, by striking out the words "equally and ratably, and not one for another," and all after the word "corporation," so that the law would read, in this part, as follows: "Except as prescribed in the Stock Corporation law the stockholders of every such corporation shall be individually responsible for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such corporation."

Why not? Indeed, why not go somewhat further and prohibit the formation in this State of, or the transaction of business in this State by other than full liability corporations? Then pass a law prohibiting an individual or firm from using a corporate name, and would not the formation of fake enterprises receive such a set-back as would make their existence exceedingly precarious, and would not it be more difficult to get men of standing on the Board of Directors to lure the credulous to ruin? Is it not a fact that "so-called," or "otherwise," or "presumably" reputable men with business, or honorable standing in the community, sometimes consent to belong to the directorate of concerns in whose securities and enterprises they would not be willing to invest their own money?

If all corporations were full liability corporations would not the Directors be better informed and more active in the way of personal protection and, therefore, better protect the stockholders and the public? Would it not do a great deal to ameliorate the condition of labor, and make more apparent to all the real mutuality of interests existing between the employer and the employed? Because, not only the comparatively small amount of his property, invested in any particular stock, would be in jeopardy by each shareholder if wrong were done, but all his possessions, in each case. After all, is it not the property consideration which influences human actions in the majority of cases?

Is there objection to this course?

INQUIRER.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

### THE LENGTH OF STREET CARS.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Mr. Patrick McGinnis is mistaken; "Close Observer" is not "connected with the Metropolitan system" in any way, except as a frequent passenger on its lines. But, even if he were an official of the railway, what of it? Critics are to deal with his arguments, not with his real or supposed position in society or industry.

I did not say that a 38-foot car is the "only" length that should be run on Broadway; what I did say was that no car shorter than 38 feet should be run; that a 50-foot car would be decidedly to the advantage of teamsters, pedestrians, and wheelmen. Says Mr. McGinnis: "Cars of this length would take up an unnecessary amount of space, which is required for other traffic." Here is where my contention squarely confronts the position of Mr. McGinnis.

As this is a question of mathematics, let us do a little figuring. I maintain that, carrying so many thousands of passengers in a given time, the required number of the [illegible]ars impede other traffic more than [illegible]e required number of the longer [illegible]ere, to illustrate, are two cars [illegible]ying 60 persons to the car, 120 in all. Here are three cars carrying 40 persons to the car, 120 in [illegible]. We will say that the aggregate length of the two cars equals the aggregate length of the three cars, although it does not, for the reason I shall mention later. The road-space displaced by the bodies of the two sets of cars is equal, for the same number of passengers carried. But the space kept from other use is not the same.

In practice, each car must have a certain leeway in front, while pedestrians and vehicles cannot come quite to the rear of the cars. This front and rear space, held in reserve, as it were, by the car, necessarily is one-half greater in the case of three cars than it is in the case of two cars covering the same time interval. So it is self-evident that the three cars which aggregate 120 feet in length and have an aggregate passenger capacity equal to that of two cars which have the same total length, impede other traffic much more than do the two cars.

Now to the other point suggested: Measured by their carrying capacity, the short cars otherwise waste more space than do the long ones. In the one case we have three front platforms occupied only by the motorman, and in the other case only two such platforms. In a crowded highway like Broadway, where the cars almost touch one another, the total of road-space thus taken from the foot travelers and the teamsters by the short cars is considerable; too much to be treated as a negligible quantity, even by Mr. McGinnis.

The fact is, contrary again to the idea of Mr. McGinnis, the short cars lengthen the running time, for the simple reason that with equal numbers of passengers carried by the two long cars and the three short ones, there will be 50 per cent. more stops in the case of the short cars than in the case of the long ones. Again, the more cars on a track the less is the distance between any two of them, and consequently all persons crossing the street must guard against three cars in one instance where in the other they would have to guard against only two.

In short, every consideration of public convenience and safety pleads for the longer cars. Equip the cars with power brakes, and the only objection to the large cars vanishes.

CLOSE OBSERVER.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

### THE GERM AND CONSUMPTION.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In the "Topics of the Times" column of your issue of the 22d inst., referring to Dr. Koch's lately expressed belief that bovine tuberculosis cannot be communicated to man, you say:

"All the basis for the professor's suggestion that bovine tuberculosis is incommunicable to human beings—he hardly went further than a suggestion—was his failure in nineteen attempts to convey human tuberculosis to cattle. Now, there is not on record a single case of experimental inoculation of a human being with either human or bovine tuberculosis, and the cases of such inoculation by accident rest on suspicious evidence. The proof of contagion from man to man, therefore, is no better than that from cattle to man, yet no one doubts it."

As to the last five words of this quotation will you permit me to assure you that there really exists no such unanimity of belief in the contagiousness of tuberculosis as you appear to think, among those who have investigated the subject and who are qualified by education and natural endowments to judge of its merits. Numbers of such not only repudiate this claim, but the whole "germ" theory, so far as it is applied to explaining the origin of pulmonary consumption. They have no use for a "theory" which, after a quarter of a century—more or less—of such exploitation as no theory ever received before, leaves its advocates without a single development from it of practical value in the treatment of consumption either for its prevention or cure, and without even a logical explanation of the relation between the "germ" and the disease.

History will never accord to the name of Robert Koch the honors due to the names of great public benefactors; if it recognizes him at all it will be as the compeer of John Law and those latter day twin "theorists" William J. Bryan and "Coin" Harvey.

W.

Blue Mountain House, Md., Aug. 27, 1901.

### THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Senator Depew is an amusing individual, and he is always most amusing when he means to be serious. Returning home recently, he proclaims joyfully that our manufactures are capturing foreign markets so fast that the countries of Europe may be driven to an actual war of self-defense, though he hopes that such an awful result may be averted. In the very next breath he states that foreign manufacturers are making so much money in their home markets that they can afford to sell their surplus products over here at prices so low that nothing but the McKinley tariff can save us from utter ruin.

Congressman Grosvenor, who came back with Mr. Depew, is also a delightful personage. He is lost in wonder as to "how long the countries of Europe can stand a balance of trade of $650,000,000 per annum in favor of America." The answer to this is twofold:

First—No such balance exists, the apparent amount being entirely offset by various items entering into our exchanges with Europe. Of these the principal is the expenditures of the horde of Americans who travel abroad or make permanent homes there from motives of economy.

Second—What is known as the "balance of trade" is self-adjusting, being limited by the price of exchange. As between any two countries, exchange on the creditor country, as used by the debtor country in payment of imports from the former, rises in price as the balance of trade in favor of the creditor country increases. This rise in price is, of course, due to the gradually increasing difficulty of transfering from the debtor country to the creditor country means of meeting the exchange drafts when presented at the latter place for payment. With such increase of the price of exchange and consequent increase of the cost of imports, there comes a corresponding decrease of consumption of the imported articles by the debtor country, until, finally, a point is reached where the debtor country either ceases entirely to import or imports from some other country in which production of the requisite articles has been stimulated and developed by the high prices, and with which the balance of trade is such as to permit of the sale of the necessary exchange at a reasonable cost. In other words, no country can long continue to export more than it imports. This is true with the United States as elsewhere, and hence any limitation of our imports, whether by means of a tariff or otherwise, must necessarily cause a like limitation of our exports, and a disappearance of any balance of trade in our favor.

So Mr. Grosvenor really should not be so worried about Europe.

W. H. W.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

### FOR THE GOOD OF THE PEOPLE.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

To judge from an article in to-day's TIMES entitled "Not Good for the Cause," it can plainly be seen that the chances are very slim, indeed, for union and harmony in the ranks of anti-Tammany voters. The Republicans would like to have a good Republican nominated, and the anti-Tammany Democrats want a Democrat. Mr. Platt says "Coler cannot get the nomination." (By the way, what right has he to say who shall get the nomination when he don't even vote here?)

It is high time that the respectable citizens consult and put forward a man, regardless of politics, who is capable and willing to serve for the good of the people of the great City of New York; a man who would not care whether a man, to be appointed, is Democrat or Republican, as long as he is the right man for the place, and fully capable and willing to serve the public for their interests. Taxes keep on rising from year to year, in spite of the continual increase in the valuation of property. Tammany says the Legislature is to blame for that.

But why do they increase salaries right along when poor people have to work for less wages, and business men, generally, must be contented with smaller profits? As long as the government of the City of New York is not run on purely business principles our taxes are bound to increase steadily. It is the taxpayers' duty to get men at the head of the City Government who will study their interests.

I am a lifelong Republican, but in local affairs I want to see the [illegible] man elected for the place, be he a Republican or a Democrat.

A STEADY READER OF THE TIMES.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

### Opposes the Nomination of Low.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Noticing your editorial [illegible] to-day condemning both Mr. Sheehan and Platt for speaking against the nomination of certain men, I would [illegible] that it is far better to be right b[illegible]aking a move, and, if you do not know, you ought, that both Coler and Low are obnoxious to certain elements of their respective parties. Both have been trying to build themselves up at the expense of their parties.

I am a Republican and first voted for Gen. Grant, and never have changed my politics or vote. But as sure as Mr. Low is nominated, just so sure am I to vote against him. You must remember that Mr. Low's breaking faith with his first proposition as to his accepting the recent nomination for Mayor forced 100,000 of us to vote for Tracy, against him, with no hope of electing Tracy. Were we forced to chose only between Tammany and Low, we would have given Tammany our votes and will do so again if the choice is forced on us.

No matter about Mr. Platt, who says he would indorse Low. Mr. Platt can't drop my vote in the box—I do that. It will be found that the major part of the Tracy vote would go to Tammany, as against Low. One hundred thousand counts double when directly opposite, you know. You can figure out the moral.

JOHN EMMANS.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

### Suggests John P. Faure for Mayor.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Allow me to call your attention, for Mayor of Greater New York, to Mr. John P. Faure, former Commissioner of Charities and member of the School Board, a philanthropist, by whose extraordinary efforts 40,000 poor women and children, through St. John's Guild, have been permitted to get fresh air and be restored to health. Doubtless hundreds of lives have been saved by his humane, but unselfish, devotions to their welfare.

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

### Names F. N. Goddard for Mayor.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In reading over the list of names for the Mayoralty candidate why does not the Citizens' Union indorse F. N. Goddard?

He is a merchant of the highest standing, a man among the plain people, a very able man. It is time that the plain but honest people have a right to make a suggestion. Let them add his name to the list of candidates who are worthy of the support of all good citizens.

FRANK E. STEPHENS, JR.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

### American Trade with China.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

After reading your article on the above in to-day's edition, and remembering other articles by you on the same subject, it seems to me that your chief regret, that Great Britain's teeth are in South Africa, is that the United States will probably lose a large amount of her trade with China if Russia carries out her designs, which she seems almost certain to do, unless England interferes.

I think it puts the United States in a very small light to make it appear that it depends upon another country to save its foreign trade. As long as England does all the fighting the United States is willing enough to reap part of the fruits of it, but when it seems possible that force will be necessary to keep what she has won for the world in general it strikes me that the only force this country is willing to contribute is the "moral" force. That, unfortunately, will hardly make the Russians relinquish their designs. If the United States prefers to lose part of her China trade rather than fight for it, why, well and good; but for goodness sake, don't grumble at Great Britain for not fighting for it for you.

CARDIFFIAN.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

### An East Side Plea for Relief.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

While you are commiserating with the ills of the traveling public and residents of Park Avenue, please put in a plea for those who live on the east side between Forty-second and Fifty-sixth Streets. That section of the city is almost entirely cut off from the centre by the railroad. There was a time when Third Avenue in that section enjoyed the benefit of much of the trade west of Fourth Avenue, but since the increase of traffic has made the stairs and bridges necessary, we of the east side have been left to decay. I am the unfortunate owner of property on Lexington Avenue which has decreased in value 50 per cent., while the assessed valuation remains as it was when the market value was do that which it is now.

Is it possible that we must see our erty declining in value every year, it is perfectly feasible to lower the to allow the bridges to be on a lev the street, and thus afford no int with the centre and west side of th If you will kindly champion our ca am sure you will win our lasting g tude.

PROPERTY POC

Aug. 27, 1901.

### Explains Accident by Law of Physics

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In the daily record of railroad and troll accidents occurs that upon the Northe Central of New Jersey on Aug. 29. In account of this accident, in which two p sons were killed and twenty-eight injur it is stated that

> Running at nearly forty miles an hour, train was coming around a curve near station. At the centre of this curve is a gra pit. For some unknown reason the eng jumped the track while passing the pit.

It is an elementary law of physic bodies moving in a circular directi to fly off at a tangent, and that th dency is proportioned to the speed of th moving body. Under this law it would seem that the cause of the accident mentioned should not be hard to find, and that it should have occurred implies either a lamentable ignorance or criminal carelessness on the part of the engineer.

N. S. R.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

### Suggests "Lincoln Bridge."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Let me suggest the name Lincoln Bridg for the new structure. We shall then hav two great bridges commemorating the tw great names in American history. It is name easily pronounced, and it will become popular at once.

THOMAS P. HUGHE

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

## NUGGETS.

### Sufficiently Exciting.

Tipster—Did you ever see the scenery Colorado?

Buzehard—No, but I've had delirium mens.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

### The Right Man.

Mr. Bloomfield—Did you hear that Sna was going into amateur farming?

Mr. Bellefield—No, but it's all ri Snaggs can afford it.—Pittsburg Chron Telegraph.

### By-and-By the Same Old Story

First Aeronaut—One can't put an pendence in what the weather man sa

Second Aeronaut—No?

First Aeronaut—No, he predicted mile-an-hour breeze for to-day and ou ship is merely crawling along.—Colu (Ohio) State Journal.

### Thought So.

"Did you paint that sign out there, ter?"

"I did."

"Will you please come out and read ne, Sir?"

"Why, any fool could read that si

"Yes, that's what I thought, Sir." ers Statesman.

### Blames the March

"It seems to me that I ha strain before," said the pat the musician who was play original composition. "It's it?"

"Maybe it is," said the mu reluctantly. "He's stole a march on me several times."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### SINGING OF GOOD TIMES.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Let us sing about the good times in the
valleys—on the hills,
The music of the mocking birds—the jo
of all the rills;
Let us see in all the Winters, where the
snow lies chill and deep,
The soil that yearns to blossom where
the flowers are safe in sleep.

Let us sing about the good times; they
are bright on plain and slope,
And all the world is ringing with the sil
very bells of Hope;
The blue skies bend above us—the
is green and sweet,
And the violets spread a carpet
falling of Love's feet.

Let us sing about the good times;
are coming right along,
And all the world is sweeter for th
halleluia song;
And ho! for Love and living—for no bl
ing Love denies,
And life's a sweet thanksgiving to th
and answering skies!

[illegible] "White" Jameson [illegible] a speed record [illegible] over a course the length [illegible] established by Government [illegible] by the main ship channel [illegible] and the Southwest Spit.

Unless the calculations made yesterday are awry, the latest cup challenger is capable of a rate of fourteen knots an hour during one of her reaches down the main ship channel. Sir Thomas Lipton, gauging her speed by that of his steam yacht Erin, believes that the Shamrock sailed over half a knot faster. Be that as it may, she did cover a distance of five miles in 21 minutes, and again two and three-quarters miles in 11 minutes 45 seconds, this last being from the Swash Channel cage buoy to the Southwest Spit buoy. In both cases the tide was slack, and if she had been racing with another yacht she would have carried more sail.

The Shamrock's mainsail was hoisted at 10:05, and ten minutes later her club topsail was set. By 10:20 the mooring was slipped, and at 10:30 the yacht began sailing about Sandy Hook Bay, waiting for Mr. Jameson, Designer Watson, and Commodore Hilliard, who went on board from the Erin's launch. Then the yacht was headed for the Southwest Spit, it being the intention to give her another inside trial. Passing the Spit buoy at 11:09, all hands clapped on the main sheet and trimmed it down almost flat, for the close reach up the main ship channel. As soon as she hauled up on the wind the yacht jumped away at a twelve-knot gait, and against a three-knot tide.

All the way up the channel the Shamrock was saluted by outbound steamers. The passengers on the Trave and the Rotterdam crowded to the rails to see the yacht, and the flags of each vessel were dipped in salute. Up through the Narrows and past Quarantine the challenger sailed, until, at 12:34, when she was between the Staten Island Ferry and Bay Ridge, Capt. Sycamore luffed her, and swung her around to the port tack for the return trip. This first tack of the windward work brought the yacht almost over to Stapleton, then two more short tacks put her through the Narrows. Another two brought her out to Coney Island point, which she passed at 12:56:30.

The picture the Shamrock presented as she opened out by the point, and got the full force of the breeze, was a magnificent one. With her lee rail almost buried in a smother of foam, and her deck wet half way up to the mast with flying spray, the yacht gave an exhibition of sailing that astonished those who were watching her. Careful timing between the channel buoys showed that in the reach from Coney Island Point to the Southwest Spit the yacht traveled at the rate of thirteen knots an hour. She reached the latter mark at 1:25. She was then hove to while the crew had luncheon.

For about forty-five minutes Capt. Sycamore kept the Shamrock practically hove to. He was evidently waiting for slack water to get a better gauge on her speed. When the channel was all clear of steamers he put her on the starboard tack, and easing sheets, went for the first mark—the Southwest Spit buoy. Gathering way as she felt the strength of the breeze, the green beauty sped away to the northward on her second trip, at steamboat speed, passing the buoy at 2:14:30.

George L. Watson, William Jameson, and Commodore Hilliard were on deck, watching every detail of the spars, sails, and hull. If there was any straining the yacht did not show it, for she covered mile after mile heeling at an angle of about 26 degrees, and with no visible strain on any part of her. When she passed the four-masted bark Queen Margaret, which was towing in light—and therefore very high out of water—it was noted that the Shamrock's club topsail pole reached above the ship's main skysail truck. At 2:25 the baby jibtopsail was taken in, and at 2:27:45 she dashed by the Swash Channel cage buoy. Sixteen minutes later, when off Coney Island Point, Capt. Sycamore hove her up in the wind, while Sailmaker Ratsy and David Barrie were taken on board by the Shamrock's dinghy from the tug Lawrence, and at 2:58:30 the yacht was headed back for Sandy Hook on the port tack, nearly close-hauled, and with a fresher breeze than she had had before.

Faster than ever she traveled under its influence, putting her lee rail down to the water, and often taking little green seas over her lee bow, until her deck was wet clear up to her mast coat, and half way aft. The Erin, coming up astern of her, was traveling 15 knots, and it took her nearly fifteen minutes to overhaul and pass her from a point about an eighth of a mile astern. From this it was estimated that the green yacht was traveling quite 14 knots an hour, for the five miles between Coney Island Point and the Southwest Spit buoy. She did it in twenty-one minutes, which shows how fast she covered the ground.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who remained on board the Erin all day, seemed particularly pleased with his yacht's performance. "Don't you think she went well to-day?" said he. "The Erin was making ninety-five revolutions that time, when we were trying to catch her, and that means we were going 15 knots, so the Shamrock must surely have been making 14 to 14½.

"I say," he continued, "did you hear that the Columbia has beaten the Constitution four minutes in to-day's race? She [illegible] be a good boat. We—that is, Mr. Watson, Mr. Jameson, and myself—are going to leave in the Erin at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning for Newport, where I [illegible] we shall see the next race between [illegible] boats. After meeting the New York [illegible] Club's Race Committee at the dinner [illegible] Commodore Ledyard's on Monday night, [illegible] shall return in the Erin in time to take [illegible] Shamrock out again on Tuesday morning. She will not go out on Monday."

## SHAMROCK II.'S MANAGER HERE

### W. G. Jameson Thinks the New Challenger the Best Boat He Ever Saw.

On board the Cunard Line steamship [illegible], which arrived at this port on [illegible] night and came up to her pier yesterday morning, was W. G. Jameson, the [illegible], who will manage the Shamrock II. in her races for the America's Cup. The Campania, in honor of her passenger, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the best [illegible] Sir Thomas Lipton [illegible]

[illegible]

The payments for the month [illegible] an increase of about [illegible] over the corresponding month last year. The interest payments aggregated [illegible], as against $2,170,000 for August, 19[illegible].

## GEN. LUDLOW'S FUNERAL.

### Services at Trinity Church—Military Escort of a Regiment.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 31.—Many telegrams and letters of condolence are being received by the family of the late Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A., who died yesterday of consumption, at the home of his son-in-law, Clement A. Griscom, Jr., in Convent Station. Gen. Ludlow's funeral will take place on Tuesday next. He will be buried with all of the military honors due his rank.

The body will be taken to New York on Tuesday morning. The train on which it will go, accompanied by the members of the family, will arrive at Hoboken at 11:40 A. M., where it will be met by a military escort and taken to Trinity Church in New York for the services to be held at noon. Many distinguished military officers are expected to be present. The military escort will consist of engineers and artillerymen in infantry formation, and perhaps some other troops.

There will be no services at the house. The names of the pall bearers will not be announced until Monday evening. Messages of condolence have been received from Secretary of War Root, Assistant Secretary of War William C. Sanger, Admiral George Dewey, L. H. Chappell, Gen. John A. Wilson and ex-Secretary of War Alger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The War Department to-day telegraphed Gen. Brooke, at New York, commanding the Department of the East, directing him to make all arrangements for a proper military escort and military honors for the late Gen. Ludlow.

## HAVANA STREET CONTRACTS.

### Governor General Wood Has Approved Changes in Rules for Letting Them.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—Mr. Barden has written a letter to the municipality of Havana to the effect that Governor General Wood approved changes in the specifications and conditions for letting the contract for the sewering and paving of Havana.

These changes are that on the bidding a deposit of only $200,000 cash or certified check for that amount shall be required, with an additional deposit of $800,000 on the obtaining of the contract, and also that instead of 10 per cent. being deducted every month from the estimates until the contract shall be finished, 10 per cent. shall be deducted until $750,000 is held back, thus leaving a total reserve of $1,250,000, this to be paid in five annual payments, beginning immediately upon the completion of the contract.

There is also a change in the matter of paving. Mr. Barden will test three kinds of paving material for streets on which there is heavy traffic, sections being paved with vitrified brick, granite blocks, and Medina sandstone, whichever lasts the best to be selected as the material to be used for the streets. Other minor changes are also introduced.

### Havana Bankers Robbed of $28,000 ?

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—The Discusion says to-day that Upmann & Co., German bankers here, have been robbed of $28,000 by the same man who recently robbed the Spanish Bank. Mr. Upmann refuses to say anything regarding the affair.

### Secretary Root Not Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Assistant Secretary Sanger returned to Washington to-day, and is acting as Secretary of War. He had gone away on his vacation, but returned as soon as he learned that Secretary Root had left Washington. Col. Sanger says his information is to the effect that the Secretary's illness is not serious.

## PROPOSED ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

### Likely to be Located in Washington, D. C., It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—An order has been prepared at the War Department for the transfer of the Engineer School of Application and the Battalion of Engineers at Willets Point, N. Y., to Washington Barracks, in this city.

This action is believed to be preliminary to the establishment of the proposed Army War College here. The Engineer School is where the more prominent graduates of the United States Military Academy assigned to the Corps of Engineers receive a post-graduate course of three years' theoretical instruction in military engineering.

The fourth battalion of field artillery now at the barracks will be transferred temporarily to Fort Meyer.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

The following officers are relieved from their present duties and will join their respective regiments: Col. James M. J. Sanno, Eighteenth Infantry; Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall, Third Infantry; First Lieut. Henry S. Wygant, Third Infantry; First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. Tenney Ross, Third Infantry.

Capt. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on official business pertaining to the withdrawal from the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco of funds for transfer to the disbursing officer at the Ordnance Depot at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Transfers in the First Infantry: Capt. Nat P. Phister, from Company [illegible] to Company I; Capt. William Newman, from Company I to Company G.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will make, during the month of September, the visits hereinafter indicated to the places specified on official business pertaining to the inspection of material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department: [illegible]

[illegible]

## GEN. ALGER'S BOOK ON THE WAR.

### He Eliminates a Chapter Condemning Gen. Miles—Elaborate Defense of Shafter Expected.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Very soon after the beginning of the Schley court of inquiry's session the book by Gen. R. A. Alger on the war with Spain, as seen by him from the office of Secretary of War, will be given to the public. It is reported here that quite recently Gen. Alger made an important amendment to the scope of the work by calling in the proofs and striking out an entire chapter devoted to an attack on Gen. Miles.

The explanation given for this elimination is said to be Gen. Alger's belief that his work would be more satisfactory to himself and the public if confined to what he had done or attempted to do, and not a criticism of the opinions or actions of anybody else. The gossips who have talked about the work have looked for a bitter chapter on Miles, but it is said they will find plenty of interesting matter about the efforts on the part of Gen. Shafter to secure co-operation at Santiago between the army and the navy.

Explanations are promised of many instances of failure on the part of the navy to meet the expectations of Shafter, and these late sidelights on the commanding officer of the army at Santiago and his management will, it is said, amount to the most elaborate defense of the selection of Shafter to command that has been printed.

## PRETTY BALL AT DRIFTWOOD.

### Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel Entertain a Large Company at Their Country Place on the Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel entertained a company of some 200 guests with a ball at their country place, near Mamaroneck, last evening. In addition to the large house party that has been staying at Driftwood for some time, a special train from New York took a large number. A number of yachts belonging to guests lay off shore in the Sound prior to the ball, and their owners gave dinners on board. The diners afterward went ashore at Driftwood.

The early arrivals at Driftwood on Orienta Point found the spacious grounds stretching down to the Sound on one hand and far back into the point on the other brilliantly lighted with a profusion of Japanese lanterns. The Italian gardens in the rear of the house and the Venetian bridge running to Mr. Siegel's private island were gayly decorated and gleaming with lights. About the entire little island used ordinarily for a boat landing electric wires had been strung. Arches of smilax and evergreens brilliantly illuminated were set at intervals over the island's extent so that there was no dark spot there. On a little raised platform in a little stone Moorish structure a string band was placed. Off in the Sound lay four yachts, on which colored lights were burning. They were the Priscilla, with Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Jarvis of New York and a party of friends; the Trophy, with Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Smith of San Francisco and their friends; the Viola, with Mr. and Mrs. Baudowine, and the Irene, with Walter Lewison and a party.

In Driftwood itself Mr. and Mrs. Siegel entertained a party of forty at dinner. Then the outside guests began to arrive. They were received by Mrs. Siegel, her sister, Miss Elizabeth Vaughan; Miss Charlotte Laws, Miss Beatrice Sprague, Miss Julia Anderson, and Miss Rose Sadlier. For dancing the ballroom, the music room, and the large halls had been thrown into one. Lander's orchestra was stationed in the library near by. The entire house was elaborately decorated.

At midnight supper was served at little tables, seating six persons, in the terraced gardens at the rear of the house. The tables were decorated each with a distinct flower giving the prevailing tone. The menu was:

Souper.

SERVICE CHAUD.

Consommé de volaille.
Pigeonneaux désossés farcis.
Salade turquoise.

SERVICE FROID.

Rillettes fantaisie.
Sandwiches assorties.
Mousse aux peches.
Petits fours—Bonbons.
Punch au Sauternes.
Orangeade.
Moet et Chandon frappé.
Café.

Among those present were Mrs. Hugh Reid-Griffin, Miss Reid-Griffin, Leslie Reid-Griffin of London, England; Edward Vaughan, Frank Croker, Joseph Lawrence, M. P., of London; Roger Wallace, K. C., of London; William B. Anderson, Joshua Brown, Miss Marion Smith, Miss Sperry, and Miss Nightingale of San Francisco, R. Saville Ogden, Richard A. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Child of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Gilpin, Miss Cornell, and Miss Jarvis.

## TENNIS ON NEWPORT COURTS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—The play in the ladies' singles lawn tennis tournament at the Casino was continued this morning in the second round. The first round was completed by the default of Mrs. Whitehouse to Miss Whittier, and the four matches in the second round were played, leaving Miss N. Iselin, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Whittier, and Miss Bush in the semi-finals. There was a good-sized attendance of society people at the games, but the late hour at which the Berwind ball was ended was not very conducive to bringing out a large crowd. The matches were interesting, but not so closely contested as on Friday. The summary of the play is as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] who [illegible] their [illegible]. On [illegible] a bearded man representing Labor, and over one of his knees leans a smaller girl in an attitude of [illegible]. The group will stand on a pedestal well forward of the plane of the benches and will be outlined against a low circular arch which spans a niche in the central, high portion of the monument.

Thus, instead of appearing against the landscape background, as in the former design, the group will project itself against the chief architectural member, a tallish back, rising from the platform directly behind the pedestal, cutting the horizontal line of the benches at right angles and forming above the arch two broad spandrils with figures in low relief. These figures hold out garlands with which they touch a tablet at either end, the tablet bearing the name De Hirsch. Above the moldings and cornice lies a scroll that ends right and left in conventional spirals. The proportion between this central member and the wings is well preserved. It has the advantage of cutting off the view of the group from behind, a view which is so difficult of treatment in monumental sculpture, and it also carries out the one-sided intention which is a necessity in monuments like this, arranged with benches for the use of the public.

The difference may be seen in two monuments by St. Gaudens in New York City. The Farragut statue suffers from a lack of permanent background; it should be placed close against a mass of architecture or a grove of tall trees, so that it might not be seen from behind. The Peter Cooper is protected against this by having Mr. Stanford White's architectural setting behind it. Far from weakening the monument, a good architectural back may favor it; for the back, if sufficiently good, rather stimulates curiosity and compels the stranger to make an effort in order to see what is on the other side. This stimulation to curiosity may be called a trick. If one desires to be a purist and demand of all sculpture the quality of the very highest known to man, but it serves a purpose, and no bad purpose. One can imagine the back of the De Hirsch Monument so treated in severe but well-studied architecture that those who are in Central Park for the first time will take the trouble to pass down Fifth Avenue in order to see what it is that warrants so important a setting.

The central feature is about fifteen feet high, the whole width of the monument is about twenty-five, and the pedestal is about six feet above the level of the street. The group will therefore be seen at a slightly higher level than the eyes. The change in height from the former design is considerable. That design was meant for a distant view as one approaches the slope of Mount Morris Park on Fifth Avenue. The new site brings the monument to close quarters with pedestrians and a lowering of elevation above the eyes.

The portraits of the two benefactors have been transferred from the tablets in the arm of Philanthropy to the friezes right and left, and made more conspicuous through place and handling. They are in the round, almost detached from hemispherical depressions in the frieze, and each one is flanked on the frieze by panels with figures in low relief. Near the head of Baron de Hirsch are the plowman and the blacksmith with their symbols, indicating the broad educational side of the foundations due to these generous souls. Near the head of Baroness de Hirsch are panels representing education in the narrower sense, the schools for girls she founded, and charity in the widest sense, the hospitals. In this way the symbols on either side of Philanthrophy represented by the figures in the group are carried on against the back of the benches along the frieze.

Mr. Bissell has made his monument a more complicated piece of work, and will undoubtedly need to study it more closely yet in many of its details. The improvement over the former design is manifest; only the problem is harder to solve. As all sculptors know, each added figure increases the difficulty. According to last accounts the fund for this monument has a liberal nucleus and the chances of completing the fund next Winter are excellent. It would be strange indeed if a monument to a man and woman who did so much to educate the young, assist the industrious, and soothe the sick should not find plenty of subscribers.

## ART NOTES.

The April-June number of The American Journal of Archaeology contains a summary of the aqueducts in and near Rome by Howard Crosby Butler, very liberally illustrated, which shows the fine points of these useful structures from the architectural side. It is a contribution from the American School of Archaeology in Rome. The writer thinks that the architecture of the best period can be well studied from the aqueducts alone. When they built for pleasure the Romans drew upon Greek art to furnish decorative details, and concealed the true nature of their construction by a sham of entablatures and columns. "When they built for utility they were no longer bound to employ imported ornament and depended upon their native sense of symmetry and proportion and upon the use of simple moldings, or of color, to secure a sufficiently pleasing effect. The aqueducts are thus perhaps the most truly national structures erected by the Romans, simple, truthfully structural, without the pretense of columns or ornamental entablature."

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"The Scalper" is a group exhibited at Baltimore by a young artist who has returned to his city from a stay of several years in Paris, where he has studied at Julian's school and felt the influence of Rodin. It is not a group of a railway man in conflict with a 'cute enemy who has bought the ticket of the tourist at a discount and sold it again at a rise. That is a subject for the future when realism sets in. It means the scalplock of Fenimore Cooper's redskin, or, as one of our writers on Indians asks us to call the native of North America, of an "Amerind." Striding over his prostrate foe, this particular Amerind raises his left hand, with the scalplock, and opens his mouth in a whoop of triumph. The face is typical of the Sioux, and the violent gesture brings out all the muscles of arms, torso, and legs. The sculptor is Edward Berge, whose "Muse Finding the Head of Orpheus" is at the Pan-American.

∴

Standing in front of a Venetian picture by Tiepolo in the National Gallery, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Several contests were [illegible] the principal one being that for the Wimbledon Cup, for which American citizens only were eligible to compete.

Thirty men started in this match, but the ranks were quickly depleted, as many of them missed the targets altogether in their first attempts and dropped out of the race. Each man had thirty shots at 1,000 yards. Those using the military Krag rifle were allowed eighteen points on the twenty-ninth round.

Capt. W. B. Martin of the Second Regiment of Trenton, N. J., and Corp. Casey of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York, were the competitors to the end, with scores of 115 each, up to the last shot. Casey only made a 2 in his final effort, and Martin scored a 4, making his total 119 out of a possible 150. Both men shot the military weapon and 18 points were added to their scores.

Capt. Martin thus won the match with a total of 137 points. Casey was second with 135, and Sergt. Cory of the Twelfth Regiment, New York, came next with 134, including an allowance of 18 points. William De Foulke of Philadelphia, who won this event last year, shot a sporting rifle and had no allowance. His net score was 122.

The Irish rifle shooters watched the American marksmen closely during the contest so as to get a line on their work in anticipation of what they may expect to meet in their special match next Friday. The scores of the leaders were very good, but the general opinion prevails that the Irish visitors are much superior in execution. Some of them shot at the 900 and 1,000 yard ranges to-day, and one of the American marksmen said that their performance was scientific and almost perfect.

Six teams of five men each took part in the revolver team match which was won by the representatives of Light Battery A of Boston, Mass. The members of the winning team were Corp. Hale, Private Putnam, Lieut. Amory, Private Rodgers, and Private Walcott, and their total score was 896 points. The other teams and scores were: First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, 547; Squadron A, New York, 542; Fourth Regiment, Jersey City, 502; Troop A, First Brigade, Maryland N. G., 545, and First Troop, New Jersey, 473.

In the inter-club match for the Schuetzen team championship of the United States, the honors went to the first team of the Zettler Rifle Club of New York City with a total score of 282 points. The members of this team were H. M. Pope, Fred Ross, M. Dorrler, L. P. Hansen, and R. Busse. The other teams who took part in the event were the second team of the Zettler Club of New York with 252, the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York, 246, and the Italian Shooting Association of New York, 167.

In the Schuetzen continuous matches on the standard American and German ring targets, Michael Dorrler of the Zettler Rifle Club, New York, led all the other contestants with 137 points on the former and 200 points on the latter target.

Gov. Foster M. Voorhees and Brig. Gen. Spencer, in behalf of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, have arranged an all-comers' match which is to be shot in stages at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Each man is to have ten shots at each distance in each stage. The entrance fee will be $1 per man and the association will give $300, divided into ten prizes, ranging from $150 to $10.

The first stage will be shot on Monday, Sept. 9, and the second stage will be decided the following day. This will practically extend the tournament, and the idea of adding this event to the programme is to give the Irish and Canadian visitors an opportunity of shooting in a match other than the international contests, which will take place on Thursday and Friday of this week.

Capt. Wilson of the [illegible] team said that his men were extremely thankful to Gov. Voorhees and Gen. Spencer for their thoughtfulness, and the majority of the Ulster riflemen will take part in the event, which will be known as the Sea Girt All-Comers' Match.

The Wimbledon Cup.—Open to all citizens and residents in the United States; distance, 1,000 yards; thirty shots; weapon, any rifle within the rules; cleaning allowed between shots; position, any without artificial rest; eighteen points' handicap for any military rifle.—First prize, the Wimbledon Cup, presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the National Rifle Association of America, to be competed for on conditions to be decided upon by the National Rifle Association of America, and to be held by the winner till the next annual meeting, when it will be shot for on the same conditions; value, $500; a medal to the winner. Scores without the handicap: Foulke, 124; Martin, 119; Casey, 117; Corrie, 116; Bull, 116; Wetherold, 114; Cookson, 112; Stibbons, 111; Gensch, 108; Byars, 110; Doyle, 105; Leuchert, 103; Young, 100; Bell, 99; Daube, 92; Bowen, 87; Hyde, 85; Shaw, 78; Gannon, 71; Tuttle, 58; Tewes, 44; Whitmore, 70; Rowland, 38; Perkins, 72; Malcolm, 90; Navona, 12; Hudson, 30; Minervia, 30; Starchi, 10; Reall, 4; Muzzio, 0.

Revolver Team Match.—Open to teams of five men from regimental, battalion, separate company, battery, squadron, troop, or other organizations, or the organized State militia, the Naval Reserves, the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and any foreign Government; entries of one or more teams allowed from any one organization, but no man allowed to shoot in more than one team; distance, 25, 50, and 75 yards; two strings of five shots at each distance on United States Standard A target, 200 yards reduced to 100 yards; each string must be fired within the time limit of 30 seconds, taking time from the first shot; military revolvers, with not less than four-pound trigger pull and service ammunition; prizes—first, a trophy to be held during the year by the organization winning same, a medal to each member of the team, and $25; second, $25; third, $10:

| | |
|---|---|
| Light Battery A, Boston, M. V. M. | 225 |
| First Troop, Philadelphia | 219 |
| Troop A, First Maryland | 217 |
| Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J. | 212 |
| Squadron A, N. G. N. Y. | 208 |
| Essex Troop, N. G. N. J. | 192 |

The revolver match was won last year by Battery A, Light Artillery, Second Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Militia.

### Billiard Champions to Meet.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—George Sutton, the Canadian billiard expert, has accepted the challenge of George Slosson of New York to play a match at eighteen-inch balk-line, "no shot in," for the championship of America. Sutton, in his acceptance, which was wired to New York to-night, agrees to play for $1,000 a side, and asks that the match be played in New York early in November.

### Mason Wins on Crescent Links.

C. C. Mason won the club handicap yesterday on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club, near Bay Ridge. His gross score was 80, one point higher than the lowest scratch score, 79 strokes, made by James Rhett, who came second in handicap allowance. The players and scores are:

| | Gross. | H'p. | Net. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. C. Mason— | | | |
| Out ......5 5 4 4 7 4 3 4 4—40 | | | |
| In........4 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 4—40 | | | |
| Total | 80 | 11 | 69 |
| James Rhett | 79 | 9 | 70 |
| H. S. Bowne | [illegible] | 8 | 74 |
| Lowndes Rhett | 87 | 13 | 74 |
| H. C. Riggs | [illegible] | 20 | 75 |
| M. G. McKeever | [illegible] | 20 | 75 |
| C. E. Van Brunt | [illegible] | 20 | 76 |

### Revenue Inspectors Dismissed.

United States Internal Revenue Collector Edward B. Jordan has dismissed three Deputy Collectors from his office in Brooklyn and appointed three temporary clerks to permanent positions. The dismissed men are William Cadsow, Lawrence Beattie, and Frederick W. Kristeller. Kristeller was arrested a few days ago and charged with misappropriating $2,000 worth of documentary stamps. In their places two men have been appointed, namely, Edward [illegible] and Frank D. Henderson. John [illegible] is to succeed George W. Songster, who is promoted to the position of assistant cashier.

### American Liner New York on Way Here

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The American Line steamship New York, which has been undergoing repairs at the Cramps' shipyard for several months, left here to-day in tow of three tugs for the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she will be docked. After her hull has been overhauled she will be towed back to this city and fitted out with new engines and boilers. There are no dry-docks here large enough to accommodate the New York. When she sails again from Philadelphia she will be entirely trans[illegible]

[illegible] to-morrow [illegible] 9 A. M. [illegible] will [illegible] Cooks at night.

## DR. HOLLANDER RESIGNS.

### Treasurer of Porto Rico Returns to Johns Hopkins University.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—Dr. J. H. Hollander, who has been on leave of absence from Johns Hopkins University for the past few months, has been at first an expert adviser of the United States Government in respect to the resources of Porto Rico, and subsequently, by Presidential appointment, Treasurer of Porto Rico. He has now resigned this office, and will return to his post in the university.

During the coming year he will direct the courses in economics and finance. He will meet advanced students daily, in seminary organization, for formal instruction and for co-operative investigation.

## THEODORE G. WHITE'S WILL.

### Greater Part of Estate Left to Establish a Club for Young Men.

All the property of Theodore Greeley White of 121 Madison Avenue, except that portion which he inherited from Elizabeth White, under the terms of his will, filed with the Surrogate yesterday, is to be left to maintain a clubhouse as a social resort for the young men on the west side of the city. The value of the estate is unknown. Mr. White left to his cousin, Theodore B. Starr, and to his sons, Louis and Howard W. Starr, all the property which he inherited from Elizabeth White, but directs them to pay from the income $1,500 a year to Harriet Selleck, aunt of the testator, as long as she lives.

He also directs them to make the following payments: Five hundred dollars to Mrs. R. P. Penfield of Plainfield, N. J.; $500 to the Rev. Leighton Williams for an industrial school in which the clergyman is interested, $500 to the Baptist Home for the Aged, and $500 to the Female Guardian Society for the use of the Home of the Friendless. The money for the club is left to Theodore B. Starr and the Rev. W. W. Moir, as trustees, with instructions that they use it in accordance with the spirit, rather than the letter, of the testament, which, while specifying that it be devoted for the proposed club, leaves it to their discretion to use it for the "purposes of similar work, social or educational."

### Mr. Thomas Left $15,000 to His Daughter

Under the will of John R. Thomas, the prominent architect, filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' office, $15,000 is given to his daughter, Hortense, in recognition of her care and devotion to her sisters and brothers since the death of their mother. His books and some other personal belongings are left to his son, John Rochester Thomas, and the rest of his estate is to be divided equally between all the children. The favored daughter is named as the executrix of the estate, the value of which is not given.

## HAD PREMONITION OF DEATH.

### Said Five Years Ago He Would Die on Friday, Aug. 30.

Joseph Miller, eighty-two years old, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Friday, had a peculiar premonition of the day on which his death would occur. Five years ago he said he would go on a Friday and on Aug. 30. He repeated this declaration three weeks ago, and that was the date on which he died.

Miller's final illness was stomach trouble, coupled with heart disease. He had not been able to work for seventeen years. A granddaughter has been supporting him. His wife is nearly seventy years old. The necessary money for burying the dead man is not forthcoming, and there is a very bitter sorrow in the rear building at 57 East Sixteenth Street, one flight up.

## FUNERAL OF W. J. CHAMBERLIN.

The funeral of Wilbur J. Chamberlin of the staff of The Sun was held yesterday in the presence of a large number of his friends in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church at Plainfield, N. J. The Rev. Jesse L. Hurlburt of Morristown officiated. The service was very simple, consisting of a selection from the Bible, a short address, and a prayer. The body was buried in the family plot in the Plainfield Cemetery.

Among those who were in attendance at the funeral were the widow and four young children of Mr. Chamberlin; his father, his sister, and many members of the family of his widow. There was a delegation of forty representatives of the daily press of New York City at the funeral. Many flowers were sent to the funeral by newspaper men in this country and in Europe.

Mr. Chamberlin's mother was so prostrated by the shock of his death that she was not able to attend the funeral. Her illness is of a serious nature, and because of her years there is the gravest anxiety for her.

## LORIMER STODDARD DEAD.

### Author and Son of an Author—His Last Illness.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Aug. 31.—Lorimer Stoddard, the author, died in the French cottage here at 3:20 o'clock this afternoon. His father, mother, and Dr. B. W. Peterson were at his bedside when death came. The interment will be at Sag Harbor.

Mr. Stoddard was the son of Richard Henry Stoddard. He was a patient at the Loomis Sanitarium at Liberty, N. Y., for some time prior to Aug. 17, when he was taken to New York. On Aug. 22, accompanied by his parents, he was removed to this place. Among the books that Mr. Stoddard had dramatized are "Vanity Fair," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and "In the Palace of the King." He was forty years of age.

## CLARA DE HIRSCH HOME.

### Vacancies in the Institution—Training for Working Girls.

The report of the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, recently issued, calls attention to a practical charity home in this city of which there is but little known to the general public. The home is situated on the north side of East Sixty-third Street, between Second and Third Avenues, and the whole of a handsome fireproof structure erected for the purpose is given to the work. It was founded in [illegible] by Baroness de Hirsch, for the purpose of providing a comfortable home for working girls at a moderate cost. Since its foundation the directors have added a domestic training department, where about forty girls, ranging from seventeen years upward, are trained each year to become good servants. The course includes cooking, laundry work, and general housework. The girls reside in the home, free of charge, while taking the course, which lasts for one year, from Oct. 1. Good positions are obtained for all who complete the course satisfactorily.

The home is strictly non-sectarian. The school year will begin on Oct. 1, and there are a number of vacancies. Applications for admission may be made to Miss Somerfield, the Superintendent, at the home, 225 East Sixty-third Street.

### Golden Wedding at College Point.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Beyerle was celebrated last night at College Point by a reception, which was [illegible]

[illegible] at [illegible] Court Street [illegible] leaves a wife and four children.

### Answer to a Correspondent.

A READER: The way to [illegible] the Philippines is to communicate with the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association on Governors Island, which has an army branch of that organization. That official will give the desired information.

Business Notices.

B. & W. [illegible] B. & W. A New Collar.

Dr. Sitan's house for private patients, [illegible] West 47. Lady consultant until 9 evgs. Estab. [illegible]

## MARRIED.

SNYDER—MAXWELL.—Thursday, Aug. [illegible], 1901, Ida Frances, daughter of Margaret [illegible] the late John H. Maxwell, to George [illegible] Snyder, Jr., both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

## DIED.

BLAKE.—At Caldwell, Lake George, Friday, Aug. 30, George Judge Alexander Blake, aged [illegible]

KOUNTZE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1901, at Morristown, N. J., of typhoid pneumonia, [illegible] West Kountze, aged 25, son of Luther and Annie P. Kountze.

Funeral services at Grace Church, New York, Sunday, Sept. 1, at 3:30 o'clock.

LUDLOW.—On Friday, Aug. 30, at Convent Station, N. J., Brig. Gen. William Ludlow.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St., New York, 12 o'clock, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Philadelphia and Washington papers please copy.

MACKAY.—On Friday morning, Aug. [illegible], at Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, [illegible], son of the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., and Helen L. S. Mackay, of New York City.

McLAURY.—On Friday, Aug. 30, 1901, William P. McLaury, M. D.

Funeral service Sunday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., at the residence of his brother, [illegible] McLaury, 60 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

PREBLE.—Alice Marguerite, daughter of John G. Preble, at Clifton Springs, Aug. 29.

Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., Sunday, 1 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

SIMPSON.—On Aug. 30, 1901, Hester A. Simpson, daughter of the late William Simpson.

Funeral services at her late residence, 125 East 73d St., Sunday, Sept. 1, at 7 P. M.

WISE.—On Aug. 29, 1901, Hannah, widow of the late Edward Wise, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 114 West 73d St., on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 10:15 A. M.

## DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 31.

### Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name and Address. | Age in Yrs. | Date D'th Aug. |
|---|---|---|
| ALBINO, Pietro, 79 Sullivan St. | 1 | [illegible] |
| BRESCE, Margherita, 334 E. 109th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BYRNES, Sarah, 319 E. 21st St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BRUNS, Dorothea, 1,535 1st Av. | 1 | [illegible] |
| CASHAL, M., 503 W. 37th St. | 1 | [illegible] |
| CIERI, Enrico, 25 Marion St. | 1 | [illegible] |
| COHEN, Clara, 134 Division St. | 1 | [illegible] |
| CONNELL, Alice O., 387 E. 63d St. | 1 | [illegible] |
| CONNELLY, Patrick, 330 E. 93d St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| CONWAY, James, 23 Bedford St. | 1 | [illegible] |
| COSTELLO, Vitolo, 85 Thompson St. | 1 | [illegible] |
| COURTNEY, William, 29 Park Row | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| COX, Charles T., 356 W. 69th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DARGIN, Mary A., 729 E. 144th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DAULTON, Peter, 111 Manhattan St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DAVIS, Francis, 244 W. 61st St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DAWSON, Mary J., 162 W. [illegible] St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DEILSCHEL, John, 328 W. 40th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DELANEY, Harry, 446 W. 41st St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DONOHUE, John, 422 E. 73d St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FERNEND, Mary, 417 W. 33d St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FAY, William, 239 W. 77th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FISCHER, Fritz, 1,448 1st Av. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FOLEY, Hugh P., 187 Monroe St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FRIEDMAN, E., 270 E. Houston St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FUNARO, Santa F., 337 E. 11th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GEGAN, Mary, 611 E. 16th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HAAS, Henry, 2,190 3d Av. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HALL, Michael, 225 W. 10th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HAMM, Frederick M., 521 E. 12th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HEELAN, Bridget, 215 E. 42d St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HEFFERMAN, M., 530 W. 49th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HEUSER, Elsie, 509 E. 11th St. | 1 | [illegible] |
| HICKS, Ellen A., 359 W. 57th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HILL, Abraham A., Flower Hospital | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HILL, Rikhar, 2,451 2d Av. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HOFMANN, Marie, 312 E. 82d St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HOPPENHERMAN, Elizabeth, 209 W. 154th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HOWARD, Catherine, 1,573 3d Av. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| JOHANSON, Florence, 1,670 1st Av. | 1 | [illegible] |
| JOHNSTON, Grace M., 2,271 7th Av. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| JORDAN, Adolph, 416 E. 13th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| JORKI, Susanna, 127 E. 3d St. | 1 | [illegible] |
| JUNGBLUT, Ella C., 11th Av. and 183d St. | 1 | [illegible] |
| KELLY, Katherine, 100 E. 120th St. | 20 | [illegible] |
| KOBLOWER, Annie, 302 W. 54th St. | 1 | [illegible] |
| KOPECKY, Henry, 1,378 1st Av. | 1 | [illegible] |
| LEWIS, Irene, 100 W. 137th St. | 1 | [illegible] |
| LIETZORO, Bridget, 11 Lawrence St. | 14 | [illegible] |
| LUPI, Pietro, 36 Baxter St. | 3 | [illegible] |
| LYNCH, Francis, 133 Wash. Place | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| LYNCH, Rose A., 209 W. 15th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MALFESE, Pietro, 161 Elizabeth St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MARINO, Vincenzo, 85 Elizabeth St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McCONNELL, J. E., 163 W. 12th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McGEVENEY, Bridget, 300 Mad. Av. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McGINLEY, John, 3 Mangin St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McKENZER, James, 206 Sullivan St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McLEOD, Marion M., 173 W. 135th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McMAHON, Mary, 35 Washington St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MESSNER, W. F., 450 W. [illegible] St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MILLER, Joseph, 313 E. 16th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MILLER, Sarah, 152 E. [illegible] St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MINCUTCH, R., 515 W. [illegible] St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MONAHAN, Catherine, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MONJONG, Jung, 15 Mott St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| TARCCILLO, [illegible], 70 Oliver St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UNKNOWN MAN, [illegible] St., [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### Brooklyn.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| OLSEN, Ragna, 382 12th St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| PALLAS, John, 8 3d St. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| PINCORO, Theresa, 257 N. [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| REINSTADT, Herman, 128 Sm[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| REISS, Lillian, 704 Evergreen [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| REHM, Andrew F., 121 W. [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| SULLIVAN, Margaret, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## Defeat of [illegible] New Yorker [illegible]

## STINSON FINISHED [illegible] BACK.

### Motor-Paced Hour Race Made an Interesting Contest at Manhattan Beach.

The winning career of Robert Walthour, the Atlanta (Ga.) cyclist, who has swept everything before him in middle-distance motor-paced cycle races this season, and who was already hailed as the champion in that form of cycle racing, received a sudden check on the Manhattan Beach cycle track yesterday when he was defeated by four and three-quarter laps, or over a mile and a half, in an hour race by Harry Elkes of this city. The race was the second of a series for the championship and a purse of $3,000.

Elkes, who had been decisively beaten by Walthour twice within a month, was hardly considered as a factor in the race, yet he turned the tables completely upon the Southern rider, giving him the worst defeat he has experienced this season.

A third contestant in the race was W. C. Stinson of Cambridge, Mass., who was a poor third, finishing 6¼ laps behind Elkes and 1½ laps behind Walthour. Stinson had considerable trouble with his pacing machines, one of which broke a chain in the twenty-fourth mile and caused him the loss of half a lap or more.

Elkes rode thirty-eight miles one lap in the hour, which is a new track record. The times of the thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, and thirty-eighth miles were also new track records.

The first race of the series, which was decided on Aug. 17, was won by Walthour, who defeated Elkes by 1 1-3 laps, so that honors are now even as far as these two riders are concerned. To-morrow Elkes and Jimmy Michael will meet in the third competition of the series, and on next Saturday Walthour, Michael, and Stinson will race, the winner to meet the winner of to-morrow's race.

Yesterday's race was one of the best yet seen on the track, as there were no break-downs or serious mishaps, and all three riders rode to the finish. The start was a good one, Stinson getting away in the lead with Walthour second and Elkes last. In the second lap Elkes passed Walthour and took second place. Stinson went ahead until he had a lead of 150 yards over Elkes, while Walthour trailed 50 or 100 yards in the rear, until the eighth mile, when Walthour made an unsuccessful attempt to pass Elkes.

The latter spurted to prevent being passed and then concluded to take the lead, which he did with ease in the last lap of the tenth mile.

Walthour endeavored to follow Elkes and succeeded in passing Stinson in the twelfth mile and getting into second place, but he could not get in reach of Elkes, who slowly but steadily increased his lead. In the fourteenth mile Stinson began to show signs of distress. He lost his pace and was obliged to slacken his speed, falling behind rapidly in consequence. Elkes lapped Walthour for the first time in the first lap of the twenty-first mile and again in the twenty-sixth, thirtieth, and thirty-fifth miles and was within a quarter of a lap of passing him again when the pistol shot ended the race.

In addition to the match race, there were two amateur events and an exhibition ride upon a motor bicycle by John Ruel of Newark, which was ended prematurely by the breaking of a chain on the motor. A two-thirds mile open race was won by Marcus L. Hurley, the Metropolitan champion, and a two-mile handicap went to a long handicap man, who was clever enough to steal a lead when the short-mark men caught up with the leading bunch. Summary:

Two-Third Mile Open, Amateur.—First heat—Won by Marcus L. Hurley, New York Athletic Club; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second. Time—1:33 1-5. Second heat—Won by Harry Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City; Peter G. Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, second. Time—1:47 3-5. Third heat—Won by August Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City; Menus Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., second. [illegible] Fourth heat—Won by Edward [illegible] County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, [illegible] De Palma, Greater New York [illegible] Brooklyn, N. Y., second. Time—[illegible] won by Hurley, Bedell second, [illegible] Time—1:48.

[illegible] motor bicycle ride by John Ruel, [illegible] Distance, 3 1-3 miles. Time—[illegible]

[illegible] Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Ralph [illegible] Greater New York Wheelmen, ([illegible] yards); Menus Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, (60 yards,) second; [illegible] Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York, (scratch,) third. Time—4:25 2-5.

[illegible] Motor-Paced Race.—Won by Harry Elkes, New York City; Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., second; W. C. Stinson, Cambridge, Mass., third. Distance, 33 miles 1 lap. Leader [illegible] by miles as follows:

| Mile. | Leader. | Led By. | Second. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 80 yards | Elkes | 1:42 3-5 |
| [illegible] | Stinson | 15 yards | Elkes | 3:21 |
| [illegible] | Stinson | 20 yards | Elkes | 4:57 3-5 |
| [illegible] | Stinson | 75 yards | Elkes | 6:38 |
| [illegible] | Stinson | 100 yards | Elkes | 8:00 |
| [illegible] | Stinson | [illegible] yards | Elkes | 9:31 |
| [illegible] | Stinson | 150 yards | Elkes | 11:08 1-5 |
| [illegible] | Stinson | 150 yards | Elkes | 12:37 2-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 60 yards | Elkes | 14:11 4-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 yards | Stinson | 15:45 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 75 yards | Stinson | 17:16 1-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 100 yards | Walthour | 18:48 1-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 100 yards | Walthour | 20:20 1-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 150 yards | Walthour | 21:51 4-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 200 yards | Walthour | 23:24 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | ½ lap | Walthour | 24:56 4-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 2-3 lap | Walthour | 26:29 4-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 2-3 lap | Walthour | 28:02 2-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | ¾ lap | Walthour | 29:35 1-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] lap | Walthour | 31:07 1-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 lap | Walthour | 32:39 4-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 1¼ laps | Walthour | 34:14 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 1½ laps | Walthour | 35:46 4-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 2-3 laps | Walthour | 37:20 2-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 1¾ laps | Walthour | 38:53 2-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] laps | Walthour | 40:33 2-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] laps | Walthour | 42:07 4-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 2 [illegible] laps | Walthour | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 2½ laps | Walthour | 45:17 1-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 3 laps | Walthour | 46:50 4-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] laps | Walthour | 48:25 1-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] laps | Walthour | 50:00 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] laps | Walthour | 51:34 4-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] laps | Walthour | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 4 laps | Walthour | 54:44 2-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 4½ laps | Walthour | 56:22 1-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 4¾ laps | Walthour | 57:56 1-5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 4¾ laps | Walthour | 59:31 4-5 |

## BY AUTOMOBILE TO BUFFALO.

### [illegible] Entries for the Long Run, Including William K. Vanderbilt, [illegible] for Hill-Climbing Contest.

[illegible] have already been [illegible] endurance test [illegible] Automobile Club [illegible] known, respectively, as Classes A, B, C, D, and E. The first class includes [illegible] and delivery wagons, and there are [illegible] entries. Class D is for motor cycles, [illegible] also has three entries.

The majority of the entries are made by manufacturing concerns, and they will [illegible] be operated by professional chauffeurs. The keenest interest, however, will be centred in the amateur contestants, and among these are some well-known names. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who is in the heavy Class C, which includes vehicles of large horse power, [illegible] will use his [illegible] Red Devil, [illegible] recently won [illegible] Newport [illegible] championship [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Hundred and Twelfth Street [illegible] left to Seventh Avenue, [illegible] to One Hundred and [illegible] Street, over Central Bridge into Jerome Avenue, up to Woodlawn Cemetery, [illegible] into Mosholu Avenue to Yonkers.

### Knickerbocker Yacht Club's [illegible]

*Special to The New York Times.*

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 31.—The fleet of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, which left the anchorage of the organization at College Point to-day, came into port here to-night after a lively and interesting race. The visiting Corinthians were entertained by the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club to-night. The flagship Gunard led the fleet into port. The Indian, Secretary J. O. Sinkinson, won in the Knickerbocker-Hampden class, with the Zena, Commodore Barnes, second, and the Babe, T. Wilson, third. In the sloop class the flagship Gunard led the way to port, with Nautilus, G. W. McCue, second, and the White Wings, John Davidson, third, and the Piute, W. B. Meehan, fourth.

### Harlem Yacht Club's Cruise.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 31.—The fleet of the Harlem Yacht Club reached this port to-night on its special cruise. Over thirty boats were among the white-winged racers that anchored off Centre Island, the home of the Seawanhaka-Corinthians. Handsome prizes are offered by the club. The fleet expects to return to the clubhouse anchorage off City Island late Monday evening, when a reception will be held for the members and guests of the club. A vaudeville entertainment and dancing will be part of the festivities.

## WON GLEN VIEW GOLF CUP.

### William Holabird Defeated Abram Poole, Jr., at Chicago with Ease.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—William Holabird, of Glen View to-day won the Glen View Cup in golf competition, defeating Abram Poole, Jr., of Onwentsia, 7 up, 6 to go.

The cards:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holabird— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | —40 |
| In | 4 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | —13 |
| Poole— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | —45 |
| In | 6 | 6 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | —16 |

Holabird, who is considered one of the crack golfers of the West, was four up at the turn and at no time did there seem a chance of his losing. His golf was brilliant at times.

Other matches resulted:

Consolation Cup.—A. O. Hibbard, Milwaukee, defeated Lewis Allis, Milwaukee, 5 up and 6 to go.

Look-In Cup.—William Waller, Onwentsia, defeated Hamilton Vose, Milwaukee, 4 up and 2 to go.

Also-Ran Cup.—G. H. Leslie, Skokie, defeated G. A. Thorne, Glen View, 1 up.

## GOLF AT NEW BRUNSWICK.

### T. L. Smith Won in Class A and Miss Wilson in Class C.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 31.—Monthly handicap play and a ball sweepstake contest were on the card at the Ross Hall links of the Brunswick Golf Club this afternoon. The winners of the August Handicap were:

Class A—T. L. Smith.
Class B—C. Deshler.
Class C—Miss Mary Wilson.

The sweepstakes score were:

Gentlemen—C. T. Cowenhoven, Jr., 98, 18—80; C. Stevenson, 117, 36—81; R. A. Cooke, 119, 36—83; C. Wilson, 108, 24—84; T. L. Smith, 89, 2—87; N. Williamson, 94, 6—88; J. L. Morgan, 96, 4—92; K. R. Wilson, 100, 8—92; L. G. Weeks, 115, 20—95; J. P. Street, 105, 9—96; J. B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., 103, 3—100; W. Slocovich, 104, 4—100; C. Deshler, 119, 16—103; A. Atkinson, 111, 7—104.

Ladies—Miss L. Kirkpatrick, 120, 0—120; Mrs. J. P. Street, 138, 18—120; Miss R. Johnson, 129, 7—122; Miss M. Wilson, 137, 14—123; Miss H. Deshler, 138, 11—127.

### Mount Anthony Golfers Victorious.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 31.—A spirited team match was played to-day on the links of the Mount Anthony Golf Club at this place, against the Ekwanok Club of Manchester. The home players won by 13 holes to 9. The match was the fourth in the series for the Green Mountain Cup. The players and scores are:

| MOUNT ANTHONY. | Holes. | EKWANOK. | Holes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. B. Cole | 0 | Devereaux Emmet | 2 |
| Percy H. Jennings | 6 | T. T. Reid | 0 |
| M. B. Wellington | 0 | Sidney Carpenter | 2 |
| Sayre McLeod | 0 | A. Reed | 1 |
| S. M. Chisholm | 0 | J. L. Taylor | 1 |
| T. K. Wellington | 0 | Clark Burnham | 1 |
| B. R. Wellington | 5 | C. M. Clark | 0 |
| J. C. Colgate | 2 | Paul Waterman | 0 |
| George Worthington | 0 | Carl Cleghorn | 2 |
| Total | 13 | Total | 9 |

### Golf on Plainfield Links.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 31.—Miss H. Van Herwerden made the low score to-day in the woman's competition for the Mellick Cup on the links of the Hillside Golf and Tennis Club. The leaders in the event were:

| | Gross. | Hd'cp. | Net. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss H. Van Herwerden | 106 | 4 | 104 |
| Miss Margaret Tracy | 129 | 23 | 106 |
| Miss Maud Van Buskerck | 129 | 12 | 117 |
| Miss Mary Van Buskerck | 163 | 30 | 133 |

Frank Reinhart, playing from scratch in the handicap for the Golf Committee Cup, did 81 strokes, but he tied for first place with C. W. Abbott, handicap 8, and D. H. Burrows, handicap 15. Some of the others were W. Peterson, 97, 13, 84; J. W. Sanford, 95, 10, 85; W. L. Glenny, 87, 0, 87; F. Talmage, 89, 0, 89.

### Newport Golf Tourney Ends.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—The Newport Golf Club's invitation tournament closed this afternoon, N. S. Campbell of Providence winning the President's Cup and E. M. Byers of Yale the gold medal for the best score for thirty-six holes during the week, having made it in 160 strokes. The tournament has not been a great success either from a sporting or a social standpoint.

### Yearlings Sold at Auction.

A sale of thoroughbred horses, yearlings, the property of the Hartland, Runnymede, and Raceland Studs, and of several small breeders, was held in the Fasig-Tipton Company's sales paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and fair prices were realized throughout. The star of the sale was Sir Dixon–Acadia colt, bought for $[illegible] by C. R. [illegible]. The sales for $500 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF HARTLAND STUD.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | $[illegible]000 |
| [illegible] | 1,200 |
| [illegible] W. C. [illegible] | 600 |
| [illegible] | 1,100 |
| [illegible] C. [illegible] | 1,700 |
| [illegible] C. R. [illegible] | 500 |
| [illegible] | 1,700 |
| [illegible] | 600 |
| [illegible] J. J. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] J. J. McCafferty | [illegible] |

PROPERTY OF [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPERTY OF RUNNYMEDE STUD.

[illegible]

PROPERTY OF CLAY [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPERTY OF W. H. [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPERTY OF RACELAND [illegible]

[illegible]

## BROOKLYN LOSES TO BOSTON.

### Al Maul, the Pitcher, Signed by New York—Pittsburg Breaks Even—St. Louis Wins.

The same cause may be ascribed for the defeat of the New York baseball team yesterday at the Polo Grounds as has been advanced on numerous other occasions this year, and that is lack of batting when hitting means something more than reaching first base, for with men on bases the New Yorks seemed to be unable to solve the pitching of Donahue. As a consequence nine men were left on the bases. For three innings the Philadelphia players had but little difficulty in hitting the pitching of the versatile New Yorker, Hickman. After that, however, Hickman steadied down and pitched more effectively than Donahue, but he braced up too late to win his game.

Aside from his pitching, Hickman's fielding was the feature of the game, as he accepted nine chances without an error, and figured in two fast double plays. Hickman's effective work in the three games in which he has participated as pitcher about fixes him as a fixture in that position for the remainder of the season, and he will no doubt strengthen the badly demoralized pitching corps of the team. With a view to doing this same thing Al Maul, a famous pitcher in his day, was signed by the New York management yesterday. Of late years he has pitched for Baltimore, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, his arm giving out last year while pitching for Philadelphia. Since then he has not played, but has practiced steadily, and is now said to be in shape to pitch effective ball once more. Denzer, another New York pitcher, who has not been in condition to pitch during a greater part of the season, was suspended yesterday until he can get in condition.

In the opening inning the Philadelphias scored enough runs to win. Strang enlivened things by making a magnificent stop of Thomas's hit in the first inning, but he could not field the ball to first in time. Thomas stole second, Barry hunted safely, and Flick singled, scoring Thomas. Hickman threw Delehanty out, but McFarland hit safely to left field, and Barry and Flick reached home. Jennings fouled out, and Selbach caught Hallman's fly. Their final run was made in the third. Flick bunted, stole second, and reached third on Warner's high throw to head him off at second, Delehanty scoring him with a single over Strang's head.

New York scored but twice during the game. McBride and Murphy singled in the second inning, the former scoring while Cross was putting out Ganzel, who had forced Murphy at second. The other run was secured in the sixth inning, three singles by Murphy, Warner, and Hickman bringing in the run. The score:

| NEW YORK. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | PHILADELPHIA. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selbach, lf. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Thomas, cf. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Strang, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Barry, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| V. Hal'n, cf. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Flick, rf. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Davis, ss. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | Deleh'ty, lf. | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| McBride, rf. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | McFarl'd, c. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Murphy, 2b. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Jennings, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Ganzel, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | Hall'an, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Warner, c. | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Cross, ss. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Hick'an, p. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | Donahue, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 2 | 8 | 27 | 11 | 2 | Total | 4 | 11 | 27 | 10 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —4 |

Earned runs—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 4. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Hickman, 1; off Donahue, 2. Struck out—By Hickman, 2; by Donahue, 2. Two-base hits—Warner, McFarland. Sacrifice hit—Delehanty. Double plays—Hickman, Davis, and Ganzel; Hickman and Ganzel. Stolen bases—Thomas, Flick. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

## BOSTON, 2; BROOKLYN, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—By winning to-day's baseball game Boston broke even on the season's work with Brooklyn, the series standing 10 to 10. Boston won in the fifth inning. After Kitson had passed Hamilton to first on balls he made a wild throw to second base, trying to catch the runner on Lowe's hit, advancing the men to second and third. Both scored on Long's single. Hamilton made a fine running catch in deep centre of a fly off Kitson's bat in the ninth inning.

| BOSTON. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | BROOKLYN. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slagle, rf. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Keeler, rf. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tenney, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | Sheckard, lf. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Demont, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 | Dolan, cf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooley, lf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Kelley, 1b. | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamilt'n, cf. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Daly, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Lowe, 3b. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | Dahlen, ss. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Long, ss. | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | Irwin, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Kittridge, c. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Farrell, c. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Pittinger, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Kitson, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 2 | 6 | 27 | 11 | 1 | Total | 0 | 6 | 24 | 14 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | —2 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

Two-base hits—Daly, Irwin. Stolen bases—Slagle, Hamilton. Double plays—Irwin, Daly, and Kelley; Demont, Long, and Tenney. First on balls—By Pittinger, 5; by Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

### At Pittsburg.

FIRST GAME.

| PITTSBURG. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | CHICAGO. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarke, lf. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Hartzel, lf. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Beaum't, cf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Green, cf. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Davis, rf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dexter, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Wagner, ss. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | Doyle, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Bransf'd, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | Raymer, ss. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Ritchey, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Childs, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Leach, 3b. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Menefee, rf. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Connor, c. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | Kahoe, c. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Phillippi, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Hughes, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1 | 7 | 27 | 11 | 1 | Total | 5 | 8 | 27 | 13 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | —5 |

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Hartzel, Green, Childs. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Bransfield, Menefee. Stolen base—Wagner. First base on balls—Off Phillippi, 1; off Hughes, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Childs. Struck out—By Phillippi, 4; by Hughes, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day, Yeager, and Taylor.

SECOND GAME.

| PITTSBURG. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | CHICAGO. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarke, lf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Hartsel, lf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| B'mont, cf. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Green, cf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Davis, rf. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Dexter, 3b. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Wagner, ss. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | Doyle, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Br'sfield, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | Raymer, ss. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Ritchey, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | Childs, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Leach, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Menefee, rf. | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Yeager, c. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Kahoe, c. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Tannehill, p. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Taylor, p. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 5 | 11 | 27 | 11 | 0 | Total | 2 | 8 | 24 | 10 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | . | —5 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Chicago 1. Two-base hits—Wagner, Ritchey, Childs. Three-base hits—Davis, Tannehill. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Stolen base—Leach. Double plays—Ritchey, Wagner, and Bransfield; Raymer, Childs, and Doyle. First base on balls—By Tannehill, 2; by Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Tannehill, 4; by Taylor, 1. Time—1:45. Umpires—Messrs. O'Connor and Kling.

### At St. Louis.

| ST. LOUIS. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | CINCINNATI. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burkett, lf. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Dobbs, cf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| H'drick, cf. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Harley, lf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Donovan, rf. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | B'kley, 1b. | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Wallace, ss. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Crawf'd, rf. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Kruger, 3b. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Magoon, ss. | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Schriver, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 0 | St'nf'dt, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Padden, 2b. | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | Peitz, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Nichols, c. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Bergen, c. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Murphy, p. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Phillippi, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | Suthoff, p. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 15 | 15 | 27 | 15 | 2 | Total | 4 | 9 | 24 | 9 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | . | —15 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | —4 |

Earned runs—St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Heidrick and Magoon. Home run—Crawford. Three-base hits—Padden and Peitz. Double plays—Wallace, Padden, and Schriver, 2. Triple play—Murphy, Schriver, and Wallace. Bases on balls—By Murphy, 2; by Suthoff, 5; by Phillippi, 2. Struck out—By Murphy, 1; by Suthoff, 1; by Phillippi, 1. Stolen bases—Heidrick, Donovan, (2,) Wallace, Kruger, and Padden, (2.) Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 4. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Time—2:00.

### Standing of the Clubs.

| | W. | L. | P.C. | | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | [illegible] | 41 | [illegible] | Boston | 53 | 56 | .486 |
| Philadelphia | [illegible] | 47 | [illegible] | Cincinnati | 43 | 60 | .417 |
| Brooklyn | 62 | 48 | [illegible] | New York | 42 | 61 | .408 |
| St. Louis | 60 | 51 | .541 | Chicago | 46 | 67 | .407 |

### American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Boston, 5. Detroit, 4; Boston, 4. (Second game called.)
At Chicago—Chicago, 12; Baltimore, 2. Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 1. (Second game.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 16; Washington, 4. Washington, 7; Cleveland, 6. (Second game.)

### Eastern League Games.

[illegible]—Rochester, 4; Hartford, 3, (first game.) Rochester, 7; Hartford, 5, (second game.)

## ROWING AT BAYONNE.

### Strong Winds and Rough Water Prevent Fast Records—MacGillivray Wins Single Gig Championship.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 31.—Strong wind and rough water interfered seriously with the Bayonne Rowing Association's twenty-fourth annual regatta on upper New York Bay this afternoon, making fast time out of the question. The course was three-quarters of a mile, including a turn. The water was very low, and the management of shells and gigs was somewhat difficult excepting at the start and finish. The regatta had been scheduled for the previous Saturday, when heavy rainstorms prevented it.

Badges were the prizes excepting in the first race. A dance was held at the clubhouse in the evening. The summaries:

Single Gigs, Championship.—First Trial—Won by H. A. Bowers; F. S. Jennings second. Time—5:35. Second Trial—Won by S. V. MacGillivray; E. Scofield, Jr., second. Time—5:16. Final Race—Won by S. V. MacGillivray; H. A. Bowers second. Time—5:25.

Single Gigs, Intermediate.—Won by R. Jennings; B. C. Jost second; W. J. Nealon third. Time—5:32.

Single Gigs, Junior.—First Trial—Won by H. Moll; H. Edgecumbe second. Time—6:03. Second Trial—Won by C. J. Dunne; F. E. Collins second. Time—6:20. Third Trial—Won on toss without rowing by W. Scott. Final Race—Won by H. Moll; W. Scott second. Time—6:20.

Four-Oared Shells, Junior.—Won by R. Jennings, bow; W. Preston, No. 2; F. E. Collins, No. 3; E. Edgecumbe, stroke; defeating W. J. Nealon, bow; H. Moll, No. 2; C. J. Dunne, No. 3; A. H. Walker, stroke. Time—5:53.

Four-Oared Shells, Senior.—Won by H. Bowers, bow; A. H. Walker, No. 2; S. V. MacGillivray, No. 3; E. Scofield, Jr., stroke; defeating H. Smith, bow; R. Jennings, No. 2; B. C. Jost, No. 3; F. S. Jennings, stroke. Time—4:50.

Officials were Messrs. J. J. Nealon, referee; Thomas F. Garrett, judge at the finish; J. K. Coats and J. O. Cole, timers. The Regatta Committee consisted of John Herber, B. C. Jost, and J. J. Nealon.

### Brooklyn Golf Event.

The Brooklyn Golf Club will hold an all-day tournament to-morrow on the new links at Forest Park. As the course is quite a long and difficult one, nine holes will be played in the morning and the other nine in the afternoon. The first prize will be a handsome cup, and there will be other awards for second and third places.

### Fine Horses at Country Show.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 31.—One hundred and seventy entries, among them some of the finest horses that were shown at the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, in recent years, have been entered for the Belle Haven Horse Show, which will be held here to-morrow. E. T. Bedford of Brooklyn, E. C. Benedict, W. H. Clay, William Rockefeller, and many well-known persons have made entries.

### Scud Tender for Cup Defender.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The new steel hull steam yacht Scud, owned by Edmund Randolph, New York Yacht Club, built this season by Lawley from Tams, Lemoine & Crane designs, is hauled out on the marine railway at the Jacob yard preparing to serve as a speedy tender for whichever yacht is selected to defend the cup at the coming international races. The yacht is 85 feet over all, 81 feet water line, 11 feet beam, and 4 feet 6 inches draught, diminishing to a much lighter draught aft. The craft is equipped with triple expansion engines capable of furnishing 450 horse power and a speed of eighteen knots. She will be in readiness to serve as tender in about one week.

## [illegible] AT CREEDMOOR

### Sharpshooter Class Held Possession of the State Range.

### CONDITIONS [illegible] SCORES

### Marksmen's Practice and Issuing of Decorations Conducted by Capt. W. H. Palmer.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CREEDMOOR, Aug. 31.—The third regular supplementary practice day of the season was held here to-day for the sharpshooters' class only. The attendance was only fair. The weather was good for shooting with a moderate 6 o'clock wind. In the absence of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y., who is at Sea Girt in charge of the New York State team, the shooting and issuing of decorations was under the supervision of Capt. W. H. Palmer, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. There will be no shooting at Creedmoor on Labor Day. Saturday there will be shooting for the expert class. Scores follow:

| | 500 Yards. | 600 Yards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SEVENTH REGIMENT. | | | |
| F. Wessell, Co. C | 23 | 19 | 42 |
| A. Stevens, Co. C | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| W. N. Bavier, Co. C | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| C. F. Rabell, Co. D | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Lance Corp. H. C. Suydam, Co. G | 23 | 20 | 43 |
| Corp. H. H. Meeder, Co. A | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| Corp. J. H. Clarkson, Co. B | 24 | 18 | 42 |
| C. F. Winkelman, Co. G | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| J. R. Pierson, Co. C | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| N. Van Kleick, Co. G | 23 | 19 | 42 |
| R. E. Larendon, Co. G | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| C. D. Smith, Co. A | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| J. S. Walton, Co. G | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| C. O. MacCarthaigh, Co. A | 23 | 22 | 45 |
| EIGHTH REGIMENT. | | | |
| Capt. J. Cipollari, Co. B | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| Sergt. J. P. Murphy, Co. B | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Sergt. E. W. Huttelmaier, Co. G | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Sergt. F. N. Janson, Co. G | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| Capt. C. P. Staubach, Co. K | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| G. A. Jutting, Co. G | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Corp. J. D. Phillips, Co. F | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| NINTH REGIMENT. | | | |
| W. Dall, Co. C | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| J. J. Tomlen, Co. C | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Capt. E. J. Winteroth, staff | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Corp. J. H. Freeston, Co. F | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| Capt. John Ford, staff | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| J. Phalen, Co. C | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| Capt. C. A. Meyer, Co. C | 24 | 20 | 44 |
| Lieut. G. M. Pollard, Co. C | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| TWELFTH REGIMENT. | | | |
| Corp. J. Alexander, Co. B | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Capt. S. S. Stebbins, Co. C | 23 | 19 | 42 |
| W. F. Reagan, Co. B | 23 | 22 | 45 |
| First Sergt. J. Corrie, Co. C | 23 | 23 | 46 |
| Sergt. F. J. Loughlin, Co. C | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Capt. J. P. Benkard, Co. G | 23 | 19 | 42 |
| Corp. W. Capper, Co. F | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Col. G. R. Dyer, field | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Sergt. R. M. Fields, Co. G | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Color Sergt. J. MacDermott, N. C. S | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| Lieut. R. C. Daniel, Co. K | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| G. K. Heely, Co. F | 23 | 20 | 43 |
| Sergt. Major J. S. Adair, N. C. S | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| J. J. Ryan, Co. E | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| G. J. Schulein, Co. E | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| W. L. Wilson, Co. A | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Sergt. Major J. F. Dowling, N. C. S | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| Corp. C. W. Hoffman, Co. F | 24 | 20 | 44 |
| J. F. Haywood, Co. G | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| T. V. Newmarch, Co. A | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| E. R. Samuels, Co. G | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| THIRTEENTH REGIMENT. | | | |
| First Lieut. G. W. Johnson, Co. C | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| Corp. R. M. Clark, Co. G | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| H. Meekes, Co. D | 23 | 20 | 43 |
| Corp. C. W. Leusy, Jr., Co. G | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Q. M. Sergt. C. R. Graham, Co. A | 23 | 20 | 43 |
| Corp. C. J. Ford, Co. K | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Lieut. B. Pendry, Co. H | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| E. C. Donnelly, Co. D | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| R. Haufert, Co. C | 23 | 20 | 43 |
| FOURTEENTH REGIMENT. | | | |
| First Sergt. W. H. Rossell, Co. B | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| C. Gieles, Co. L | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| J. R. Rodgers, Co. L | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Capt. H. Claus, staff | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Lieut. C. F. Colm, Co. A | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| First Sergt. W. E. Prendergast, Co. A | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| E. Hardy, Co. [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 42 |
| W. G. Leland, Co. I | [illegible] | [illegible] | 44 |
| A. B. Wood, Co. A | [illegible] | [illegible] | 42 |
| Lieut. R. V. Sullivan, Co. A | [illegible] | [illegible] | 42 |
| G. Leland, Co. L | [illegible] | [illegible] | 42 |
| TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT. | | | |
| First Lieut. T. F. Stevens, Co. C | 22 | 24 | 46 |
| Capt. D. J. Murphy, Co. A | 23 | 22 | 45 |
| Corp. J. L. Meyer, Co. I | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| O. J. Meinecke, Co. C | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT. | | | |
| Capt. G. C. Todd, Co. K | 24 | 18 | 42 |
| Capt. George T. Musson, Staff | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Sergt. H. R. Onderdonk, Co. B | 24 | 18 | 42 |
| G. W. Masters, Co. E | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| C. W. Ledlard, Co. E | 22 | 23 | 45 |
| Capt. H. D. Hamilton, Co. K | 23 | 19 | 42 |
| Sergt. C. M. Ward, Co. E | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| Corp. A. S. Webb, Co. C | 23 | 19 | 42 |
| F. J. Vander[illegible], Co. C | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| W. M. Summers, Co. E | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| H. P. Piers, Co. E | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Q.M. Sergt. W. A. Robinson, Co. D | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Sergt. F. H. Taylor, Co. E | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| R. S. Bergen, Co. K | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| J. W. Hennion, Co. F | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT | | | |
| Sergt. C. H. Kerner, Co. K | 23 | 19 | 42 |
| Corp. J. Corbett, Co. B | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Lieut. E. A. Nash, Co. F | 23 | 20 | 43 |
| Corp. G. H. Hudtwalker, Co. K | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Sergt. S. S. Curtis, Co. K | 23 | 22 | 45 |
| N. F. McAleer, Co. E | 23 | 20 | 43 |
| SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT. | | | |
| Capt. H. E. Evans, Staff | 23 | 24 | 47 |
| Q. M. Sergt. W. A. Boyle, N. C. S | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT. | | | |
| Corp. S. B. Bard, Co. H | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| Sergt. A. S. Corbett, Co. E | 24 | 21 | 45 |
| First Lieut. G. W. Corwin, staff | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| G. W. Swift, Co. H | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Capt. H. H. Skinner, Super | 24 | 18 | 42 |
| E. Piethman, Co. D | 23 | 19 | 42 |
| Lieut. C. H. Priner, Co. K | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| C. Winterton, Co. C | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| J. M. Juch, Co. D | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| A. Strauss, Co. E | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| H. C. Bird, Co. B | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| Corp. C. J. McGratty, Co. B | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| Corp. R. H. Lyon, Co. D | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Sergt. Z. Zeisler, Co. I | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| L. Corp. H. Merz, Co. B | 22 | 23 | 45 |
| Corp. C. E. Winterton, Co. C | 22 | 23 | 45 |
| A. Johnston, Co. H | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| FIRST REGIMENT, ELEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY. | | | |
| J. H. McIntyre, Co. B | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| F. G. Walker, Co. B | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| FIRST SIGNAL CORPS. | | | |
| Corp. M. C. Sullivan | 24 | 19 | 43 |
| SQUADRON A. | | | |
| Capt. H. Barry | 24 | 19 | 43 |
| R. C. Lee, Troop 2 | 24 | 20 | 44 |
| TROOP C. | | | |
| E. McC[illegible] | 23 | 18 | 41 |
| R. J. Caldwell | 21 | 20 | 41 |
| T. F. Egan | 21 | 20 | 41 |
| Sergt. E. H. Walker | 21 | 20 | 41 |
| FIRST NAVAL BATTALION. | | | |
| Fireman F. Mulcahy, 5th Div | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Fireman J. McCarthy, 5th Div | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Lieut. E. N. Robinson, 4th Div | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Lieut. Com. M. Craven, staff | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Sea. F. K. Middlebrook, 4th Div | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| SECOND NAVAL BATTALION. | | | |
| G. Capt. W. H. Smith, 1st Div | 22 | 21 | 43 |

### Bicycle Races at Manhattan

There will be an attractive cycling matinée at Manhattan Beach to-morrow afternoon. Eddie McDuffie, Jimmy Michael, and Harry Elkes are scheduled to meet in a forty-mile race behind motors for a special purse, while several short-distance events are down for decision. The most interesting of the latter will be a series of sprint races for the championship between Frank Kramer, the leader in the National Cycling Association percentage table, and Iver Lawson, his nearest competitor. They will compete in three races of one mile each, unpaced, best two out of three, for $500 a side and a purse added by the Beach management. A five-mile handicap and a two-third-mile open with long lists of entries will also be run.

### Brooklyn Canoeist's Long Cruise.

One of the most perilous and exciting trips ever undertaken by a canoeist is planned by Joseph F. Eastmond of the Brooklyn Canoe Club and of the American Canoe Association. He is to leave New York next month on a combined business and pleasure trip, and he will take with him his racing canoe King Olaf, in which he has won many important and creditable races in the past. He will go direct to South America, and after transacting the business that takes him there will make a trip in his canoe, which is built for both sailing and paddling, up the Orinoco River as far as possible, and then up the Amazon and through the tributary streams and other South American rivers. The trip will occupy several months' time, and Mr. Eastmond looks forward to it with great interest, as do canoeists throughout the United States and Canada who have been told of the daring trip to be undertaken by the New York canoeman.

### Michael and Nelson Matched.

Jimmy Michael of Wales and Johnny Nelson of Chicago have been matched in a fifteen-mile motor-paced race at Madison Square Garden on the night of Sept. 4. On Sept. 5 Harry Elkes of Glens Falls and Bobby Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., will meet in a fifteen-mile motor-paced race for $1,000 a side. The winners of these two races will meet in a fifteen-mile motor-paced race at the Garden track on the night of Sept. 9.

### Women Play on Ardsley Links.

A number of golfers from the Ardsley Club returned to their links, near Dobbs Ferry, yesterday, but with the exception of a women's putting match there was no regular club competition. Mrs. J. I. Townsend won the women's match, with a total score of 46. The others were Mrs. C. C. Nadal, 47; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 48; Miss Williamson, 48; Miss J. L. Williamson, 48, and Mrs. H. P. Sanford, 50.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY
FIREPLA[illegible]
MADE TO DRAW OR NO[illegible]
Examinations and Estimates [illegible]
References—Wm. W. Astor, [illegible]
Whitelaw Reid, and many other[illegible]
JOHN WHITL[illegible]
"Chimney Expe[illegible]
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N[illegible]
1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sun[illegible]

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

H Batterman
Broadway, Graham & Flushing Aves., Bklyn.

Our Greatest Fall Sale of
Housefurnishings
and Crockery.

Twice a year we stir the community with these enormous sales, creating the most wide-spread comment and popularity by reason of the tremendous saving in prices. They are of vast importance to Housekeepers. The goods are absolutely first grade and include every article of household utility. Our prices in this sale are even less than previously, notwithstanding the advance in prices caused by the labor troubles.

SALE COMMENCES TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d—8 A. M.

Laundry Soaps, Powders, Etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| "SILEXO" Scouring Soap, 12 for | 10c |
| "LAUTZ'S" LAUNDRY SOAP, 15 for | 25c |
| ACME, 10 for | 25c |
| "LAUTZ'S" CREAM BORAX SOAP, 9 for | 25c |
| "LAUTZ'S" LONG BAR SOAP, 9 for | 98c |
| "LAUTZ'S" MARSEILLES SOAP, large, 4 for | 25c |
| CHLORIDE OF LIME, 1 lb. zinc cans | 10c |
| JUMBO AMMONIA, ½ gallon | 9c |
| POTASH OR LYE, large can | 5c |
| BOTTLE BLUING, large size | 4c |
| RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE | 7c |
| Electro Silicon | 5c |
| PRESERVING WAX, per lb. pkge | 10c |
| WAX CANDLES, per dozen | 10c |
| ROACH WOOD, best grade | 6c |
| PETERMAN'S DISCOVERY, liquid | 12c |
| STARCH, best 3-lb. box | 14c |
| PEARLINE, Pyle's, 2 for | 5c |
| H. B. Washing Powder, 12 for | 25c |
| GOLD DUST Powder | 14c |
| BORAX, chemically pure | 5c |
| HOUSEHOLD PAINTS, all colors | 10c |
| BON AMI, large size | 7c |
| MOURNING STARCH | 7c |
| KALSOMINE, all prepared, all colors, 3-lb. pkge | 12c |
| BALL BLUE, French | 5c |
| CARPET RENOVATOR | 12c |
| BORSUM'S Liquid Metal Polish | 10c |
| PUTZ POMADE, large can | 5c |
| STERLING SILVER Polish | 4c |
| Superior Furniture Oil | 12c |
| Magic Soap Polish, 2 for | 5c |

Brooms.

| | |
|---|---|
| PARLOR BROOMS, very choice | 19c |
| PARLOR BROOMS, size No. 7, wire and velvet finish, high grade, best stock | 24c |
| CARPET SWEEPERS. BISSELL'S GENUINE "NEWPORT," sweeps equally as well as the $5 kind; for this sale | $1.75 |

Galvanized Ware.

| | |
|---|---|
| ASH CANS, 17x25 | $1.39 |
| GARBAGE CANS, with covers, 45c., 59c. and | 69c |
| GALVANIZED WATER PAILS | 12c |
| GALVANIZED CHAMBER PAILS, full size | 24c |
| GALVANIZED GARBAGE PAIL AND COVER | 30c |

Brushes, Dusters, Etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| OSTRICH FEATHER CEILING DUSTERS, with long handle | 6c |
| WINDOW BRUSHES, reservoir back | 29c |
| FLOOR BROOMS, wire drawn | 39c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 89c. |
| DUSTING BRUSHES, wire drawn | 15c., 19c., 23c. |
| SCRUBBING BRUSHES, solid back | 4c., 6c., 9c., 11c., 13c., 15c. |
| SCRUBBING BRUSHES, best root | 4c |

Gray Enamelled Steel Ware.
ABSOLUTELY FIRST QUALITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| WASH BASINS, large size | 14c |
| COVERED BUCKETS, 3 quart size | 19c |
| COLANDERS, extra deep | 16c |
| SOAP DISHES, hanging | [illegible] |
| PRESERVING KETTLES, lipped, [illegible] qts | [illegible] |
| TEA KETTLES, 5 quarts | [illegible] |
| ROASTING PANS, oblong | [illegible] |
| DISHPANS, deep, 10 quarts | [illegible] |

Silverware.
ROGERS & HAMILTON'S
Famous Aldine & Raphael Patterns.

| | |
|---|---|
| Teaspoons, per set of 6 | 95c |
| Table Spoons, per set of 6 | $1.90 |
| Forks, per set of 6 | $1.90 |
| Berry Spoons, each | 74c |
| Cold Meat Forks, each | 54c |
| Soup Ladles, each | $1.59 |
| Gravy Ladles, each | 63c |
| Cream Ladles, each | 47c |
| Butter Knife and Sugar Spoon, per set | 74c |
| Ice Cream Spoons, per set of 6 | $1.20 |

Dinner & Tea Sets.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value $11.98—AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, large platters and soup tureen, handsome floral designs, gold traced, entirely new shapes | $8.98 |
| Value $17.00—AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, choice of four pretty decorations, all new designs | $11.95 |
| $24.98—LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SET, 100 pieces, including large platters and soup tureen, exquisite decorations, all handles gold stippled | $16.98 |
| LIMOGES CHINA TEA SETS, 56 pieces, very dainty shape and decorations, regular price $8.98 | $6.98 |
| HANDSOME FISH SETS, 14 pieces, very pretty decorations, regular price $4.98 | $2.98 |

Glassware.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bohemian Glass Water Sets, assorted colors, with pretty decorations | 98c |
| Crystal Table Sets—Sugar Bowl, Butter Dish, Cream Pitcher and Spoon-holder | 19c |
| MASON FRUIT JARS. | |
| Pints | 50c |
| Quarts | 55c |
| 2 Quarts | 84c |
| DOOLITTLE FRUIT JARS. | |
| Pints | 98c |
| Quarts | 1.10 |
| 2 Quarts | $1.49 |
| Mason Jar Rubber Rings, per doz. | 2c |

Cutlery.

| | |
|---|---|
| Knives and Forks, stag handles, regular price $2.00, per half dozen pairs | 1.49 |
| Knives and Forks, solid rubber handles, regular price $3.00, per 1-2 dozen pairs | $2.24 |
| Vegetable Paring Knives, first-class American steel | 4c., 7c., 12c |
| Cooking Forks, large and strong | 12c., 19c |
| Butcher Knives, 8 inches | 19c |

Wooden Ware.

| | |
|---|---|
| THE NEWPORT WRINGER, with written guarantee | $1.49, $1.98, $2.39 |
| THE UNIVERSAL WRINGER, with three-year written guarantee | $1.69, $2.39 and $2.98 |
| THE UNIVERSAL WRINGER, with reversible drip boards, wrings both ways | $2.98 |
| THE ROYAL, with five-year guarantee, $2.48 and | $3.25 |
| THE KEYSTONE WRINGER, three-year guarantee, wrings both ways | $2.48 |
| MOP WRINGERS [illegible] | [illegible] |
| CURTAIN STRETCHERS [illegible] | [illegible] |

Brooklyn Advertisements.

PIANOS.

The magnitude of our stock is only known by those who have visited our warerooms, which occupy the entire building, four floors. In our three modern factories we employ 550 skilled workmen (each an artist in his line) producing over 8,000 pianos annually. And in our factory warerooms, 536 Fulton St., about 300 pianos are constantly displayed, covering the floor space of an entire building, four floors. Not a collection of dusty "has beens," but bright, modern instruments. However, in the conduct of a large enterprise, certain stock accumulates and must quickly make way for the new.

Our New Fall Designs Are Arriving Daily.
We Must Have Room. All Odd and Slightly Used Pianos Must Be Sold at Once.

REDUCED PRICES THAT WILL MOVE THEM [illegible]

Read the List, and then visit our warerooms at your earliest convenience. Others will read this, too, you know.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Sterling Baby Grand, San Domingo mahogany case, patent agraffe and scale, improved balanced action, artistic in design, powerful yet sweet and singing in tone, and NEW save for wareroom usage during the Summer months, was $650.00; now | $47[illegible] |
| Two Sterling Uprights, concert grand scales, rich dark mahogany cases, full size, handsomely carved, deep, rich tone, were $450.00; now | 32[illegible] |
| One fancy wood Upright, grand scale, all latest inventions, tone equal to a Baby Grand, was $500.00; now | 350. |
| One full size Concert Sterling in curly walnut, exquisitely hand carved, made for a sample, was $450.00; now | 3[illegible]. |
| One Cabinet Grand Sterling, colonial design, figured mahogany case, was $350.00; now | 2[illegible]. |
| Two Cabinet Grand Sterlings, one mahogany and one walnut, wareroom use only, "a small piano for a small room," were $325.00; now | 250. |
| One style 1500 self-playing Æolian, mahogany case, $500.00 when new, slightly used, our price | 250. |
| Two figured Oak Cabinet Grand Huntingtons, powerful tone, were $300.00; now | 2[illegible]5. |
| One Figured Walnut Case, extra large, grand scale, regular $300.00; now | 210. |
| Three Sterlings (not new, but thoroughly refinished and guaranteed,) grand scales, ebony finish, regular $350.00, now (Make a note of these.) | 190.<br>2[illegible]0.<br>225. |
| Two slightly used Uprights, mahogany case, fine tone, were $275.00; now | 210. |
| Two slightly used Uprights, cabinet grands, mahogany cases, were $225.00; now | 140. |
| One slightly used Upright, cabinet grand, walnut case, was $275.00; now | 190. |

Exchange: 22 USED UPRIGHTS, well known makes, from small to large size, various woods, taken in exchange for Sterlings and Huntingtons, thoroughly refinished and guaranteed, [illegible] 115 140 160

Squares: Several fine Squares remain on our floors. These must go. They remained through our Special Sale because more expensive. Price now cut to move them this [illegible] Your chance is here. Pianos tha[illegible] $60 to $125, now $40 to 90

Monthly Payments if desir[illegible]

Renting—We rent strictly new, high-grade [illegible] in fancy mahogany, curly walnut, English [illegible] or golden oak.

(Rent Allowed in Case You Decide to Buy.)
Special Rates for 6 Months [illegible]

THE
STERLING PI[illegible]O C[illegible]
MANUFACTURERS, Whole[illegible] Warerooms
(Entire Building, [illegible])
536 FULTON STREET, [illegible]
Opposite [illegible] Open [illegible]

## [illegible]ETES IN [illegible]TIONAL MEET

### [illegible]bridge and Harvard [illegible]eams Well Matched.

### [illegible]RISON OF RECORDS

### [illegible]lt of Games Hangs on Three Events, with Chances Equal for Both Sides.

*[illegible]ecial to The New York Times.*

N[illegible] HAVEN, Aug. 31.—Both Yale and H[illegible]d are now looking toward the com[illegible] meet with the English universities, [illegible]d and Cambridge, as the next event [illegible] the college athletic programme. The [illegible]nglishmen are now in this country, and Yale has begun training at Traver's Island. In less than three weeks the final arrangements for the meet will be made, and the choice of men to represent the American universities decided.

The exact date for the meet is still in the air. It was agreed upon in the correspondence between the Englishmen and representatives of Yale and Harvard last Spring that the games should be held at Berkeley Oval on Sept. 21. Changes in the programme from both sides, however, have made it necessary to amend this decision. The Englishmen have arranged a match with McGill College, Montreal, for Sept. 14, and it is doubtful whether they would be willing to make the trip to New York and prepare for the great meet before Sept. 23 or 24. The yacht races at about this time also have worked to disarrange the plans, so that it is impossible to say just when the meet will be held. As Harvard, by Faculty ruling, cannot take part in any meet during term time except on college grounds, this is another item to consider, making it impossible for the games to be held in New York later than the 25th, the day previous to the opening of college. These details, however, will be arranged in the near future at a meeting of graduate advisers from both sides.

There will be nine events contested at Berkeley Oval—the 100-yard dash, quarter mile, half-mile, mile and two-mile runs; low hurdles, high and broad jumps, and hammer throw. Only first places will count, and there will be no preliminary heats or events. Two men may compete on either side for each event. The division may, of course, be as the two sides wish, so that there will be no restrictions as to men entered or the number from each college. On the American side, the athletes who entered the dual games will be eligible, and the choice of men will be left till the last moment.

As matters stand at present, and before the Englishmen have shown what they can do on this side of the water, there seems to be about an equal chance for success on either side. The Englishmen have 22 men here, divided as follows: Cambridge, 13, and Oxford, 9. They are entered as follows: Sprint, Cambridge, 2; quarter-mile, Cambrige, 2; Oxford, 1; half-mile, Cambridge, 1; Oxford 1; mile run, Cambridge, 3; two-mile run, Cambridge, 2; Oxford 1; low hurdles, Cambridge, 1; Oxford, 2; high jump, Cambridge, 2; broad jump, Oxford, 2, and hammer throw, Cambridge, 1; Oxford, 2. Yale and Harvard will have a greater number of men to pick from, the majority of those from whom the final selection is to be made to come from New Haven. The list of candidates, as compared with the Englishmen, is as follows: One-hundred-yard-dash, Harvard, 3; Yale, 2; quarter-mile, Harvard, 3; Yale, 2; half-mile, Harvard, 2; Yale, 2; mile, Harvard, 2; Yale, 2; two-mile, Harvard, 3; Yale, 2; hurdles, Harvard, 2; Yale, 3; high jump, Harvard, 2; Yale, 1; broad jump, Harvard, 2; Yale, 2, and hammer throw, Harvard, 1, Yale, 3.

Anything like a forecast of the result of the games would, of course, be nonsense at this time, but enough is known of the previous records of the men to furnish some idea of what ought at least to be accomplished. As far as climate and training go, the Americans will naturally have the advantage. The Englishmen, however, are a stronger team on paper. Unless there are great surprises, the results ought to be extremely close. As Yale track men have figured it out, knowing the records of all the men entered, chances are about even. In fact, it may be decided by the performance of one man, either Spraker or Boardman of Yale.

It looks at present, and until new records are made in training, as if the Englishmen were sure of three events—the half-mile, mile, and two-mile runs—and the Americans of three—the high jump, hurdles, and hammer throw. Giving the 100-yard dash to England by reason of Hind's great 0:09 4-5, it becomes necessary for the Americans to win the quarter-mile and broad jump, both of which events must be taken by Yale men if the Americans are to win. As any slip of the point winners means a complete reversal of this, however, it is evident that nothing certain can be forecasted until much later in the training season.

A comparison of the records made in the various events will give a good idea of the proposition which the American team will have to face. These are as follows:

Half Mile.—Workman, Cambridge, 1:57 4-5; Cleave, Oxford, 1:59 2-5; Behr, Harvard, 2:00 1-5; Applegate, Harvard, 2:02.

Mile Run.—Cockshott, Cambridge, 4:26 4-5; Gregson, Cambridge, 4:26; Clark, Harvard, 4:29 2-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Workman, Cambridge, 9:53 3-5; Richardson, Har[illegible]l, Yale, 9:53 4-5.

In all of these eve[illegible]ability of the visitors to do better [illegible]n the American team is beyond [illegible]n. The only possibility for a chan[illegible] the two-mile run, where Teel or e[illegible] of Yale may work out a faster cli[illegible]vents which the home team is re[illegible] certain to take are the following:

Low Hurdles.—Clapp, Ya[illegible]5; Converse, Willis, Harvard, 0:15 4-5; [illegible] Cambridge, 0:16 4-5; Garier, Oxford, [illegible]

High Jump.—Spraker, Ya[illegible] 2 inches; Rotch, Harvard, 6 feet [illegible]ith, Cambridge, 5 feet 10½ inches[illegible] Oxford, 5 feet 10 inches.

Hammer Throw.—Boal, Ha[illegible]4 feet 2½ inches; Stillman, Yale, 141 [illegible]ches; May, Oxford, 119 feet 11 inches.

There seems to be no b[illegible]any fear that the home team will [illegible] of these three events. Clapp of [illegible] without doubt pre-eminent in the [illegible] Spraker and Rotch are above the heads of their opponents in the high jump, and Boal is far ahead of May, his only rival. This leaves three undecided events, the 100-yard dash, the quarter-mile run, and the broad jump.

England ought to take the sprint. Hind of Cambridge has twice covered the track in 0:9 4-5, a figure out of the reach of Yale or Harvard. The quarter-mile should go to Boardman of Yale if he is in condition, but his strained tendon of last Spring may hinder him from fast work. The broad jump should go to Spraker of Yale, if he comes up to the scratch, though his performance in the dual games showed his inconsistency. The figures for the doubtful events follow:

100-Yard Dash.—Hind, Cambridge, 0:09 4-5; Hargrave, Yale, 0:10; Lightner, Harvard, 0:10 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Boardman, Yale, 0:49 3-5; Clerk, Harvard, 0:51 1-5; Cornish, Oxford, 0:51 2-5.

Broad Jump.—Cornish, Oxford, 22 feet 5 inches; Spraker, Yale, 22 feet 3½ inches; Daly, Harvard, 22 feet 3 inches.

Hargrave may spring a surprise by winning the 100-yard dash, as he is extremely fleet, and has not begun to train out his gait. Cornish may take the broad jump, in which case the balance would depend on the quarter-mile, where everything hangs on Boardman's condition.

Harvard began her preparation this week at North Cohasset, Mass., and will join the Yale men in New York just before the meet.

## YACHT RACE FOR A $200 WAGER.

### Was Sailed at the Huntington Y. C. Regatta and the Empress Won.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 31.—A circuit regatta of the Long Island Yachting Association was decided here to-day over the waters of Huntington Bay, under the direction of the Huntington Bay Yacht Club. It was the seventh annual event given by the club, and these contests, which were under the direction of H. H. Gordon, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, were for handsome prizes. There were seven classes of competing craft.

The feature of the regatta was the special match race for a wager of $200 and a wine supper, to be paid for by the loser, between the yachts Empress, owned by Augustus Heckscher, and the Windora, owned by John Green. They sailed in a special class, and the Empress won by over seven minutes, outsailing her opponent on every leg of the course.

## THE WINTJE OUTSAILS ALL.

### Easily Wins Race for Knockabouts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 31.—The special race between the knockabouts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was sailed off here in a southerly wind over a smooth sea. The inside knockabout course, a distance of twelve nautical miles, was covered twice, six miles to each triangle.

The champion Wintje, owned and handled by Sherman Hoyt, won, easily defeating the rest of the fleet in a well-contested race. The Marcia came in second, but the Wintje led almost from start to finish, gaining the lead right after the start and holding the weather position until she won out by four minutes and nine seconds. The summaries:

| Boat and Owner. | Start. | Finish. | Elapsed Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wintje, Sherman Hoyt | 3:20 | 5:31:12 | 2:11:12 |
| Marcia, Dresser and Jacquelin | 3:20 | 5:35:03 | 2:15:03 |
| Gowan, J. Sherman | 3:20 | 5:38:30 | 2:18:30 |
| Mistral, E. I. Lowe | 3:20 | 5:47:35 | 2:27:35 |
| Heron, F. R. Coudert | 3:20 | 5:48:42 | 2:28:42 |
| Nacodo, C. W. Wetmore | 3:20 | 5:53:15 | 2:33:15 |
| Lucille, H. H. Landon | 3:20 | 5:59:20 | 2:39.20 |
| Vagrant, Brown & Lowe | 3:20 | 6:05:25 | 3:15:25 |

### New York A. C. Beat Orange.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ORANGE, Aug. 31.—The New York Athletic Club added another victory to its string by defeating the Orange Athletic Club at baseball to-day. The game, an interesting one, was won in the fifth inning, when the New York boys bunched enough hits to score four runs. The score:

| | | R.H.E. |
|---|---|---|
| New York A. C. | 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 | —5 7 4 |
| Orange A. C. | 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 | —3 9 3 |

Batteries—Perry and Hayes; McKenna and O'Neil.

### Glenview Golf Championship.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The Glenview championship cup was won to-day by William J. Holabird, Jr., who defeated Abram Poole, Jr., of Onwentsia by 7 up and 6 to play. Poole was decidedly off his game, and Holabird won without much effort. A high wind interfered somewhat with the play of the two men.

## N. Y. ATHLETES WIN AT BUFFALO.

### Blackburn, Mitchell, and Harris Get First Places in Irish Sports.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—The heavy rain of this morning left the tribune of the Pan-American Stadium wet and soggy for the last day of the Irish sports. Summaries:

120-Yard Race, Over Ten Hurdles.—G. McK. Hall, Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, won; Robert W. Bingham, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, second; Michael Harris, Pastime A. C., New York, third. Time—0:17 2-5.

Running Long Jump.—J. J. Blackburn, New York, won, 18 feet 9 inches; Michael Harris, O'Connell's Football Club, New York, second; William Kenneally, O'Connell's Football Club, New York, third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—John R. De Witt, Princeton University, won, 155 feet 7 inches; Timothy O'Rourke, St. Mary's L. and A. A., Toronto, Ontario, second; Thomas K. Barrett, St. Leo's Gymnasium, Baltimore, third.

Medley Foot Race, Quarter-Mile.—Michael Harris, O'Connell's Football Club, New York, won; James McDonald, Kickham Football Club, New York, second; William Kenneally, O'Connell's Football Club, New York, third. No time taken.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight for Height.—James S. Mitchell, Harlem Rowing Club, New York, won, 12 feet 6 inches; Timothy O'Rourke, St. Mary's L. and A. A., Toronto, Ontario, second; D. O'Connell, West Side A. C., New York, third.

Football—All-Irelands, New York, 1 goal and 4 points—7; Kickhams, New York, 2 goals and 1 point—7.

### Keyport Yacht Club Races.

*Special to The New York Times.*

KEYPORT, N. J., Aug. 31.—The Keyport Yacht Club held its first annual open regatta this afternoon. The yachts were divided into seven classes, and prizes were awarded to the winners in each class. The winners in the different classes were: Open cats, sixteen to twenty-two feet, won by Whiff; Class B, cabin cats, won by Ethel; Class C, cabin sloops, won by Commodore H. A. Young's Youngster; Class D, power boats, won by William E. Wooley's Flora of Keyport; Class E, surf boats, won by William Watts; Class F, open sloops, fourteen to twenty feet, won by the Rita; Class G, half raters, won by the Cook Brothers' Yes Yes.

### Goodwin's New Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Turf Guide, No. 10, carrying the records of racing in the East up to the opening of the Sheepshead Bay meeting yesterday, has been issued. The work, the third number of Volume II. of the Guide for 1901, contains the indexed form tables to and including the end of the Saratoga season, with the usual excellent features of Western records, winning jockeys' mounts, the fastest time on the various tracks, and the world's time records.

### Flying Handicap Weights.

The weights for the Flying Handicap to be run Tuesday, Sept. 3, at the Sheepshead Bay course were announced yesterday by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh as follows:

Blues, 126 pounds; Prince Pepper and Dublin, 118 each; Outlander and Alard Scheck, 117 each; King Pepper, 116; Silverdale, 115; Lady Schorr, 114; The Musketeer and Col. Padden, 112 each; Demurrer, Black Fox, and McAddie, 110 each; Isia, 107; The Puritan, Baron Pepper, and Paul Clifford, 105 each; Reina and Elegy, 104 each; Sarner, The Mecca, and Lord Pepper, 100 each; Sweet Tooth, 98; John Ruskin, 97; Cervera, Maltster and Mixer, 95 each; Frankfort, 93; Autolight and Bobs, 92 each; Candle, Prince of Melrose and Lucent, 90 each; Scotch Bush, 87; Guileless, 86.

### Innes Arden Golf Team Wins.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 31.—Twenty to nothing in favor of the Innes Arden Golf Club was the record to-day in the team match with the Hillandale Golf Club. The summaries:

Hillandale—Dr. Schavoir, 0; Edward Levitt, 0; W. B. Phillips, 0; M. Phelps, 0; C. F. Dean, 0; H. K. McHard, 0. Total, 0.

Innes Arden—W. B. Strong, 0; M. Graham, 9; G. Laughlin, 0; C. Washburn, 1; J. Daniels, 5; H. Wallace, 5. Total, 20.

### Rain Postpones Tennis Matches.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Aug. 31.—The Niagara international tennis tournament was continued here this afternoon, but owing to the constant showers most of the final matches were postponed until Monday, when Fischer will meet Little for the men's championship and Miss Jones will play Miss Neely for the women's championship. Scores:

Doubles.—Final Round—Miss E. Closterman, Cincinnati, and Miss Carrie Neely, Chicago, beat Mrs. Burgess and Miss Hadley, Toronto, 6—1, 6—2, 3—1, defaulted.

Novice Singles.—Final Round—H. L. Phelps, Niagara Falls, beat L. D. Hara, St. Catharines, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, 12—10.

Boys' Singles.—Final Round—Paul Gardner, Chicago, beat E. Koch, Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—1.

### Lone Star B. C. Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Lone Star Boat Club was held yesterday afternoon over the club course on the Harlem River with a finish off the clubhouse, at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. In the junior single gigs race A. M. Bier capsized when well in the lead, but righted his boat and managed to finish third. Summary:

Junior Single Gigs.—Won by S. Wiesbader; W. C. Frank, second; A. M. Bier, third.

Senior Single Gigs.—Won by J. Lillienthal; E. Keller, second; S. A. Cramer, third.

Double Gigs.—Won by S. A. Cramer, bow, and J. Lillienthal, stroke; M. C. Katz, bow, and S. G. Stern, stroke, second.

Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by W. C. Frank, bow; W. Loeb, 2; E. Keller, 3; S. G. Stern, stroke; H. C. Hirsch, coxswain. S. C. Katz, bow; M. S. Herrman, 2; S. A. Cramer, 3; J. Lillienthal, stroke; D. Yankhauer, coxswain, second.

### A Senator May Win Golf Cup.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 31.—Senator Charles A. Reed is still in the lead for the [illegible] Cup in the [illegible] Golf club's grounds. The [illegible] maries do not affect [illegible] standing for the trophy:

| | Gross. | H'dp. | Net. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Frank R[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| A. H. Se[illegible] | 111 | 19 | 92 |
| C. L. Nichols | 120 | 27 | 93 |
| Charles A. Reed | 109 | 11 | 98 |
| E. C. Murray | 129 | 30 | 99 |
| S. St. John McCutcheon | 116 | 17 | 99 |
| Samuel Townsend | 120 | 19 | 101 |
| A. Van Deventer | 142 | 30 | 112 |
| J. C. Peck | 173 | 30 | 143 |

## ON LOCAL CREASES.

The Livingston Field Club exhibited something like its old time form yesterday at Staten Island and in the match with the Manhattan Cricket Club, and won a highly creditable victory by 18 runs. The score:

LIVINGSTON FIELD CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. E. Jackson, b. Rushton | 28 |
| F. A. W. Ireland, c. Rushton, b. W. Adam | 19 |
| T. S. Hope-Simpson, b. W. Adam | 35 |
| R. St. G. Walker, b. Rushton | 2 |
| W. S. R. Ogilby, b. Rushton | 4 |
| R. T. Rokeby, b. Rushton | 4 |
| T. H. Allison, b. Rushton | 3 |
| W. Williams, c. J. Adam, b. W. Adam | 8 |
| J. D. Ogilby, b. Rushton | 3 |
| W. Donald, not out | 0 |
| J. Hall, c. Flannery, b. Rushton | 0 |
| Byes | 5 |
| Leg byes | 4 |
| Total | 115 |

MANHATTAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. J. Prendergast, c. Donald, b. Rokeby | 24 |
| A. G. Shingler, l. b. w., b. Rokeby | 27 |
| H. A. Beveridge, c. Simpson, b. Ireland | 0 |
| J. Flannery, b. Ireland | 7 |
| J. Adam, b. Rokeby | 6 |
| W. Adam, c. Williams, b. Rokeby | 1 |
| T. J. O'Reilly, c. Simpson, b. Rokeby | 7 |
| T. Jewett, b. Ireland | 11 |
| A. J. Gray, c. sub. b. Ireland | 3 |
| H. Rushton, st. Hope-Simpson, b. Rokeby | 4 |
| G. Fitzgibbon, not out | 1 |
| Byes | 5 |
| No ball | 1 |
| Total | 97 |

There was but one game played at Prospect Park yesterday, the Team C of the Brooklyn Club gaining an easy victory over Team B of Nelson Lodge, by 39 runs, after declaring their innings closed with only 7 wickets down. The totals were: Brooklyn Team C, 105, (declared for 7 wickets;) Nelson Lodge Team B, 66.

The West Indians expected to play the team of the steamer Campania at Prospect Park, but were disappointed owing to the late arrival of the boat, and the men got in some good practice work instead of the regular game.

Team B of Brooklyn journeyed to Newark for its return game in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association with Essex County, and gained a victory by 20 runs. The totals were: Brooklyn Team B, 66; Essex County, 46.

The Newark Cricket Club played Paterson Team B at Newark, and suffered defeat by 45 runs. The totals were: Paterson Team B, 96; Essex County, 51.

The Kings County Club journeyed to Paterson [illegible] been expe[illegible] stantial [illegible] W. Bunce [illegible] fine form f[illegible] led the bowle[illegible] A, 112; Kings[illegible]

### English Cric[illegible]

LONDON, Aug. 31.—[illegible] cricketers sail for Philadelph[illegible] the Red Star Line steamer Have[illegible] F. Warner goes instead of Rober[illegible]

### Brooklyn Canoe Club R[illegible]

*Special to The New York Time[illegible]*

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 31.—Me[illegible] of the Brooklyn Canoe Club came [illegible] town to-night and immediately establish[illegible] camp, headed by Commodore Robert J. Wilkin. On Monday there will be the annual contest for the Pagan Cruising Trophy. It is for sailing canoes, with the usual sail area limit, over a three-mile course, triangular in form, one mile to each leg.

The trophy is at present held by Percy M. Hogan, who won it last year, and it will be competed for this season by H. August Rietenzstein, Robert G. Wilkin, former Commodore Henry C. Dater, Morton V. Brokaw, and other well-known sailors. Among those who went on the trip are Percy V. Hogan, Daniel Albert Nash, James B. Taylor, Samuel J. Bennett, and A. W. Walters.

### Six Shooter's Sensational Race.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The Northern Stakes, at one and a quarter miles, at Hawthorne, worth $6,120 to the winner, to-day was captured by Six Shooter in a sensational finish, in which the track record of 2:06¼ was broken by half a second. The performance was a wonderful one for the three-year-old, who was heavily backed at 8 to 1. He came from back in the field in the stretch and on the post beat Jiminez by a neck, the latter a similar distance in front of Pink Coat, third.

### C. R. C. A. Mileage Competition.

The contest between the house members of the Century Road Club Association, which is being conducted apart from the regular competition of the general membership for State medals, will apparently end with S. W. Stewart as the winner of the first prize and Harry Early of the second. The race for the rest of the prizes is very close. The standing to the 1st of August of the twenty-two members who have ridden over 1,000 miles is as follows: S. W. Stewart, 10,402; H. Early, 6,748; W. H. Wincklebach, Jr., 4,352; C. C. Badeau, 4,414; A. E. Due, 4,063; F. R. Thorne, 2[illegible] I. Gillett, 2,735; E. W. Fleet, 2,707; J. [illegible]ties, 1,954; W. H. Mackey, 1,767; H. E. Ducker, 1,664; E. L. Kieger, 1,501; R. L. Lyle, 1,375; B. Gottkolf, 1,305; W. H. Tomlinson, 1,261; R. A. Van Dyke, 1,228; D. H. Lodge, 1,218; C. F. Levy, 1,126; C. Nerenz, 1,112; S. Mehrbach, 1,096; C. Burney, 1,018; [illegible] Hesser, 1,002.

### [illegible]rdner May Meet Joe Walcott.

[illegible] FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—It was [illegible] after the fight between George [illegible] Massachusetts and Kid Carter [illegible] Gardner early in the battle [illegible]umb of his left hand. Gard[illegible] be matched against Joe [illegible] to take place in this [illegible]

## [illegible] COURTS

### N[illegible] Calendars—Tuesday, Sept. 3.

SUP[illegible] COU[illegible] Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPRE[illegible] Appellate Term—For the hea[illegible]om the City Court and [illegible]s.

[illegible]ial Term—Part I.—[illegible]30 A. M. Litigated [illegible]

1—[illegible]
2—Pe[illegible]
3—Mye[illegible] Co.
4—Rose [illegible]
5—Northp[illegible] Co. vs. [illegible]
6—Haight v[illegible]
7—Burke vs. [illegible]
8—Clement v[illegible] thal.
9—Kuster vs. [illegible]
10—Tierney vs. [illegible]ly.
11—Haimes vs. He[illegible]
12—23d Ward [illegible] provement Co. [illegible] Toelberg.
13—Hecht vs. Laing.
14—Roemer vs. Roemer.
15—Campbell vs. City of New York.
16—Keteltas vs. Keteltas.
17—Simmons vs. Simmons.
18—Sayre vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.
19—Donohue vs. Bien.
20—Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank vs. Donohue.
21—Carberry vs. Arnstein.
22—Hunt vs. Cosgriff.
23—Livingston vs. Quirk.
24—Whiting Paper Co. vs. Summers.

[illegible]n.. Type Founders' [illegible] vs. McKee.
[illegible] vs. Gerken.
[illegible]ball vs. Schnei-[illegible]
[illegible]an vs. Dry [illegible] R. R. Co.
[illegible] vs. Met. St. [illegible]
[illegible]ingston.
[illegible] vs.
[illegible]ottlieb.
[illegible]inson.
[illegible]way
40—[illegible]ell.
41—[illegible] vs. [illegible]
42—[illegible] vs. Sch[illegible]
43—Sirekin vs. Grosner.
44—Passavant vs. Li[illegible]ingston.
45—Isen vs. same.
46—McDonald vs. same.
47—Obertcuffer vs. same.
48—Peters vs. Klinke.
49—Berle vs. Kopp.
50—Southwick vs. Rochsner.
51—Bowerman vs. Fox.
52—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
[illegible]3—N. Y. Bu[illegible] Loan Banking [illegible] Ruter.

SUPREME COURT—S[illegible] Giegerich, J.—Opens at [illegible] business.

SUPREME COURT—Special [illegible] IV., V., VI., VII., and VI[illegible] the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—[illegible]inal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at [illegible] Assistant District Attorney Le Bar[illegible] People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part[illegible] IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., [illegible] XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Tho[illegible]—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Lewis Z. Bach.
Theodore Louis.
Elizabeth Dinkelm[illegible]

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjou[illegible] for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned s[illegible] die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Shortridge for the People. Court opens for pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M.

1—Bernard Adler.
2—David Dunn.
3—Richard Bruce.
4—Jerry Sullivan.
5—Arthur Morrison.
6—Julia Kelly.
7—August Berg.
8—William J. Kane.
9—Edward Phillips, Edward Derphy.
10—Abraham Ritterman, Joseph Danseyar.
11—Philip Anasse.
12—Edward Hess.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Jens Winther.

Pleadings.

1—Samuel Goldrich.
2—Ray Perez.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Pasquale Gotze.
2—Isaac Weiss.
3—Robert Digos.
4—Nather Graber.
5—Philip Bremmer.
6—Peter Midnick.
7—Hagop Siktikia[illegible]
8—Frank Lewis.
9—Ferdinand O. Jamia.
10—Frank Rice, Frank Joseph.
[illegible]—James Matheson.
[illegible]—Richard Murphy.
[illegible]—Frederick Schafer.
[illegible]—Harry Lewis, Thomas O'Brien.

COURT OF GENE[illegible] SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourn[illegible] the term.

### Receiver[illegible]ted—New York.

[illegible]REME [illegible] Dugro, J.—Thomas H. [illegible]chle vs. [illegible] Abrahams et al.—David R. [illegible]

### R[illegible] Appointed—New York.

SUPRE[illegible] COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Byrne—Daniel [illegible] Cohalan. In re Schaefer—Armour C. Anderson.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

# A·D·Matthews Sons

Closed on Labor Day,
These Goods on Sale
Tuesday.

Closed on Labor Day.
These Goods on Sale
Tuesday.

Opening Tuesday, Sept. 3. New Fall merchandise samples of many lines arriving weekly from this date. They will be placed on exhibition at once and marked on our usual small profit system.

## Ready With School Supplies

at such low prices and in such large quantities that we have confidence in advertising. We make it the interest for all, teachers and pupils, even to be willing to supply other stores with any quantity at less than such reliable goods are sold.

### Blank Books and Other Needfuls.

| | |
|---|---|
| 36 pages, single lines | 1c |
| 60 pages, single and double lines | 2c |
| 96 pages, single and double lines | 3c |
| 120 pages, single and double lines | 4c |
| 144 pages, single and double lines | 5c |
| 192 pages, single and double lines | 7c |
| Fine quality 4c., 8c., and | 12c |
| More Blank Books, 8x10, each, 4c., 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c., and | 9c |
| German ruling | 4c |
| Stiff covered Blank Books, from | 3c. up |
| Drawing Books, 7½x10½, 9x11½, each | 3c |
| Drawing Pads, regularly 19c. and 25c., each | 12c |
| Students' Note Books | 1c. and up |
| College Note Books, plain, ruled, and indexed | 10c |
| Stenographers' Note Books | 3c |
| Stenographers' stiff covered Note Books | 8c |
| Blotting Paper, fine quality, a package | 1c |
| Hard Wood Blotters, furnished with blotting paper, each | 1c |
| Tollner's Carryalls, each | 12c |
| Fine grade leather School Straps, extra long, each 5c., 7c., 8c., and | 9c |
| Geographical Globes, 6 in | 15c |
| Better quality, from | 38c. up |
| Mucilage, a bottle | 2c |
| Eagle Compasses, each | 12c |
| Black Ink, Carter's and Stafford's, a bottle | 1c |
| Jeweled Pen Holders, each | 3c |
| Enameled swell Holder, red and black | 1c |
| Plain cedar Lead Pencils, a doz | 3c |

| | |
|---|---|
| Highly polished Lead Pencils, rubber tipped, a doz | 8c |
| Hexagon Lead Pencils, with eraser, doz | 12c |
| Blaisdell Paper Pencils, with eraser, doz | 12c |
| Faber's School Pencils, assorted, a doz | 12c |
| Faber's jeweled Pencils, each | 3c |
| Wooden Slate Pencils, a doz | 4c |
| Assorted Pen Points, a doz | 1c |
| Esterbrook's Pen Points, a doz | 4c |
| Gillott's Pen Points, a doz | 5c |
| Double ruling Pen Points, each | 2c |
| Smith's school Pen Points, each | 2c |
| Black Board Erasers, each 4c. and | 7c |
| Chamois Black Board Erasers, each | 10c |
| Lambs' wool Board Erasers, each | 10c |
| Spiral Pencil Protectors, each | 2c |
| Round Rubber Ink Erasers, with nickel centre, each | 1c |
| Rubber Erasers, from 1c. to | 19c |
| Ink and Pencil Erasers, each | 4c |
| Numeral Frames, 100 balls | 25c |
| Chalk, 144 sticks in a box, a box | 5c |
| Alpha dustless Crayons, 144 in a box | 30c |
| Raphael imported Crayons, 12 in a box | 6c |
| Raphael imported Crayons, 24 in a box | 12c |
| Hard Wood Rulers, 12 in. 1c., 2c., and | 3c |
| Brass edge Rulers | 5c |
| Better quality 10c. to | 25c |
| Desk Blotters, by the sheet, all colors, a sheet 5c. and | 9c |
| Large assortment of Ledgers, in press board, linen, and cloth, from | 9c. up |

### Dictoinaries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Webster Concise, 32,000 words | 12c |
| Webster's Modern | 15c |
| White's People's Webster | 19c |
| Standard Family | 29c |
| Webster's High School | 98c |
| Webster's Academic | $1.41 |
| Funk & Wagnalls' Student Standard | $1.88 |
| Saalfield's Vest Pocket Webster's, cloth, 12c.; leather | 18c |
| Hill's Vest Pocket Latin-English, German-English and Spanish-English, cloth, 18c.; leather | 29c |
| Burt's Handy Volume, Spanish-English, German-English, and Latin-English, each | 45c |
| Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, new edition, revised and enlarged, at | $1.08 |
| Cassell's Latin-English Dictionary | $1.07 |
| Cassell's German-English Dictionary | $1.07 |
| Cassell's French-English Dictionary | $1.07 |

### Book Covers.

Mothers, do not waste time covering your children's books with cloth when you can get Covers ready to put on to fit any size book from a speller to a geography at the low prices, according to size, of 2c., 3c., and ....4c

### Stationery.

Fine quality Note Paper in various delicate tints, large square and octavo sizes, Bond, Angora and Irish linen finish, 5c. a quire; Envelopes to match, a package....5c

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

# ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

## Store Closed To-morrow. A Field Day of Bargains Tuesday

## Silver and Plate

### Fourth to Third Off. Half Off in Some Cases.

Just in line with the sale of China and Glass is this of Silver Table Furnishings. The Rogers and Hamilton Co., who make the very finest tableware, are discontinuing their "Majestic" pattern—one of the best they ever made. We took the entire stock on hand and it will be here to-morrow at almost half our usual price. Other fine lines of sterling silver and quadruple plated ware are a fourth under price. It is a splendid opportunity to buy wedding presents as well as to buy for your own table:

#### Majestic Tableware. Al Plate.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tea Spoons, were $2.50 | $1.50 doz |
| Dessert Spoons, were $3.75 | $2.70 doz |
| Dessert Forks, were $3.75 | $2.70 doz |
| Table Spoons, were $4.25 | $2 90 doz |
| Table Forks, were $4.25 | $2.90 doz |
| Sugar Spoons, were 50c | 25c |
| Butter Knives, were 50c | 25c |
| Meat Forks, were 85c | 45c |
| Berry Spoons, were $1.10 | 60c |
| Sugar Sifters, were 75c | 45c |
| Cheese Servers, were 70c | 35c |
| Cheese Scoops, were $1.10 | 55c |
| Cream Ladles, were 65c | 35c |
| Gravy Ladles, were 75c | 45c |
| Oyster Ladles, were $1.65 | 98c |
| Soup Ladles, were $1.98 | $1.25 |
| Butter Picks, were 45c | 25c |
| Pie Knives, were $1.50 | 90c |
| Crumb Knives, were $1.98 | $1.25 |
| Salad Sets were $2.25 | $1.35 |
| Fish Sets, were $3.25 | $2.15 |
| Child's Sets, were 98c | 60c |
| Salt Spoons, were 20c | 10c |
| Mustard Spoons, were 22c | 12c |
| Orange Spoons, were $3.25 | $1.85 doz |
| Ice Cream Spoons, were $3.25 | $1.85 doz |
| Ice Cream Forks, were $3.75 | $2.55 doz |

#### Sterling Silver Tableware.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tea Spoons, were $3.75 | $2.75 set of six |
| Dessert Spoons, were $8.95 | $6.95 set of six |

#### Sterling Silver Tableware.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dessert Forks, were $8.95 | $6 95 set of six |
| Table Spoons, were $10.95 | $8.95 set of six |
| Table Forks, were $10.95 | $8.95 set of six |
| Sugar Spoons, were $1.50 | $1.25 |
| Butter Knives, were $2.25 | $1.75 |
| Jelly Spoons, were $3.00 | $2.50 |
| Berry Spoons, were $4.75 | $3.50 |
| Bon-bon Spoons, were $1.98 | $1.25 |
| Suger Tongs, were $2.00 | $1.50 |
| Coffee Spoons, were $6.00 | $5.00 doz |
| Tomato Servers, were $3.75 | $2.75 |
| Salad Spoons and Forks, were $7.50 | $5.50 set |

#### Quadruple Plated Tableware.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tea Sets, 4 pieces, were $8.50 | $5.75 |
| Tea Sets, 4 pieces, were $9.50 | $6.75 |
| Waiters to match, were $2.75 | $2.25 |
| Bread Trays, were $1.25 | 95c |
| Baking Dishes, were $2.75 | $2.25 |
| Baking Dishes, were $3.25 | $2.49 |
| Chocolate Pots, were $2.25 | $1.49 |
| Fern Dishes, were $2.25 | $1.49 |
| Fern Dishes, were $2.50 | $1.98 |
| Fruit Stands, were $3.50 | $2.50 |
| Spoon Trays, were $2.50 | $1.75 |
| Crumb Sets, were $1.25 | 98c |
| Crumb Sets, were $2.50 | $1.98 |
| Syrup Sets, were $1.98 | $1.49 |
| Cake Baskets, were $2.50 | $1.98 |
| Soup Tureens, were $4.50 | $3.98 |
| Candlesticks, were $1.98 | $1.25 |
| Candelabra, were $4.98 | $3.98 |

Court. West Building.

## Silk and Wool Plaids—Half.

Splendid for girls' school dresses—a timely bargain.

Just as you are looking for smart and handsome fabrics which are yet strong and serviceable enough for school wear, comes news of this fortunate purchase. They are imported Plaids of silk and wool in bright and pretty color combinations especially suitable for children's wear and they were imported to sell at 98c. a yard. Now

49c. From 98c. a Yard

Full 44 inches wide

Main floor, West Building.

## Children's Shoes.

Get-ready days.

Mothers are coming back to the city with the young folks, looking over clothes and shoes and bustling with preparation for school. Just in time comes this offering of splendid Shoes for boys and girls

### A Deal Underprice.

Sturdy Shoes, made for the hardest wear. Stylish Shoes, made to look well always. Shapely Shoes, made to fit neatly and perfectly the growing feet of their wearers.

Misses' and children's new Fall Shoes of medium weight dongola kid with heavy single soles, broad toe last with straight patent leather tips, stylish, easy fitting and serviceable, much under regular value; sizes 6 to 11, $1.10; 11½ to 2, $1.40

Misses' and children's Goodyear welted extension sole, button and lace Shoes, with patent leather tips; new medium toe last, sizes 6 to 8, $1.35; 8½ to 11, $1.60; 11½ to 2.....$1.95

"Little men's" box calf, lace, spring heel Shoes, extension soles, broad English toe last; size 9 to 13½.....$1.53

Second floor, rear, West Building.

## Black Petticoats.

89c.

They are made of a black mercerized sateen with a full umbrella ruffle finished with knife plaited ruffle and six rows of cording above. They are serviceable, good looking Petticoats and very small priced at 89c.

Second floor, East Building.

## Corset Bargains

The makers of the popular "J. B." Corsets are making a trifling change in one of the best straight front models and of course everything on hand in that model must go as speedily as possible. So they come here at half price—

### $2.50 Corsets for $1.25.

It is really a new model, long over the hips, fully gored, with low bust and made of excellent white coutil, trimmed with lace and ribbon.

**$1.00 Corsets for 59c.**

A new French model—300 of the "J. B." Corsets, that are short over the hips and have a medium waist. They are made of white coutil and trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbon. Very little priced at.....59c

Second floor, East Building.

## Sheets—Pillow Cases.

The lowest prices they ever cost.

Torn into the right sizes instead of cut otherwise they would launder crooked. They are the fine product of the Atlantic Mills, one of the most famous muslin mills in the country, and they are laundered ready for use. They will disappear in a jiffy because

*prices are lower than the cost of the unmade material by the yard:*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1½ x 2½ yard Sheets | 33c. each |
| 1¾ x 2½ yard Sheets | 37c. each |
| 2 x 2½ yard Sheets | 43c. each |
| 2¼ x 2½ yard Sheets | 46c. each |
| 2½ x 2½ yard Sheets | 52c. each |
| 42 x 36 inch Pillow Cases | 11c. each |
| Good yard wide bleached Muslin, | 6c. yard |

Also another lot of extra quality yard wide unbleached Muslin at...4c. a yard

Main floor, rear, East Building.

## Carpets and Rugs.

New—Very Little Priced.

It is useless to try to describe, to give detail—and space presses Let these two statements suffice:

*The entire range of floor coverings is represented by the best.*
*Prices are the lowest for such Carpetings anywhere.*

Full range for choice of the newest patterns—and the biggest money's worth we know of. We are planning for our greatest season in the Carpet Store:

#### Carpets.

All wool Ingrains, such celebrated makes as the Hartford and Lowell, regularly 75c. and 85c., at.......45c. and 55c. a yard

Tapestry Brussels—one of the most satisfactory wearing and moderate priced Carpets, A splendid assortment of patterns, suitable for any part of the house, regularly 65c. and 75c., at........45c. and 55c a yard

Axminsters and Velvets—in a beautiful assortment of designs and colorings—light and dainty colorings for the bedroom, reception room or parlor; dark, rich, lustrous colorings for the diningroom, library or hall and stairs, regularly $1.10 and $1.25, at................75c. and 85c. a yard

Inlaid Linoleums, the best made, a floor covering that will last a lifetime; the colors go entirely through the cloth; all guaranteed perfect and well seasoned; designs suitable for hall, diningroom, kitchen or office, regularly, $1.50 to $1.75, at..$1.20 a yard

#### Smyrna Rugs.

The *very best quality* of all wool reversible Smyrna Rugs. They are all new goods; goods that have come to us within the last few days almost direct from the loom. The

#### Smyrna Rugs—continued.

first showing of this Fall's designs:

| | |
|---|---|
| 18 in. x 36 in., regularly $1.15, at | 95c |
| 21 in. x 46 in., regularly $1.75, at | $1 45 |
| 26 in. x 54 in., regularly $2.50, at | $2.15 |
| 30 in. x 60 in., regularly $3.00, at | $2.45 |
| 36 in. x 72 in., regularly $4.45, at | $3.65 |
| Square sizes: | |
| 30 in. x 33 in., regularly $1.95, at | $1.65 |
| 36 in. x 40 in., regularly $2.65, at | $2 25 |
| 48 in. x 54 in., regularly $5.85, at | $3.95 |
| Large sizes: | |
| 4 ft. x 7 ft., regularly $7.45, at | $6 25 |
| 6 ft. x 9 ft., regularly $14.50, at | $12 50 |
| 7 ft. 6 x 10 ft. 6, regularly $22.50, at | $19.75 |
| 9 ft. x 12 ft., regularly $28.50, at | $24.50 |

A broken lot of about 50 9 x 12 ft. Rugs of the wanted kinds that are decided bargains:

| | |
|---|---|
| Axminster Rugs, regularly $21.50 to $26.50, at | $18.75 |
| The best body Brussels Rugs, regularly $24.00, at | $18.25 |
| The best Royal Wilton Rugs, regularly $35.00, at | $25.00 |

Some of the above are seamless and seamless centers.

Third floor, East Building.

## Sewing Room and Dressmakers' Supplies in A Notion Sale Unparalleled.

Unparalleled—and we measure our words with care. There is practically every need of the sewing room—every little necessary that the dressmaker and you will need for the making of the Autumn gowns and

### Prices Close to Cost or Below It.

Needles and pins and thread and dress shields and skirt binding and thousands of other things all in this convenient arrangement and broad space that have gone to make this Notion Store famous among people who don't want to fuss in cramped quarters. All of the character that should mark every Notion you buy—the very best made. But here is a list worth the reading:

| | |
|---|---|
| Brush Skirt Binding, black only, good quality, per yard | 1c |
| Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, black and colors, 5 yd. pcs., 1⅜ in. wide, per pc. | 7c |
| Bias Velveteen Skirt binding, black only, 5 yd. pcs., 1½ in. wide, extra quality, per piece | 9c |
| Extra heavy fine brush and velveteen combination Skirt Binding, in black only, per yard | 5c |
| Black linen finish Thread, 100 yd. spool, per spool | 1c |
| Basting Cotton, 100 yd. spool, 12 spools in package, per doz | 7c |
| Corticelli black hand sewing Spool Silk, assorted letters, 50 yds. on spool, 2 spools for | 5c |
| Spool Silk, black, assorted letters, 12 spools in box | 19c |
| Spool Twist, black, letter D, 25 spools in box | 13c |
| Large spools black silk, assorted letters, per spool | 15c |
| Hump Hooks and Eyes, black or white, size 4, per gross | 4c |
| Safety Pins, nickeled, sizes 1, 2, 3, [illegible] doz. for | 2c |
| Toilet Pins, 400 pins on sheet, 2 papers for | 3c |
| English gold eyed Needles, assorted sizes, per paper | 1c |
| English Needle Cases, per case | 13c |
| Kirby, Beard & Co. dressmakers' Pins, ¼ lb. boxes, No. 4, per box | 13c |
| Pearl head Lace Pins, in white and colors, per doz | 4c |
| Large Pin Cubes, black and colors, 10 pins, each | 4c |
| Hair Pins, straight or curved, assorted sizes, 10 papers for | 2c |
| Jet black Mourning Pins, 1 oz. boxes, per box | 2c |
| Aluminum Thimbles, strong and durable, assorted sizes, 2 for | 1c |
| Tracing Wheels, each | 2c |
| Sateen Tape Measures, each | 2c |
| Holdfast Placket Fasteners, black or white, per doz | 5c |
| S. & S. Placket Closer, in black only, being demonstrated | 25c |
| Featherstitch braids, assorted patterns, 6 yd. pcs., per pc | 3c |

| | |
|---|---|
| Tigar Darning Cotton, fast black, per doz. cards | 5c |
| Rubber lined Dress Shields, cambric covered: size 3 pair, 5c.; size 4, pair, 6c.; size [illegible] pair | [illegible] |
| Stockinette Dress Shields; size 3, pair 5[illegible] size 4, pair 6c.; size 5, pair | 7[illegible] |
| Japanese silk rubber lined Dress Shields; size 3, pair 10c.; size 4, pair | 12c |
| Washable double covered Dress Shields; size 3, pr. 9c.; size 4, pr. 10c.; size 5, pr. | 12c |
| Chinese Ironing Wax, with handle, per doz. | 5c |
| Gilt roll plate Collar Buttons, per doz. | 8c |
| Machine Oil, 2 oz. bottle, 3c.; 4 oz. bottle | 4c |
| Cotton Corset Laces, 2½ yds. long, per doz. | 6c |
| Silk Corset Laces, 5 yds., black and colors, each | 15c |
| Tubular Shoe Laces, black, 4-4, per doz., 4c.; 5-4, per doz | 5c |
| White Cotton Tape, ½ inch wide, per roll | 1c |
| Large rolls Cotton Tape, in black, white or grey, per pc | 5c |
| English India Tape, 6 different wid[illegible] package, each | [illegible] |
| Shoe Buttons, 2 doz. on card, with [illegible] and thread, each | 1[illegible] |
| Cotton glace Belting, white, black o[illegible] 10 yd. pieces, each | [illegible] |
| Silk Taffeta Seam Binding, in blac[illegible] colors, per piece | [illegible] |
| Twilled Seam Binding, in black an[illegible] per piece | [illegible] |
| Cotton Bone Casing, silk stitche[illegible] pieces, per piece | [illegible] |
| Double serge Belting, 10 yd. piec[illegible] or white, per piece | [illegible] |
| Dressmakers' names and [illegible] stamped on dress belting and dre[illegible] free of charge for this sale. | |
| Cotton side Hose Supporters fo[illegible] misses and children, in black or [illegible] per pair | [illegible] |
| Fancy frilled women's Side Suppo[illegible] black and colors, per pair | [illegible] |
| Grain Whalebone, 5-16x36 inch, per[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shell Whalebone, 5-16x36 inch, pe[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Papier mache Bust Forms, jer[illegible] each | [illegible] |
| Papier mache Bust Forms, [illegible] long waist effect | [illegible] |

Main floor, rear, Central [illegible]

## [illegible]ANDS [illegible]CEMAN O'NEILL

### [illegible] Devery Won't Try Him for Insubordination.

### [illegible] of the Commissioner's Interview with the Patrolman Kept Out of the Stenographic Report.

First Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery will not have an opportunity to try Patrolman Edward O'Neill for insubordination. This fact was made clear yesterday by Commissioner Murphy. The Commissioner was asked the following question:

"Will Deputy Devery have the power to prefer charges against O'Neill, simply because O'Neill declared that he had been transferred from precinct to precinct after refusing to pay money to a 'collector'?"

"The Deputy Commissioner would have the power to prefer the charges all right," answered Col. Murphy, smiling knowingly, "but you must remember that I have to approve all charges before they go to trial."

"Has Mr. Devery yet preferred any charges against O'Neill?"

"No; and, furthermore, I do not think he will prefer any charges. At least I hope he won't."

The way in which these words were uttered convinced those who were in Mr. Murphy's office that as far as the department was concerned, the O'Neill incident was closed. Notwithstanding the open defiance of the Deputy Commissioner by the patrolman, nothing more will be done—that is, nothing will be done publicly. It remains to be seen whether O'Neill will have a comfortable existence on the force. As far as he is concerned he does not appear to worry. He reported back to the Tremont Station at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and was then allowed to go to his home for a rest until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

O'Neill has a pretty two-story cottage at Aqueduct Avenue and Clinton Place in the Bronx. A flower garden in front and a kitchen garden in the rear are well kept. The appearance of his wife and three children shows that he provides well for his home, which is further enlivened by a fine St. Bernard and a number of other dogs.

O'NEILL AT HIS HOME.

When seen at his cottage by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, O'Neill said:

"I am sorry that I can give no further information to the press. I am a policeman and shall obey the orders of my superiors. I have not paid and will not pay any money to keep my position secure. My service in the army taught me to recognize all orders coming from my superiors. It also taught me that there was such a thing as honorable dealings even between the General and the private. I will not go further into the details of my present troubles. Some people have seen fit to misquote me. All I have to say I have said to the Commissioner and at the District Attorney's office. Of course, I realize that all sorts of interviews with me can be manufactured, but I have no desire for notoriety and I am not giving out interviews just now."

O'Neill is well liked by his fellow-patrolmen of the Tremont Station, and they are watching his case with considerable interest.

One of the most significant developments of yesterday was the fact that Commissioner Murphy did not include the complete report of his interview with O'Neill in the so-called stenographic report which he made public. All reference to an excise arrest made by O'Neill was suppressed from this report. The patrolman had openly declared that his arrest of a saloon keeper at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Eighth Avenue in March last had been the last straw of the burden of his troubles. Commissioner Murphy was asked the following questions yesterday:

"In your interview with O'Neill on Friday, according to the stenographic report, you did not question him about his statement that his transfer from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to Madison Street was caused because he had made an excise arrest."

"Oh, yes, I did," replied the Commissioner, "but, unfortunately, that part didn't get into the typewritten copy, and so I asked him some additional questions in your hearing, you remember."

"What did he tell you about that?"

"He simply said he made an excise arrest—I can't remember now just what he did say. It was something trivial. I didn't want to go too far. I knew he had been before the District Attorney and was to appear before him again, and I didn't want to interfere."

The arrest made by O'Neill was in a place which has since been closed entirely on account of the protests of the people living near by. Dog fights, pugilistic contests, and other things which were in violation of the law were nightly occurrences in the place. As a matter of fact, the Commissioner touched very gingerly on this arrest when he questioned O'Neill, and the "additional questions" had no bearing on the matter. O'Neill has told about the arrest at the District Attorney's office. At the same time he has furnished that office with the name of the policeman who attempted the "shake-down." While the name of this policeman cannot be made public, it is known that he has been and is now attached to Headquarters.

Commissioner Murphy's attention was called to O'Neill's statement that the Commissioner was all right, but that Devery was the real head of the department. The Commissioner laughed good-naturedly.

"Why, he's just repeating what your papers have been saying right along," he replied.

"Don't you regard as insubordination the statements made by O'Neill in his interview, that you were only a figurehead in the department?" was asked.

IS OBEYED ALL THE SAME.

"Oh, I don't care what it is," replied the Commissioner. "I know that when I issue an order it is obeyed."

"O'Neill says that ninety men were transferred out of one precinct. How about that?"

"Then the whole precinct must have been transferred. What precinct was it?"

The Commissioner was told that O'Neill [illegible]ferred to the West One Hundred and [illegible]nty-fifth Street station. The Commis[illegible]er replied:

"You will recollect that there was an article recently in one of the morning papers stating that there were forty men transferred from that very precinct, and when I challenged the statement and the men went down to look at the transfer book they found that only seven men had been transferred, and among them were the Captain and his two wardmen."

The Commissioner showed a tabulated statement which he had on his desk showing that there were only 124 men in the precinct.

"How do you regard the statements made by O'Neill here before you yesterday?" was asked the Commissioner.

"It wouldn't be fair for me to say anything about that. All I wanted to find out was if the published statement that he said men were paying money in this department was true. He says he didn't say any such thing and swore to it."

"Has Devery the right to fine O'Neill before hearing his witnesses, and will that fine of thirty days' pay stand?"

"That's a matter I will have to decide upon."

"Was the transfer of O'Neill a reflection on Deputy Commissioner Devery in any way?" was asked.

"No," replied the Commissioner. "The day before the trial he came to me and asked for a transfer. I told him to put it in writing; he wasn't very clear in his statements. It looks to me as if he—" The Commissioner hesitated a moment. "Well, he wasn't clear in his statements, and I told him to put it in writing. Then I told [illegible]t to investigate to see if it was [illegible] not. I have a good many of these [illegible] for transfers, so I investigate [illegible] have made it my policy to transfer [illegible] near home as possible, so I get a [illegible] requests."

Commissioner Devery was at [illegible]ers for only a short time yesterday, [illegible] while there he had little con[illegible] his superior. In fact, he showed [illegible] not personally satisfied with [illegible]tions, and was angry that [illegible] upheld by Commissioner [illegible] men, and even others of [illegible]dquarters commended [illegible]on, and declared that [illegible] was safe as long as he kept "a stiff upper lip" and stood by his guns.

## MERCHANTS DEMAND REFORM.

### The Association Appeals to Commissioner Murphy—Aid for O'Neill in Resisting Oppression.

The merchants' Association, through [illegible] President, has sent a letter to Police [illegible] missioner Murphy, of which the [illegible] is a copy:

I desire to call your attention [illegible] which are being published dail[illegible] cerning the Police Departme[illegible] more particularly as regard[illegible] disclosures upon the co[illegible] our city. I would urge y[illegible] ters to the bottom at once.

We believe that the [illegible] and file of our Police [illegible] fearless, and ready to do [illegible] heard that a great many police [illegible] transferred and otherwise puni[illegible] cause they do that duty. The [illegible] developments show that these reports are [illegible] groundless. We feel that Officer O'Neill, or any other officer who tries to do his [illegible], ought to be commended rather than [illegible]shly, and punished by a superior [illegible] do all in our power to see [illegible] similarly situated are [illegible] every step to protect such [illegible] engaged in the actual [illegible] city.

This association [illegible] thousands of dollars in keeping [illegible] the public of the United [illegible] greatest commercial [illegible] attractions in every [illegible] accounts of the scandals of the Police [illegible]ment, which are spread broadcast through[illegible] country, do no end of harm by [illegible] prejudice against the city in [illegible] merchant. We know [illegible]ance. The existing evils [illegible] thereby removing the [illegible] There is no time like the [illegible] this. You, as the chief [illegible] with the Police Department [illegible] metropolis, ought to remove [illegible] under you whose action degrades [illegible] and casts a slur upon the [illegible]

[illegible]E ROY DRESSER,
[illegible] the Merchants' Association of New [illegible]
[illegible] Aug. 31, 1901.

[illegible] Murphy was reached by [illegible] at his cottage at Far Rock[illegible]y last night. In reply to questions the Commissioner said that he had received the letter from the association, and would reply to it. He refused to say what he thought of the attitude of the Merchants' Association in regard to Policeman O'Neill.

## SCHNAKENBERG LOCKED UP.

### Man to Whose Arrest Policeman O'Neill Attributed His Troubles Knocks Down a Woman.

Out of a children's quarrel Policeman O'Neill, defier of Devery, may be avenged on Charles Schnakenberg, the saloon keeper for whose arrest he says his troubles in the Police Department began. Schnakenberg, who is thirty-eight years old, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night on a charge of felonious assault, in the course of a lively tenement row, upon Mrs. Mary Monaghan, his neighbor on the third floor of 301 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

There have been many quarrels between the children of the Schnakenbergs and the Monaghans. Schnakenberg returned home intoxicated last evening, and, meeting eight-year-old Patrick Monaghan on the stairs, slapped his face. George McGrath, who boards with the Monaghans, saw him strike the child and resented it. Schnakenberg struck him and threw him down stairs.

Hearing the screams of her little boy and the tumult in the hall Mrs. Monaghan threw open the door of her apartment, and Schnakenberg struck her in the face, knocking her down. Monaghan had gone to bed, but he ran out in his night clothes to defend his family, and as he did so Schnakenberg ran back into his own rooms and got his revolver. Monaghan drew his family aside, and locked and fastened the door, as the infuriated saloonkeeper threw himself repeatedly against it.

Schnakenberg's wife and some other women finally persuaded him to go back into his own apartment. Meantime other tenants were shouting "Police!" in the street before the door, and Policemen Mott and Dundon of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station responded. They found the Schnakenberg's door barricaded, but forced it. Schnakenberg attacked them as they leaped through the opening, but a tattoo of their nightsticks upon various portions of his person soon convinced him that resistance was useless, and they took him along.

An ambulance came from the J. Hood Wright Hospital and the surgeon dressed Mrs. Monaghan's injuries and she remained at home.

## NEW HERLIHY INDICTMENT.

### Police Captain's Case Will Be Resubmitted to Grand Jury.

The indictment against Police Captain John D. Herlihy, for neglect of duty in failing to suppress 109 disorderly houses in the "Red Light" district, dismissed by Recorder Goff Friday, is to be resubmitted to the September Grand Jury.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan made this announcement yesterday after the receipt of a telegram from District Attorney Philbin, who has been away since Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Garvan said he believed the new indictment would be framed so as to withstand any demurrers that might be made against it. The September Grand Jury will be sworn in by Judge Warren W. Foster on Tuesday.

### Mr. Moss to Address Purroy Club.

The followers of ex-County Clerk Henry D. Purroy in the Borough of the Bronx are organized as the Citizens' Central League. It is said they favor Seth Low for the nomination for Mayor. At their clubhouse, 2,541 Webster Avenue, Fordham, on Wednesday evening Frank Moss will be the principal speaker. He will review the administration of police and other city affairs during the past three and a half years.

## SIXTY-NINTH OFF FOR BOSTON.

### Guests of the Ninth of Massachusetts—Programme of Entertainment.

About 500 members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Duffy commanding, marched from the armory at Third Avenue and Seventh Street yesterday afternoon to the Grand Central Station and boarded a special train for Boston, where they are going as the guests of the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts, and to assist in the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city. It was expected that they would be reviewed by Gov. Odell on their march to the train, but he has been called out in the State on a tour of inspection of the canals.

The Rev. Father Daly, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, will say mass in the Boston Cathedral this morning, both regiments attending the service, and this afternoon the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will give a concert, the proceeds of which will go to help Boston orphans. To-morrow the Massachusetts soldiers will entertain the visitors with a sail in the harbor and a dinner, and in the evening the New York regiment will start for home.

## THE CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

### Net Bonded Debt of the City Now $332,838,610.93.

The annual statement of Controller Coler appeared in The City Record yesterday. The Controller finds as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross funded debt | $401,015,923.97 |
| Less amount held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund | 113,951,913.04 |
| Net funded debt | $287,064,010.93 |
| Temporary debt, (revenue bonds issued in anticipation of taxes | 45,774,600.00 |
| Net bonded debt | $332,838,610.93 |

### Foley's Men Block Park Row.

Five thousand followers of Councilman Thomas Foley, who will attend the first annual outing of the Down-Town Tammany Club to-morrow, presented themselves at the headquarters of the club, 1 Chambers Street, last night, and each one who held a ticket for the outing received a cane, cap, and badge. These will be used to-morrow in the parade and at the outing. The great crowd began gathering shortly after 7 o'clock, and from that time on until nearly midnight kept coming. At 9 o'clock the crowd was so great that word was sent to Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station to send policemen to the scene to maintain order. At one time the cars in both Chambers Street and Park Row were blocked.

### Increase in Post Office Receipts.

The total receipts at the General Post Office and branches for the month of August amounted to $786,399.05. The receipts for the corresponding month last year were $712,771.31, showing an increase of $73,627.74, or 10½ per cent.

## [illegible]on Coming [illegible] Conventions.

## LABOR MEN OPPOSED

### [illegible] A. Perrine, However, Says Organized Workmen Are in Need of Business Methods.

It was learned yesterday that as a result of the strikes of the International Association of Machinists and the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron, and Tin Workers, the question of the incorporation of trades unions will be considered in the near future by the principal labor organizations.

It is realized by the labor leaders here that since the strikes of the steel workers and the machinists were in violation of an agreement, it will be difficult for National bodies of workingmen to secure agreements with National organizations of employers again.

A number of conventions of labor bodies are approaching, at which the subject of incorporation will be considered. The first of these conventions will be that of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor in Syracuse on Sept. 17. Labor men who were seen last week were as a general rule opposed to the incorporation of labor unions.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, said that the unions would be the losers if they were incorporated. Nothing would prevent non-union men from bringing suits continually for damages, in cases where strikes were ordered against them, and this could be kept up indefinitely.

"In fact," he said, "the treasury of the union would always be open to attack. If there was a desire to ruin an organization, so-called aggrieved non-union men could harass it with suits."

Mr. Bohm said that the United Hebrew Trades and East Side Organization was incorporated, but that did not make him favor incorporation of unions. He believed that there would be no general sentiment in favor of incorporation among the trades unionists.

Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, was against incorporation, as was also John J. Pallas of the Central Federated Union committee, which settled the strike on the rapid transit tunnel, and several other labor men. Pallas said:

"The wages and hours of labor will be largely influenced by supply and demand. When work is plentiful and there is a demand for men, they can command good wages. The union is useful in keeping up good wages, and incorporating a union would not make matters any better. The only way for the people to keep up their wages is by thorough organization."

William A. Perrine, business agent of the Iron Molders' Conference Board, was an exception to the rule and strongly favored incorporation. He believed it would be better and fairer for both employers and employes.

"By the unions becoming incorporated," he said, "and meeting the employers on a business basis, they can accomplish more than by strikes, which are about the last weapon that should be used. When unions are incorporated, they will get down to business ideas, and that is what they sadly need. There is no reason why a union should not make a business agreement with an employer or a set of employers, which would be binding on both. When a merchant makes an agreement with a wholesale firm neither would dream of breaking it if he could. Mutual confidence between employers and employes is what is needed."

## LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS.

### Parades and Picnics to be Held by Various Unions—The Iron Workers to Turn Out in Force.

Labor Day in New York to-morrow as far as the unions are concerned will be one of the quietest labor days ever held here. Some of the central labor bodies will have parades and the Central Federated Union, the largest representative body of organized working people in the city, will not even have a picnic. A Labor Day picnic committee was organized about three months ago by the central body and held regular meetings, but failed to find a suitable park where union conditions prevailed, and the Central Federated Union as a body will therefore have no regular celebration.

The day, however, will be observed in the usual way by the individual unions, most of which are affiliated with the Central Federated Union. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers will march 3,000 strong with banners and bands from their headquarters in West Thirty-second Street through the principal streets to Washington Square, where they will be reviewed by labor leaders and visiting delegates. The Chief Marshal will be Samuel Park, President of the Building Trades Council. The delegates to the Council, with which the Structural Iron Workers are affiliated, will ride in carriages at the head of the line. The union it is said, has spent $12,000 for suits and $2,000 for badges for this parade.

The New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America will have an outing for the members and their families in the afternoon and evening at Noll's Park, Boston Road, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street. A programme of games has been arranged for the occasion.

The Iron Chippers' Union of the Greater New York will have a picnic at Elm Grove, Maspeth, L. I.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union will celebrate the day by holding its sixteenth annual festival in the Ridgewood Coliseum, Brooklyn.

The Greenpoint Lodge of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders will hold a picnic in Liberty Park, Brooklyn.

The Rev. George E. Meyer will conduct Labor Day exercises in the evening in the Metropolitan Temple at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, this borough. Among the speakers will be several members of labor unions.

## SILK LABOR CONTEMPT APPEAL.

### Counsel for Manufacturers Says He Will Move Its Dismissal.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 31.—John W. Harding, counsel for Frank & Dugan, the ribbon manufacturers, who are making a strong fight against the silk labor organizations in this city, to-day served notice on Blauvelt & Hughes, counsel for the strikers convicted on contempt and sentenced by Vice Chancellor Pitney, that he would move for the dismissal of the strikers' appeal on the opening day of the Court of Errors and Appeals in November.

The argument on Mr. Harding's application for the commitment of the convicted strikers will be heard in Jersey City on Sept. 16. Mr. Harding says that the Court of Errors will undoubtedly dismiss the appeal on the ground that a conviction for contempt in chancery is not open for review.

## COMMUNISTIC COLONY PLAN.

### Labor Men Talk of Starting One Within the City Limits.

Individual members of a number of labor unions in this city, it was learned yesterday, are in favor of a sort of communism which has been started in New York and vicinity within the past year or so. It was stated that a communistic settlement may be founded within the city limits if a plot of ground suitable for the purpose can be had at low enough rates.

A prominent New York man, who has interested himself in labor unions, said yesterday that this communistic idea was probably caused by the warlike attitude of the labor unions recently, and was an unconscious revolt against some of the present trades union methods.

"By degrees," he said, "the labor unions have gone to the extreme of aggressiveness, and this spirit has about reached its limit. Either the unions must change some of their methods or go to pieces. The communistic settlement idea represents the other extreme. Neither of them means progress."

## NARROWLY ESCAPED DROWNING.

### Brighton Beach Hotel Guest Carried Out by the Tide.

Conrad C. Smith, a Philadelphia lawyer, fifty-four years old, who with his wife is staying at the Brighton Beach Hotel, had a very narrow escape from drowning at Coney Island yesterday afternoon at the [illegible] bathing pavilions. The [illegible] sights of the western [illegible] of [illegible] and were on their way to their [illegible] dinner, when Mr. Smith decided to go into the water, Mrs. Smith watching him from the shore.

He can swim, but he underestimated the power of the tide, which was then running out at its fullest strength, and he was soon borne out to sea. He shouted for help, but before any one could reach him he became exhausted and sunk. Mrs. Smith, who saw his peril, screamed, and Lifeguards Myer and Stansfield started for the drowning man at the first alarm. Mr. Smith had gone down for the third time when they reached the spot, and diving for him, brought him ashore. It took an hour's hard work before he could be sent to the hotel.

## DEATH FOLLOWS DOG'S BITE.

### John Hopper of Polifly, N. J., Injured Three Months Ago, Expires in Convulsions.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 31.—John Hopper, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of Bergen County, died at the Hopper homestead, at Polifly, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

About three months ago Mr. Hopper went to the barn to gather eggs. He stooped over to pick up an egg and a strange dog jumped from a manger and bit him on the upper lip. Mr. Hopper immediately called Dr. D. D. St. John. The wound, which bled profusely, was cauterized, and it healed rapidly.

Last Thursday while Mr. Hopper was taking a bath he was seized with convulsions. He called his coachman and said he believed he had hydrophobia. Dr. St. John was again sent for, and a trained nurse was engaged. Dr. Charles S. McDonald was summoned from New York, and everything possible was done to help Mr. Hopper, but the convulsions became more frequent until death brought relief.

Mr. Hopper was a bachelor and lived with his two sisters. He was a nephew of the late Judge Hopper of Paterson, and cousin of Major Robert Hopper of Paterson. His father was a noted horse breeder years ago, and raised many well-known trotting horses.

## MAN HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

### Dismissed from Hospital, He Is Found Unconscious Near His Home.

After being discharged as uninjured by the Roosevelt Hospital physicians last evening, James Baxter, sixty-five years old, living at 216 West Sixty-third Street, was found lying on the sidewalk in front of his stable, 212 West Sixty-fifth Street, unconscious and suffering from internal injuries. Baxter is a well-known character on the upper west side, being known as "Jimmie Baxter, the furniture man."

Early last evening there was a collision at Fiftieth Street and Broadway between an express wagon driven by James Bradley, colored, of 160 West Fifty-fifth Street, and an ash cart. Bradley's horse became frightened and ran away, throwing Bradley out of the wagon. At Forty-fifth Street the runaway horse ran into Baxter's horse and wagon. Both animals were thrown to the pavement and Baxter was pitched out of his wagon.

An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital and Baxter was taken to that institution. He was examined and was found to be suffering from what appeared to be shock and contusions of the back. He was allowed to go home, and at 9 o'clock Patrolman Bradley of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station found him as stated. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital and from there to Bellevue Hospital. His condition is said to be serious.

## DRANK CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

### Servant Mistook It for Whisky and Died in Five Hours.

Corrosive sublimate swallowed by Ralph Vaughan, thirty-six years old, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Margaret Boyle, mother-in-law of Coroner Hart at 203 West Sixteenth Street, who, in the half light mistook the stuff for whisky, caused death in five hours yesterday morning.

Vaughan was a good servant except for his bibulous habits, Mrs. Boyle said, after the man had been removed to the New York Hospital. He bought the poison a few days ago, and put it in a whisky flask in a closet. He came down stairs at 5 A. M., and, going to the cupboard, he took a long pull at the bottle. He instantly screamed for help, and some stablemen across the way telephoned a hurry call for the ambulance, and at the hospital every effort was made to save his life.

### Explosion in Nassau Street.

Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon an explosion occurred on the second floor of 78 Nassau Street, which tore iron shutters from their fastenings and showered passersby with glass from the broken windows. Nobody was injured, except Henry J. Foster, a resident of Tenafly, N. J., who turned in the alarm, and who had his new derby hat almost cut into ribbons by the flying glass. The floor is occupied by Achilles Brile, a picture frame manufacturer, and the explosion was caused by a large bottle of alcohol, which is used for making shellac, igniting from some unknown cause. The damage is estimated by the police at $1,000.

## JOHN D. LANKENAU.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Reading the obituary notice of the well-known Philadelphia philanthropist, John D. Lankenau, in your to-day's issue, I beg you will insert these lines in your valuable paper, in order as I hope to draw forth testimony from sources better qualified than I am to speak of the pre-eminent merits of Mr. Lankenau, who, although principally identified with the City of Philadelphia, deserves a more fitting recognition from the New York press than has been accorded him by the papers which have come under my notice.

As you state, Mr. Lankenau, born and brought up in the free city of Bremen, became identified at the early age of nineteen with American commercial affairs and soon achieved success and distinction. Retiring from commercial life with, as you put it, "a large fortune," he devoted his time and wealth to the alleviation of suffering humanity, and in this way became particularly interested in the German Hospital in his city, Philadelphia. As is well known, the hospital service and attendance at that time was far from perfect, in fact it was in a very crude state, and it is primarily due to Mr. Lankenau's advanced ideas, his great intelligence, and the more than liberal spending of his great means that the hospital service of his adopted country stands where it does to-day.

What did he do? I will try and tell you a little of it.

Mr. Lankenau, feeling for suffering humanity, and feeling that he could not spend his money in a better and nobler cause, established the House for Deaconesses, a large and complex system of buildings opposite the Girard College, Philadelphia. As deaconesses were entirely unknown in this country in the Protestant churches at that time, Mr. Lankenau went to Germany, where similar institutions existed, and induced six ladies (I desire to say that I am using this word in its highest and true sense) to go to America to take charge of this noble work.

To these six women, who formed the nucleus of what is now the Mary J. Drexel House of Deaconesses at Philadelphia, (named after Mr. Lankenau's wife, who was one of the Drexel family,) with branches in other American cities, and to those women subsequently trained by them, is due to a very great extent the excellent and highly intelligent care now bestowed upon the hospital patients.

The Philadelphia institution, where, as I understand, there are now between seventy and eighty deaconesses who give their services gratis to hospitals and the sick all over the city, where these noble women have a home, and where they are finally taken care of after they have spent their strength in the service of their fellow-man, also comprising separate buildings for the aged and infirm, for children, and perhaps others who need help, is beyond question the most complete, the most perfectly organized, and the costliest building or set of buildings of its kind, not only in this country, but in the world. It is this institution upon or after which all similar Protestant institutions in this country—and here let me expressly include those of the Episcopal Church, which church sometimes resents being called Protestant—are modeled. To this institution Mr. John D. Lankenau gave not only of his wealth—I understand that he paid all expenses out of his own pocket—but he gave much of his time and his wise counsel.

How many of our citizens, whether native born or citizens by adoption, leave behind them a monument as did Mr. John D. Lankenau?

Your correspondent knew him by reputation only.

FREDERIK PAULSEN.

New York, Aug. 31, 1901.

"Tired to death" is the feeling which frequently precedes a collapse. Don't neglect the warning. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will remove the obstructions, and pave the way to health.
JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of Blood Purifiers.—Advertisement.

## NAGLE CONDEMNED BY THE CITIZENS' UNION

### Streets in Densely Inhabited Quarters Left Uncleaned.

### Money Wasted and Politicians Favored, Declares the Organization in a Denunciatory Circular.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival Nagle is the first of the Tammany officials of the City Government to become the target of the Citizens' Union attacks. In a circular just issued Mr. Nagle's conduct of his office, his failure to keep the streets clean, and the disposition of garbage contracts are referred to in condemnatory terms. This circular is headed, "What Tammany Has Done for the Streets." It reads:

"In its contempt for the comfort and safety of the people of the east side, Tammany Hall shows at once its absolute corruption and the falseness of its claim that it is the 'poor man's friend.' While other departments of the city administration have by their corruption borne heavily upon the people of the east side, the notorious neglect of the streets, in the midst of the most densely inhabited part of the city, has been one of Tammany's most flagrant misdeeds.

"Tammany has left the streets foul, unclean, and dangerous to the health of every man, woman, and child who uses them.

"For years this foul condition of the streets was counted inevitable. Then Waring came, and cleaned the streets. He increased the comfort of the tenement dwellers. He lowered the death rate.

"Tammany has changed all this. Instead of carefully cleaned streets, flushed every night with clean hydrant water, what have Tammany and Nagle given to the east side? Streets covered with dust, waste paper, horse refuse, and decaying swill, from which a sickening, disease-breeding vapor rises through the streets, floats into every window of every dwelling house, and raises the death-rate, as Tammany's own figures show! This is Tammany friendship for the east side!

"Seven hundred and fifty street sweepers were laid off in the middle of June because Nagle had spent all his money. At the very beginning of the hot Summer season Nagle took off the men who should have been cleaning the east side streets.

"Nagle had spent all his money, and he wanted to use what little he had left in making a show on Broadway and Fifth Avenue. He cared nothing for the people of the east side—until just before election, when Tammany was ready to make the same old promises that it has never kept, and never has meant to keep."

The circular then asks where Mr. Nagle's money went. In 1900 the Street Cleaning Department, with 164 fewer men at work, spent $51,502 more than in 1899. The document declares that the Commissioner wasted money by raising the salaries of Tammany officials who did not earn their pay; by employing sweepers, who did no work, at the request of politicians.

"He wasted money," the circular continued, "by a curious way of getting a big record for snow removal last Winter; and somehow the carters got two, three, or even four load-tickets for one load of snow they hauled.

"Tammany spent $2,000 a week last Fall and Winter in buying bones and fat from the scow trimmers who had no right to them, and turned this over to the garbage trust, as a present. That $2,000 a week would have paid 165 sweepers at $2 a day, and they could have been at work in the east side to-day, keeping the streets clean, if it hadn't been for Tammany."

In an "Appeal to the Citizens of the Lower East Side," the Citizens' Union declares that Tammany, in the disguise of the "Poor Man's Friend," has persecuted the honest and industrious citizens of that quarter in a way similar to that which drove them from Europe to seek homes in a free country.

The document declares that Tammany has neglected the schools, surrendered the tenements to vice "by a disgraceful partnership of the police" and the evil-doers; has sided with the rich landlord against the poor tenant, by consenting to violations of the building laws; and, in failing to provide playgrounds and parks, has driven the children to filthy, disease-filled streets as their only playground.

It is also charged that Tammany has levied unjust taxes in the form of blackmail upon the tradespeople of that section and bullied the pushcart peddlers into paying for protection.

The Citizens' Union has also had printed a number of colored cards on which are displayed anti-Tammany epigrams. The favorite slogan, say those in charge of the campaign literature, has become: "Ice, Vice, and Ramapo." A red card bears the following: "Tammany's Mayor says Devery is the best Chief New York ever had. Do you want two years more of Devery, Diamond, Bissert, and the 'Red Light District'? Get a Police Department that will protect the citizen, not gamblers, criminals, and prostitutes."

## SOME NEGLECTED STREETS.

### Complaint of the Condition of Thoroughfares on the Lower East Side.

Concerning the condition of the streets on the lower east side the following communication has been received from a resident of that neighborhood by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The condition of the streets on the lower east side is beyond description. Never in its history has a Street Cleaning Superintendent displayed such wanton disregard for its welfare, and it is only a question of a little time when the health of its residents will be seriously endangered.

If you desire to send one of your reporters over to investigate, let him walk through Ludlow Street from Canal to Houston Street, and also through Ridge Street. He will find a state of affairs that ought to stagger New York's humanity, if we have much of it left.

If there is anything that will cause the powers that be to wake up it is the exposé in your columns of this non-performance of a sworn duty by a well-paid public official.

No greater tribute can be paid to the memory of the late Col. Waring than that given him by the east siders, namely: "The man who did his duty and whose equal has not yet been found."

It is about time that some action should be taken, and I hope to see you take the matter up. Let Nagle go down and have a glance at his neglect and then he will probably admit his fault, if he has the manliness to do so.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Along Ludlow Street, between Houston and Canal Streets, the conditions were found by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter late yesterday afternoon to be as Mr. Armstrong states. Dirt, refuse, decaying fruit, paper, and other garbage littered the gutters and the street nearly the entire length. The conditions were especially bad between Grand and Canal Streets. Houston, Grand, and Canal Streets showed some evidence of the presence at some time of the street sweepers.

## CHURCH SCAFFOLD COLLAPSES.

### Four Men Fall a Distance of Fifty Feet—One Man's Injuries Are Fatal.

By the collapse of a scaffolding in the German Lutheran Church at Bath Beach yesterday afternoon, Contractor John Hauberger and three men in his employ, who were engaged in decorating the ceiling, were precipitated a distance of fifty feet to the backs of the pews. Hauberger, who lives at Eleventh Avenue and Eighty-first Street, Bath Beach, was the worst injured of all, and was taken to the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island, where it was said late last night that he would die before morning.

Frederick Klebbe of Fifteenth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, Bath Beach, and William Felhuysen of Washington Street, near Eighteenth Avenue, Bath Beach, were injured, but went to their homes. The fourth man, who is unknown, dashed out of the church and down the avenue, shouting at the top of his lungs that the roof had fallen in and that many were killed until he disappeared in the distance.

The Rev. Lewis Happ, the pastor, had entered the church to observe the progress of the work but a moment before the accident. He ran into the street shouting, and his cries, together with those of the fleeing man, soon brought a crowd to the spot, and there was no delay in extricating the injured men from the pile of lumber that had fallen with them.

## RICE THROWERS CHEATED.

### Bride and Groom Escape Through the Roof from Guests.

Charles Dinkel and Miss Lena Kohlbusch were married on Thursday at the home of the bride's parents, 27 Sherman Place, Jersey City. Many of the guests had provided old shoes and rice to be thrown at them as they departed, but the bride, who objected, warned them that they would be cheated.

When Mrs. Dinkel went to don her traveling dress the guests, who were to throw the shoes and rice, gathered in the hall and at the door where stood a coach awaiting the couple. The moments sped, and Mrs. Dinkel did not reappear. When she had been gone half an hour it was discovered that the bridegroom was also missing.

At the end of an hour Mrs. Kohlbusch told the anxious guests that they might save their shoes and rice for another occasion. Then she explained that Mr. and Mrs. Dinkel had left the house by the roof. From there they had descended through the adjoining house, and by an alley at the rear had reached Manhattan Avenue, where an automobile awaited them, and in which they had reached the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in time to take the 10 o'clock train to Philadelphia.

John Daniell Sons
DURING THIS WEEK
We Show New Importation
FINE LACES.
CLEARING SALE OF
SUMMER WAISTS & SKIRTS
NEW FALL GOODS ARE ALSO ON SALE
Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

## YOUNG ELOPERS CAUGHT.

### Three Out of Four Boys and Girls Arrested—May Be a Double Wedding To-day.

After four days' unremitting search, three of four young persons who eloped last Tuesday night were captured yesterday. The prisoners are Thomas Conway, printer, nineteen years old, of 1,657 Madison Avenue; Agnes Hicks, seventeen years old, who lives with her parents at 122 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Mamie Healey, sixteen years old, who lives with her sister at 120 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The missing member of the quartet is Clark Heaney, twenty-one years old, a bricklayer, living in Lexington Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets.

Heaney and Agnes Hicks and Conway and Mamie Healey have been sweethearts for some time. Last Tuesday night they went to Mount Morris Park to listen to the band concert. They did not return to their homes that night, and the next day, it being feared they had eloped, Mrs. Hicks and Michael Conway, brother of Thomas, started out to hunt for them.

The quartet yesterday were traced to a house in East Ninety-eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Michael Conway kept watch and saw his brother and the two girls leave the house, and had them arrested by Policeman Entwistle of the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. The trio said they had made all arrangements to be married yesterday afternoon, but that Heaney had not returned from work, he being employed somewhere in Fifty-third Street.

Mrs. Hicks and the sister of Mamie Healey were sent for, and when they entered the police station they were furious. At first the two women wanted to thrash Conway, but after matters had been explained the two girls were hugged and kissed and forgiven.

It was decided that while the police are trying to locate Heaney to lock Conway up for abduction, and the girls were taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where they were locked up charged with being disorderly persons. When the trio are arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning it is expected that Heaney will be there and that there will be a double marriage ceremony.

## MISSIONS TO NON-CATHOLICS.

### Conference of Workers Resolves to Found a Training College for Teachers.

The first conference of missionaries to non-Catholics, which opened at Winchester Tenn., closed yesterday. Interesting among the results was the adoption of a resolution to found a college for the education and special training of young seminarists destined to this particular kind of missionary work.

The Rev. A. P. Doyle of the New York Community of the Paulist Fathers, in his address to the missionaries, pointed out that the South is to be the chief field for their labors, and also that insistence is to be made on the fact that the term "missions to non-Catholics" is not to be taken in a restricted sense, but as extending to all those persons of every denomination who have strayed from Church affiliation. He added:

"We do not dream of sweeping the whole country into the Church in one generation. But we are persuaded that our country needs the Catholic Church to teach obedience for law and respect for authority, and the virtues of honesty, sobriety, and domestic morality." A commendatory letter from the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons on the subject of these missions to non-Catholics was read.

## GOV. SHAW NOT A CANDIDATE.

### Iowa's Chief Executive Says He Is Not in the Presidential Race.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 31.—Gov. Leslie M. Shaw arrived here this afternoon. With regard to the interview with Senator Dolliver, in which it was stated that the Governor would be a candidate for President in 1904, he said:

"No, I am not a candidate. The Senator Dolliver interview was as unexpected as it was kind. I like business better than politics, and the two will not mix. I shall be slow to break away from my previous intention of keeping out of politics. It is too early to decide and too early to talk about it. The one thing to be considered now is the campaign upon which we are entering."

### Assemblyman F. W. Griffith Renominated.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—At the Wayne County Republican Assembly Convention, held in Palmyra to-day, Frederick Winter Griffith of Palmyra was renominated for a third term without opposition.

### Politicians Meet ex-Mayor Quincy.

Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston returned on the Campania yesterday from a trip to Europe. He was met by James Donovan, President of the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee, and ex-Senator Corbett. It was understood that these two men came to request Mr. Quincy to allow the use of his name as a candidate for Governor at the next State election.

### Tompkins County Democratic Convention.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Democrats of Tompkins County met in convention to-day to choose their candidates for the coming election. For member of the Assembly from this district Eugene Terry of Ulysses was nominated. Dr. G. E. Albon and Dr. H. H. Crum were named for Coroners. M. M. Sweetland and E. J. More were made delegates to the Judicial Convention at Binghamton, and James Lynch of Ithaca County, Chairman, to succeed J. P. Merrill. C. C. Platt and C. E. Treman were elected Secretary and Treasurer of the organization, respectively.

### Divver and Foley Picincs.

The Divverites and the Foleyites will go picnicking to practically the same place tomorrow, and the adherents of each leader are going primed for any sort of trouble. The Foley cohorts go to Donnelly's Grove, College Point. The Divver faction will take their outing at Witzell's Point View Grove. The groves are about a mile and a half apart. There will be a parade through the district by both parties upon the return.

## THIRTY-SIX LIVES LOST

### Runaway Freight Cars Smash Into a Passenger Train in Montana.

### Assistant General Superintendent Downs of the Great Northern and His Son Are Among the Dead.

KALISPELL, Montana, Aug. 31.—Thirty-six lives were lost and thirteen people were injured in last night's wreck of a Great Northern Railway passenger train at Nyack, thirty miles west of here. The list of casualties follows:

DEAD.

**P. T. DOWNS**, Assistant General Superintendent of the Great Northern Lines west of Minot, N. D.
**KIRK T. DOWNS**, son of P. T. Downs.
**HENRY BLAIR**, cook aboard the private car of Mr. Downs.
**THIRTY-THREE SCANDINAVIAN LABORERS**, names unknown.

INJURED.

**—— BURKE**, brakeman.
**TWELVE SCANDINAVIAN LABORERS**, names unknown.

The wreck was caused by the breaking in two of a freight train on the steep grade. The rear of the freight tore loose from the head end, dashed backward down the mountain, and crashed into the rear end of the passenger train, which was just pulling out of the station at Nyack. The rear car of the passenger train was the private coach of Superintendent Downs. He and his son, Kirk, and their cook, Henry Blair, were instantly killed. The car just ahead contained forty-six laborers from Duluth, Minn., of whom thirty-three were killed wholesale, only thirteen being taken from the débris alive.

Fire followed the collision and quickly destroyed the private car, cremating the bodies of those within. The flames were communicated to the car ahead, or rather to what remained of it, and the bodies of twenty-eight of the unfortunate laborers also were burned to cinders. The third car from the rear was then burned, but those within managed to escape when the collision first occurred. The fire afterward spread through the mass of débris caused by the destruction of the dozen or more freight cars and their consignments of valuable freight.

Finally the passenger train was cut in two between the third and fourth cars from the rear, and the rest was drawn to a safe distance from the fire. All telegraph wires on the poles alongside the track were soon melted, communication being thus cut off soon after the collision.

Physicians were taken to the scene from this city, and all traffic remained suspended while the wrecking and train crews endeavored to recover the bodies of the dead and clear up the débris. Of the bodies of those who were killed only five were recovered altogether.

Mr. Downs started life as a railroad man on April 1, 1868, as a brakeman on the Central Vermont Railroad. In 1886 he became Master of Trains on a division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and, after holding various positions with various Southern and Western roads, he entered the service of the Great Northern in 1897. His appointment as Vice President of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad would have become effective to-morrow.

## LEGAL NOTES.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—The officers of the Collateral Loan Company of Suffolk County, Mass., believing that a crime had been committed, sent for a police Inspector, to whom they told their story. They did not direct the officer to begin a prosecution; they merely told him that Mary J. Burnham had pawned with them two rings, which she held on a conditional contract of sale with one Ginsberg. The woman was arrested on a complaint made by the Inspector. In an action by her against the Collateral Loan Company, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, by Justice Hammond, has given a decision, holding that the plaintiff has no cause for action.

Justice Hammond, in his opinion, says: "The principles governing the rights and liabilities of the parties to an action for malicious prosecution are the result of a compromise between the right of the individual to be free from arrest or prosecution upon a charge of which he is innocent, and the right of the community to be protected from crime, and one of these principles is that, if a person discloses fairly and truthfully to the officer whose duty it is to detect crime all matters within his knowledge, which, as a man of ordinary intelligence, he is bound to suppose would have material bearing upon the question of the innocence or guilt of the person suspected, and leaves it to the officer to act entirely upon his own judgment and responsibility as a public officer as to whether or not there shall be a criminal prosecution, and does no more, he cannot be held answerable in an action for malicious prosecution, even if the officer comes to the wrong conclusion, and prosecutes when he ought not to do so. Such a person does no more than his duty, and to hold him answerable in an action for malicious prosecution, for the result of the mistake or misconduct of the officer, would be to make the division line of compromise between the right of the individual to his liberty and the right of the public to protection trench too far upon the domain of the latter."

⁂

COMPULSORY VACCINATION UPHELD.—The School Trustees of the City of Bluffton, Ind., when an epidemic of smallpox was threatened, refused to enforce a rule of the local board of health providing for the exclusion from the schools of all children who could not present a physician's certificate of successful vaccination, and their action was upheld by the Circuit Court, but on appeal, the Supreme Court of the State has ordered a reversal.

"The rule," says Justice Hadley, for the court, "when properly adopted and promulgated, as is fully shown by the complaint, had the force and effect of law, and persons called upon to obey it had no right to demand postponement until the wisdom and reasons for the rule were first disclosed to them. Local boards of health are created and authorized by the Legislature, and duty bound to adopt and enforce rules and regulations for the arrest and prevention of contagious and infectious diseases in their respective jurisdictions, whenever the necessity therefor arises. The question of necessity must, from the very nature of the object to be attained, rest within the discretion and judgment of the board of health which seeks to adopt and enforce the rule. It is the duty of the board to determine when there has been an exposure to a contagious disease, what constitutes an exposure when the health of the citizens under its jurisdiction is threatened by an epidemic, and when the preservation of the health of the people demands that the board take action to prevent the spread of such infectious disease. And when the board has acted it will be presumed that sufficient facts existed to warrant its action, until the contrary appears."

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The New York Times

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Part
Pages 9-10

# LINER'S PASSENGERS DELAYED FOR HOURS

## Only Twenty-two Customs Inspectors to Meet the Campania.

### System Denounced as an Outrage and the Officials as Incompetent—What an Inspector Says.

Not since the new customs regulations went into effect was such trouble encountered in the examination of passengers' baggage as was met with on the docks of the Cunard Line when the steamship Campania arrived yesterday morning. There were nearly 800 cabin passengers aboard, and just twenty-two inspectors to examine their baggage.

The Campania docked at a little after 8 o'clock in the morning, and some of the passengers did not get away from the dock until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At one time there was a line standing in wait for Inspectors containing some 300 passengers, many of these representing families or parties.

Friends of the passengers were rigidly excluded from the dock, and after all the trunks and parcels had been landed, women and children were seen here and there sitting helplessly on their trunks while the long line of men stood in front of Inspector Lockwood's desk waiting for an examiner and none apparently in sight.

Passengers grumbled so bitterly at the delay that Mr. Lockwood telephoned down to the American Line docks and asked that some of the Inspectors from the St. Louis be sent up to relieve him.

"It is an unfortunate condition," he said, "but we will get the people off as fast as we can. It will always be this way when there are such enormous passenger lists."

One passenger, Henry C. Rheam, a prominent business man from England, said that he had been to this country several times on business. "But this is my last trip, if I can make it so," he said. "Here a man loses more than half a day by the dilly-dallying of incompetent officials."

Another passenger said that in England the whole dock would have been cleared within an hour after the baggage had been taken off the ship. "It is an outrage," he said.

Even the Inspectors were desperate. They were so pressed by importunate passengers that they could give only the most cursory examination to the baggage they did inspect. One of them, who has an interest in politics as well as his own particular work, said:

"The present administration of the customs laws at the Port of New York is doing more to hurt the Republican Party than any other one fact in the American Nation. The experienced men we had here were discharged a few months ago, and the men that now examine the baggage know nothing about it, and annoy the passengers when the declarations are made by insulting questions."

In spite of the fact that the Campania reached Quarantine several hours before the St. Louis on Friday night, the St. Louis docked first yesterday morning, and owing to the greater number of Inspectors on the American Line docks her passengers got away from the pier long before the Campania travellers.

None of the officers of the St. Louis or the Campania would acknowledge that there had been a race between the two vessels coming over, but passengers stated that the Campania had the St. Louis on her starboard from about 7 o'clock until noon on Thursday morning. The St. Louis was so far away that only her smoke could be seen, but the Captain of the Campania told the passengers that no other vessel traveling in that direction could have kept in sight of them for so long a period.

When the officers were asked if the St. Louis had been raced with, they would invariably reply, "Of course not. We are one too many for her, and she knows it. We don't need to race much to show that we can go faster."

Passengers reported that there was very little poker playing during the voyage, that is to say, that the stakes were small. A number of bets were placed on the result of the International Cup races, and in this contest the passengers evinced decided interest.

One passenger told an interesting story on the dock of a steerage passenger, a woman, who jumped overboard one night with her baby. This story was denied, however, by the officers of the ship.

Among the passengers were Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Mrs. John A. Logan, and Misses Edith and Mary Logan, Miss May Robson, the actress, and her mother, Mrs. M. A. Cook; Miss Selena Johnson, also an actress; Robert L. Burton, Capt. Gilbert Cotton, United States Army; Dr. W. E. Deeks, Frank Denton, Prof. and Mrs. George Krueger, Justice William Caleb Loring of Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. G. K. Matchett, H. W. A. Page, Capt. Arthur G. Tozier, Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Van Camp, Mr. and Mrs. George Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Ziegler, Jr.

# THE ST. LOUIS IN PORT.

### Passengers Say the Voyage Was an Ideal One—Well-Known Persons in the Cabin.

The American Line steamship St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherbourg, arrived in port early yesterday morning. On the trip across the St. Louis was favored with fine weather, and all of the passengers united in saying that the passage was an ideal one.

Among those on board was ex-Senator Washburn of Minnesota. Of his observations abroad he said: "There is not the slightest doubt but that America has made tremendous encroachments in the European markets, and the result is that the balance of trade is greatly in our favor. To say that the manufacturers on the other side are scared at the situation is only to state a plain unvarnished fact. Each year finds us exporting more and more and importing less and less.

"I believe that the balance in our favor last year was $665,000,000, and we are still forging ahead. Great Britain and Germany, our two principal rivals in trade, are being distanced by us, and in every branch of manufacture we have cut into their trade, and the effect there is widespread."

Another passenger on the St. Louis was ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey. He has been away for about six weeks and spent his time while abroad principally at the Continental baths. He said that his object in going away was to get a complete rest, and that in consequence he had avoided the newspapers. He was all at sea, he said, so far as current matters in this country were concerned.

L. W. Hill, a son of James J. Hill, was another passenger. He was accompanied by his wife and two sisters. He has been on his wedding tour.

Others who arrived on the St. Louis were Justice W. J. Gaynor, Laurence Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, who return from their wedding tour; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Benedict, William F. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Lodge, H. C. Du Val, and Thomas W. Ratsey, the sailmaker. Mr. Ratsey did not stay long at the pier, leaving for the anchorage of Shamrock II. as soon as the Customs Inspectors finished with his baggage.

# CROKER BOYS RETURN HOME.

### Profess Not to Know When Their Father Is Coming.

Two sons of Richard Croker, Richard, Jr., and Herbert, returned on the Campania yesterday from a visit to their father. They were met at the dock by their brother Frank, but refused to say anything of their father's movements or plans.

"How is your father's health?" one of them was asked.

"It's all right," he said, "but I suppose that's what everybody tells you."

"When is your father to return?"

"I don't know," said Richard, Junior, innocently.

The Croker boys brought with them two ugly-looking English bulldogs, which are said to have cost about $2,000 each.

### Passenger Dies on the Campania.

On the Cunard liner Campania yesterday was the body of one of her passengers, Miss L. H. Codman of Boston, who died on Friday night. The body was shipped to her home.

# COURT STOPS CONTRACTOR.

### Injunction Hastily Secured to Prevent the Tearing Down of a Herald Square Building.

Despite an injunction issued by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court last June preventing the contractors for a new store at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway from interfering with the property held on a lease by Mrs. Laura Haskins of 117 West Thirty-fourth Street, a gang of workmen were set to work yesterday afternoon tearing down the upper stories of the building, a restaurant occupying the basement.

The building, a five-story brownstone structure, is, with the exception of a small corner building, the only obstacle in the way of the contractor who is erecting a massive building. Several efforts have been made to purchase the lease held by Mrs. Haskins, which was renewed last November for three years, and it is said that $10,000 has been offered for it, but its owner, who says she makes $500 a month in the restaurant, asks $25,000.

When Lawyer James A. Allen of 35 Wall Street, counsel for Mrs. Haskins, was informed of the action of the contractor, he went before Supreme Court Justice Dugro, at the Savoy Hotel, and secured an injunction compelling the contractors to stop all work on the building immediately. Allen took the papers and, with Patrolman Hession of the West Thirtieth Street Station, attempted to find the man in charge of the work.

A man who admitted to Mr. Allen that he was the "boss," and that his name was George F. Balmer of 832 St. Nicholas Avenue, was found. He glanced at the papers and then declared that he didn't have time to read them over. Balmer was invited to go to the station house, and there he denied that he was the boss, but said the men employed on the building would take orders from him.

Capt. Flood told Lawyer Allen to find the man in charge of the work and to serve the injunction on him. Then, the Captain said, he would see that the work was stopped.

After Belmer left the stationhouse, Policeman Hession and Lawyer Allen went to the restaurant. There were two special patrolmen from Holmes's Agency standing guard at the door. They refused to allow the lawyer to enter the building, telling him that their orders were to allow nobody to enter.

Lawyer Allen then noticed a man standing on the sidewalk, and, walking over to him, attempted to put the papers in his hands, but the man, who is said to be an architect, ran down Thirty-fourth Street, with the lawyer in pursuit. The architect, however, was a better sprinter, and soon lost the lawyer.

Returning, the lawyer than gained admittance, with Policeman Hession, and searched the building, but found nobody in it but a man who said he was a servant. Mr. Allen handed the papers to the unsuspecting employe, who took them and placed them in his pocket.

Police Captain Flood had come up meantime and ordered the men to stop work on the building. Balmer then appeared and asked the Captain if he could not put some tar paper over the roof, but Capt. Flood would not let him do so.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity, and during the evening a crowd of fully 500 persons stood on the opposite side of Thirty-fourth Street and watched the building.

# DELAWARE RIVER DISASTER.

### Eight More Bodies Recovered Around City of Trenton's Wreck Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The list of dead as the result of the explosion of a boiler on the steamboat City of Trenton in the Delaware River last Wednesday has now reached twenty-one. Sixteen bodies have been identified, and five still await identification at the Morgue. Eight were recovered to-day in the vicinity of the disaster. Nine persons are still reported as missing, but the five unidentified are probably included among these.

Bodies identified to-day were those of Marian Ashmead, aged sixteen; Annie B. Herr, aged sixteen; Mrs. Matilda Cross, aged twenty-one; Mrs. Alice Matthews, aged forty-one; Irene Wield, aged sixteen, and Dora Wield, aged twelve, all of Philadelphia; Harry Johnson, aged thirty-six, of Hulmeville, Penn., and Montgomery Marvel, twenty-four years old, Seaford, Del.

Federal and local Inspectors to-day began an investigation of the hull of the City of Trenton, which is docked at Neafie & Levy's shipyard. The port boiler, which exploded, is still at the bottom of the river, having been blown out of the boat.

# APPRAISER WAKEMAN'S REPLY.

### No Authority in the Matter of the Removal of Mr. Sherwood, as Recommended.

Appraiser Wakeman was asked yesterday why it was that no attention had been paid to the recommendation of the Commission of Special Agents of the Treasury about Mr. Sherwood. Mr. Wakeman said that he had no authority in the matter, and he declined to express any opinion. The matter was one within the discretion of the Treasury Department and the President, and he could not, of course, presume to criticise his official superiors.

The recommendation in question was embodied in a report made by the commission after an investigation which lasted about six months. The commission was appointed in response to a multitude of complaints from importers against Appraiser Wakeman's method of administering his office. The investigation covered all departments of the appraiser's office.

In their report the special agents found that there was foundation for some of the complaints. One of the most important specific recommendations made, however, was that Mr. Sherwood should be removed. So far as is known no notice has ever been taken by the Secretary of the Treasury of the recommendation for Mr. Sherwood's removal. He is generally regarded as having the especial friendship of Senator Platt.

Mr. Sherwood declined yesterday to add anything to the statement which he issued Friday night. He said that he did not think that the time had come for him to speak in detail on the topics suggested by his statement. He did remark, however, that there had been a great deal of exaggeration in the talk about the recent discoveries of frauds in the importation of Japanese silks. It was reported at the time that a half million dollars' worth of goods had been held back, pending an investigation. Mr. Sherwood said that everything in that line had been ordered to the Public Stores, and this included many cases which turned out to be all right.

### Alleged Firebug Held for Trial.

Herman Jonas, the real estate agent arrested on a charge of setting fire to the apartment house 16 East One Hundred and Ninth Street Friday night, after he had been mobbed by the angry tenants, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday for examination on Tuesday, in order to give the Fire Marshal an opportunity to fully investigate the circumstances of the fire.

### Missionaries Sail for Persia.

On the steamship Mesaba of the Atlantic Transport Line, which sailed for London yesterday, were the Rev. and Mrs. James W. Hawkes, Norman L. Enman, the Rev. Charles A. Douglas, the Rev. W. B. Larabee, and Miss Margaret Dean. They are missionaries sent by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church to East Persia.

### Big Receipts of State Taxes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug 31.—The State Controller to-day received $260,000 from trust companies under the operation of the new tax law. The total receipts of the Controller's department were $450,000, the balance being paid in under the provisions of the general corporation tax act.

# LORD STRATHCONA ON BRITISH AFFAIRS

## High Commissioner to Meet the Duke of York in Canada.

### Views of the Boer War—Scouts Idea that Lord Salisbury Will Resign—The King's Health.

The most notable passenger arriving on the Cunard Line steamship Campania yesterday was Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal of Canada, whose name is in the popular mind associated with the "Strathcona Horse," the regiment of Canadian cavalrymen which he fitted out, and whose service in the Boer war was notable. For most of the past five years he has been High Commissioner for Canada at the capital of the British Empire, and returns now for a month to assist in the entertainment of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, who are expected to arrive in Halifax on the 15th of this month.

Accompanying Lord Strathcona were his wife, Lady Strathcona; his son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. R. J. B. Howard, and four children of the Howards. All were en route to Montreal to prepare Lord Strathcona's town house, on Dorchester Street, Montreal, for the reception of the royal visitors.

Lord Strathcona talked very freely to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter about British affairs, and there was a note of optimism in all that he said which was somewhat different from the spirit of some other utterances recently made by prominent Englishmen visiting this country.

"I have lived in England for most of the past five years," said his Lordship. "It has been a delightful stay, and I have in that time been struck with nothing so much as the remarkably strong ties by which the outlying parts of the British Empire are bound to the mother country. Evidence of this feeling has been strikingly displayed in the visits of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the English colonies. Everywhere there has been an outpouring of cordiality. It is happy, too, to note that the royal couple have made not a single mistake on their whole trip. This is unusual, for we know that in practical affairs the man who succeeds is not the man who makes no mistakes, but he who makes the fewest. England is delighted with the demeanor the Duke and Duchess have displayed. The reception of the royal couple in Canada will be exceptionally hearty. All of the cities they will visit have appointed committees to receive and entertain them. They will land at Halifax, stop at Quebec, staying in the Government House there, and then visiting all the important places of the Dominion, as far west as the Pacific Coast. Just before sailing from Halifax in returning they will cross over and spend a day in Newfoundland."

"Will the Duke and Duchess visit the United States?" Lord Strathcona was asked.

"No," he said. "You can readily understand that the royal pair have received a great many invitations to visit countries not of the British Empire, but it has been impossible to accept all of them, and it was necessary to decline the invitations to visit the United States, although this country is very different in the English mind from all other nations. I always think of England, Canada, and the United States as one. There are pending questions between the countries, such as boundary and fisheries issues, but I know England and Canada well enough to say that out of these questions there can never grow any hard feeling toward the United States. Such questions cannot be settled in a day, but they will all be arranged eventually, and to the satisfaction of all concerned."

Lord Strathcona stated that he himself was very much interested in American enterprises. He said that one of the first investments he ever made was in the Great Northern Railroad, even before the ascendency of James J. Hill. He said that he still held considerable stock in that concern. It might be mentioned incidentally that Lord Strathcona in a business way is President of the Bank of Montreal, and was the last resident Governor and Chief Commissioner at Montreal of the Hudson Bay Company.

"What do you think of the growing commercial pre-eminence of the United States?" the High Commissioner was asked. He smiled, placed his hand upon the shoulder of the questioner, and said:

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

"What is the feeling in England with reference to the Boer war?"

"Well, the war seems to drag on. We all want it to be ended at the earliest possible moment. It has been an unfortunate war, one that England would have been most glad to avoid. But the Boers forced it upon us by their ultimatum. Had it not been for that I believe all the troubles would have been settled satisfactorily by peaceable means. I feel that it has been a just war, and I think most Englishmen feel the same way; in fact, I believe that the majority of the thinking people in the United States sympathize with England's position in this struggle. We are anxious that the war should be ended, so that a good self-governing colony may be established. England does not want to rule tyrannically over the country, but wants to give to the Boers the same measure of self-government she has accorded, and with such successful results, to the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia."

"What would you say as to the Irish antagonism to the war?"

"Believe me, Sir, England feels very kindly toward Ireland. No soldiers have fought more valiantly in the Transvaal than these same Irish. Their conduct has been most valiant."

"Is there very much sympathy and respect for President Krüger personally, in England?"

"I believe that the thinking people of England feel that Mr. Krüger was a seriously misguided man. They sympathize with him in his loss of his wife and in his political misfortunes, but for his cause there is absolutely no sympathy—none."

Lord Strathcona was told of the recently cabled reports that after the coronation of Kng Edward VII. Lord Salisbury would retire from the Prime Ministership of England. When asked as to the accuracy of this report, the High Commissioner, his eyes twinkling, replied:

"We have Marconi to-day telegraphing without wires, and we have people taking photographs through doors, but you can never tell what a man will do until he has done it. But, seriously, no such reports can be founded upon any accurate information. Complications may arise which will make it absolutely essential that Lord Salisbury retain his present office. He is still strong and vigorous, and the empire is back of him in all that he does."

"What is the present state of the health of the King? Reports have reached this country that he is suffering with cancer of the throat."

"There is not one word of truth in any such report. The King is to-day one of the most vigorous men I ever saw. He is the very picture of health. I suppose that the fact that his sister died from this trouble, as well as her husband, the Emperor Frederick, is responsible for these reports. This has come to be a period when so many people know so much more about their neighbor's affairs than they do of their own. King Edward has proved himself to be a most excellent ruler. He is working very hard, and attending assiduously to the manifold duties of his position. He is a great man for detail, and it is surprising how carefully he attends to all the minutiae of his work."

# CLAIM AGAINST MR. CARNEGIE.

### Mechanics' Lien for Materials and Labor for New House Filed.

Andrew Carnegie's lavish giving of millions does not exempt him from having record made of his obligations in New York County. A lien was filed yesterday against his new mansion at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, by James Riley & Sons, who allege that they have a claim on the property, amounting to $161.40, for materials and labor furnished in the beautifying of the grounds around Mr. Carnegie's future residence.

The contract under which the work was performed was awarded to the New York Large Tree Company, which as its name indicates, makes a specialty of transplanting trees of substantial size, and which is converting part of the Carnegie grounds into a miniature forest.

# NO CALENDAR FOR JUSTICE FURSMAN

## District Attorney Fails to Prepare Cases for Him to Try.

### Open Rupture May Result—Strained Relations Have Existed Ever Since Mr. Philbin Assumed Office.

Supreme Court Justice Edgar L. Fursman, when he opens the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on Tuesday, will find that the District Attorney has prepared no calendar for this court. It is regarded as improbable that any calendar will be prepared for Justice Fursman's consideration this month in view of District Attorney Philbin's instructions to his first assistant, Mr. Le Barbier.

Mr. Philbin was away from his office yesterday. When it became known that no calendar had been prepared for the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Mr. Le Barbier, who is Acting District Attorney in Mr. Philbin's absence, was asked what the neglect to provide cases for Justice Fursman to pass upon indicated.

Mr. Le Barbier said he knew nothing of the matter, except that he had been directed to tell Justice Fursman on Tuesday that there was no court business ready for him to dispose of.

This action on the part of the District Attorney is regarded in the Criminal Courts Building as quite likely to strain to the point of an open rupture the hitherto ill-concealed inharmonious relations between Mr. Philbin and Justice Fursman.

The differences between Mr. Philbin and Justice Fursman date practically from the beginning of the District Attorney's incumbency. Shortly after taking office Mr. Philbin is reputed to have requested the Appellate Division to relieve Justice Fursman from service in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Justice Fursman was assigned to this court for the entire year by the Justices of the Appellate Division, and Presiding Justice Van Brunt declined to grant the District Attorney's request. It is said that the District Attorney subsequently endeavored to have the Criminal Branch done away with entirely on the ground that the Courts of General Sessions were quite able to dispose of all the criminal business arising.

It was the custom of ex-District Attorney Gardiner to try most of the homicide cases before Justice Fursman. Mr. Philbin departed from this practice and placed on Justice Fursman's calendar cases of much less importance. There are now in the Tombs awaiting trial more persons charged with homicide than at any previous time for many years. The number is about thirty-five.

Justice Fursman, it is said, became cognizant of the District Attorney's efforts to have him relieved and resented them accordingly. When it became known that some indictments found against certain persons accused of poolselling had been dismissed by Justice Fursman, Mr. Philbin had the complaints resubmitted to the Grand Jury. This did not tend to promote cordial relations between the two. The breach was further widened when District Attorney Philbin declined to retry the Kennedy case before Justice Fursman after the disagreement in his court, despite the fact that he is reputed to have been told that Justice Fursman would take it as a personal affront if the case was not again tried in the Criminal Branch. The case was heard before Judge Newburger in General Sessions.

During the recent trial of Miles McDonnell, charged with killing George Price in the Onawa Café, Mr. Philbin, without assigning any reason, suddenly requested Justice Fursman one day to adjourn his court for the day. It had come to the District Attorney's ears that Justice Fursman intended to direct the jury to acquit McDonnell. After the adjournment had been granted Mr. Philbin, accompanied by his assistants, Messrs. Garvan and Delany, went into the Justice's private chambers. Mr. Philbin is understood to have told Justice Fursman then that the McDonnell case was of such importance that he deemed the county entitled to the Justice's best judgment in the matter, and that he thought it best to request an adjournment. It is common rumor that the lie was then passed and the District Attorney left the chambers without bidding him good day.

When Mr. Philbin requested that an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court be convened Justice Fursman was assigned to hold it in September. The District Attorney then asked for another term, to be held in August. Justice Gildersleeve was assigned to hold this.

# AMERICAN CITIZEN MURDERED.

### Demand for an Investigation by the State Department—Assassination Occurred in Haiti.

A request has been made by N. A. Shibley of this city for an investigation by the State Department at Washington into the death of Antoine Kouri, who, according to Mr. Shibley, was assassinated in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, by Nicola Nadir because Kouri had given shelter to a friend whom he considered unjustly accused.

Mr. Shibley states that efforts to bring Nadir to trial have been fruitless, and that although under arrest he often is at liberty to go about Port-au-Prince.

Kouri was born in Syria, but became a naturalized American, and M. Jurudini, the man he sheltered, was also a naturalized American from Syria. Nadir, too, was born in Syria, but became a naturalized citizen of the Haitian Republic. Kouri was an exporter and importer of merchandise in this city and Port-au-Prince.

Mr. Shibley says that punishment of the crime is the only object of the petition, no payment of a money indemnity being desired.

# TOLD TO LEAVE STATEN ISLAND.

### Threatening Letter Charges Fireworks Man with Being Unfair.

W. J. Charlton of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fire Works Company of Graniteville, S. I., received yesterday a threatening letter through the mail. In it he was warned to leave Staten Island within a month by four men, whom, the letter says, he treated unfairly in the past. Mr. Charlton has not reported the matter to the police, and says that he does not intend to do so. He is rather inclined to look upon the letter as a joke.

The letter is not signed. It is written in a scrawly hand on sheet note paper. The letter was mailed Friday in the General Post Office in New York.

Mr. Charlton says he does not remember having treated any men unfairly at any time, and is perfectly willing to meet the writer of the letter.

# J. OVERTON PAINE IN COURT.

### Broker, Waiting for Grand Jury, Arrested Twice in a Day.

J. Overton Paine, a broker of 7 Wall Street, who is already under bail to await the action of the Grand Jury in an alleged swindling case, was twice arrested in connection with other matters yesterday.

He was first taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Leavitt for contempt of court in disobeying an order by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court in failing to appear for examination in proceedings instituted against him by Joseph B. C. Truell, one of his customers. Paine obtained his release in $1,000 bail, and immediately afterward learned that he was wanted on a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by Martin D. Jewell of 312 East Twenty-first Street, who claims that in May of the present year he gave Paine $1,400 for investment and has been unable to obtain a settlement since. Paine surrendered to Detective Sergeants McConville and Savage and in the Centre Street Court was put under $1,500 bail by Magistrate Olmsted for examination on Tuesday.

Mr. Paine, talking of the Truell case later, said that Truell had lost his money "in the regular way," and that his account, which was closed out in the panic of May 9, shows that he owes Paine $1,279.42. The broker said that illness prevented him from appearing in court in response to the summons, and that his attorney, Henry W. Hardon, of 56 Wall Street, had presented a physician's certificate to that effect.

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Furniture and Upholstery arts.

Our exhibit this season surpasses anything ever before seen in the Furniture line. Eight spacious floors filled with the latest productions of home and foreign markets, comprising Furniture of every description, from medium to finest grades, all arranged so as to afford ready inspection. No such magnificent display has ever been shown in America. All prices in plain figures, and the lowest at which equal grades can be sold.

*Some STRIKING BARGAINS in Bedroom Suites, Parlor and Dining Room pieces, and many other lines, marked much below cost to close out and make room for goods arriving daily.*

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Furniture Makers and Importers,
**61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,**
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

**A. Lowenbein's Sons,**
Furniture and Decorations,
Have REMOVED to Their
New Building,
383 Fifth Avenue,
(Between 35th and 36th Sts.)

# PRISONERS' RICH JEWELS

## Brooklyn Detectives Think They Have Made Important Arrests.

### Man and Woman Captured at Coney Island—They May Have Victimized Jewelers.

Detectives Murphy and Raleigh of the Brooklyn Central Office made what they believe to be important arrests early last evening. The prisoners, who are now locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, were apprehended at the Arlington Hotel, in West Eighth Street, Coney Island. They described themselves as Harry Frank and Irene Frank of 26 East Twentieth Street, Manhattan. The police discovered both names to be fictitious.

A large amount of jewelry and twenty-seven pawn tickets for jewelry and clothing were found on the prisoners. The detectives say that the woman is the wife of James McNally, a well-known pickpocket, and that the man looks very much like the picture of "Chicago Henry," another pickpocket.

The police have for some time been receiving complaints from jewelers who have been victimized by a man and a woman answering the description of the persons arrested. The plan adopted by them was that of substituting worthless for valuable articles in jewelers' trays while pretending to examine goods. Several "phony" rings were found on the man when he was searched.

The detectives were watching a pawnshop at Warren and Smith Streets, when they saw the man and woman leave the place. Going to the shop the detectives, on inquiry, learned that the woman had pawned a diamond ring for $48. They then followed the couple to Coney Island. In their room at the hotel the officers found an opium smoking outfit. There were ten empty boxes that had contained opium, and one box which was half full of the drug. The man pleaded to be permitted to take the opium with him, declaring that he would die if deprived of it.

The woman was very richly dressed, wearing jewelry worth $500. She had a letter from Topeka, Kan., addressed to "Dear Chick," and signed "Jim Decker." In the letter "Decker" asked for $300, to be used as bail to secure his release from jail. The police also found a Western Union Telegraph Company's receipt for $300 wired to a Topeka lawyer, showing that the request for money had been complied with. The police say that "Decker" is James McNally.

# SPORTING DOG CATCHES MAN.

### Charges a Supposed Burglar and Holds Him by Pointing Till a Policeman Arrives.

Alexander Lodomaz owns a dog, a pointer, which did him and everybody in the house 213 West Twentieth Street the valuable service of catching a supposed burglar early yesterday morning. Nellie is the dog's name, and she usually sleeps in her owner's room. Late on Friday night, when Lodomaz went to bed, he was too sleepy to notice that she was not curled up on her accustomed rug. Therefore when he was aroused by the barking of a dog on the stairs he thought the noise was made by an animal belonging to a neighbor.

"Take care of your dog; we can't sleep," some one shouted from above.

"That isn't my dog," replied Lodomaz, confidently, but, discovering his error a moment later, he arose and went to the door. His room is on the third floor; the noise of the dog came from the basement. He suspected that something was wrong, and, descending, opened the door leading into the basement from the hallway. In the basement it was pitch dark. The dog was growling and barking fiercely.

"Charge, Nellie!" yelled Lodomaz.

A loud noise followed—something had fallen.

Lodomaz now began looking for a match, and finally succeeded in finding and striking one. In the centre of the basement room stood Nellie over the prostrate form of a man. She was rigid, as though pointing at a bird, ready to spring at any moment.

"Hold him, Nellie," now shouted Lodomaz, and rushed out of the house to look for a policeman. It was Probationary Policeman Albert whom Lodomaz found. When both men got into the basement room where the dog was they discovered that he had obeyed his injunction—he had held his quarry.

The intruder was discovered to be a man who had given the name of Michael McCarthy and who had rented a room on the top floor of the house about two weeks ago. He had no business at all to be where he was, and, indeed, had to get into the basement through a window. This, coupled with the fact that clothing and other articles have been missed in the house, was regarded as suspicious, and he was arrested. In the Jefferson Market Court several hours later Magistrate Cornell held him in $1,000 bail for trial on the charge of attempted burglary.

### John M. Beall Leaves the Southern.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—John M. Beall, Pacific Coast Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway, has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Mobile and Ohio, with headquarters at St. Louis.

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West Fourteenth Street

CLOSED TO-MORROW, LABOR DAY.

On Tuesday, Sept. 3rd,
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A Great Offering of
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That means Half Price, and "Half Price" here means just what we say—no exaggeration of values—in fact, there are goods included in this offering worth nearly three times the prices we ask.

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It will interest Upholsterers, [illegible], Hotel Keepers, Theatrical Furnishers and Costumers as well as our [illegible] trade, who will appreciate this rare chance to obtain richest goods at Half Price.

HERE ARE A FEW SAMPLE ITEMS:

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| Reversible Two-toned Brocatelles—50-inch—handsome for curtains—require no lining—value $2.50 | .98 |
| Turkish Mosaic Tapestries—green, dark blue and camel—unconventional effects—Half value | .98 |
| French Decorative Draperies—Rose, Blue, Green—wreath and stripe designs—value $2.00 | .98 |
| French Diagonal Stripes—Bouquet effects—rich quality—value $3.00 | 1.49 |
| Two-toned Satin Derby Damasks, value $3.00 | 1.49 |
| Magnificent Satin Brocade Reps—Cerise, Nile, Terra Cotta, Rose, Steel—worth $3.00 | 1.49 |
| French Silk and Linen Damasks—will wear like iron—value $4.00 | 1.98 |
| [illegible] Damasks and Brocade [illegible] Antique [illegible] silk—solid colors, two [illegible] fancy com[illegible] .00 | 1.98 |
| A[illegible] Rococo, Em[illegible] fancy floral and [illegible] Vine and Bow-[illegible] wide. | |
| Heavy [illegible] sheen—[illegible] | 1.98 |
| High-class [illegible] —raised fi[illegible] .00 | 1.49 |
| A variety of [illegible] Brocades—regular [illegible] | 2.49 |
| Superb Alham[illegible] Brocades [illegible] organzine Silk—arabesque figures, value $7 and $[illegible] | 2.98 |
| Heavy Satin Damasks—[illegible] Gold and Spanish Olive [illegible] sprays in two-toned shade effects—value $6.00 | [illegible] |

ABOVE ARE IMPORTED FABRICS brought over for a high class firm, who, desirous of closing up this branch of their business, closed them to us at Half their worth......THAT IS WHY we can offer UNUSUAL VALUES SO EARLY IN SEASON.

School Bells Will Soon Be Ringing
*"A good start is half the race."*
Scholars, be ready with
TOOLS FOR YOUR TASKS.
Here are prices to delight students—big and little.

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| Composition Books, cloth and board covers—2 sizes | 5 |
| Blank Books—Canvas, Board and Paper Covers | 3 |
| Writing Tablets—ink or pencil | 3 |
| Writing Books—double lined | 3 |
| Noiseless Double Slates | .10 |
| Slate Pencils—100 in box | 9 |
| Cedar Lead Pencils, doz | 4 |
| Cedar Lead Pencils—with eraser—dozen | 7 |
| 6-inch Globes, on Stand | .19 |
| Faber's Lead Pencils—fancy colors—jewel or rubber tips | 3 |
| Faber's Pencil Erasers.....2 for | 1 |
| Ink and Pencil Erasers | 2 |
| Type Writers' Erasers | 2 |
| Blackboard Erasers | 3 |
| Colored Chalk—gross in box | .21 |
| White Chalk—gross in box | 4 |
| Crayons—6 in box.....2 for | 1 |
| Japanese or Polished Wood Pencil Boxes—lock and key | 7 |
| Fine Pencil Boxes—pearl inlaid | .31 |
| Pencil Box, Ruler and Strap combined | .14 |
| Nickel Compass, with box of leads | .13 |
| Stenographers' Notebooks | 2 |
| Students' Notebooks | 2 |
| Typewriters' Paper—500 sheets | .31 |
| Hardwood Pencil Boxes | 3 |
| Transparent Slates | 5 |
| Nickel Pocket Pen and Pencil | 4 |
| Pencil Knives | 6 |
| Pencil Sharpeners.....2 for | 1 |
| Sponges.....2 for | 1 |
| Pen Holders—dozen | 2 |
| Blotters—dozen | 2 |
| Mucilage | 2 |
| Slates | 4 |
| Book Slates | .10 |
| Lunch Baskets | .15 |
| Boys' School Bags | 9 |
| do do leather bound | .49 |
| Book Straps | 3 |
| Ink—col'd and black | 2 |
| Pen Wipers.....2 for | 1 |
| 12-inch Rulers.....2 for | 1 |
| Lunch Boxes | 7 |
| Gillott's Pens—dozen | 5 |
| Girls' double School Bags—Initial—set of nickel rings | .59 |
| Felt or Waterproof Bags | .59 |

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Rightly Ready for School

After a Summer of play, with wear and tear of clothes, they will doubtless need something new......"No place like Hearn's for Boys' and Children's Wear" is a household word......This week's values make it more than ever true.

1,000 Boys' School Suits
Double Breast—All-wool navy and mixed Cheviots—7 to 16 yrs.

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| Value Three dollars | 1.75 |
| Value Four dollars | 2.50 |

Three-piece Suits—9 to 16 years.
Short trousers, with vest—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dark Mixtures—all wool | 3.50 |
| Blue Thibets and Mixtures | 4.50 |

Same qualities are sold by outfitters at almost double.

College Suits—14 to 20 years.
Long trousers—excellently tailored—neat mixtures and plain navy—strictly all wool fabrics..4.98 and 5.98
If you see these you are a customer—Suits to equal them cannot be found in the city at the prices.

How About Knee Pants?
**A few extra pairs will fix the boy up finely—you never bought better, that's sure.**
2,000 pairs Navy, Mixtures and Corduroys—3 to 16 years—

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| Elsewhere .59 and .69 | .39 |
| Elsewhere .98 and 1.25 | .69 |

Children's Aprons
**At prices that are marvels of cheapness.**

| | |
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| Plain Lawn and Check Nainsook—emb'y, hemstitching or lace—ruffles or Bretelles—5 styles—ages 4 to 14—value .39 | .24 |
| Eight fancy styles—Gretchen, Long Waist, Bertha and new shape Bretelles—some have entire front of tucks and hemstitching, others have insertings or bib and bretelles of all over emb'y—value .69 | .49 |

Fifty other styles, more or less trim'd with laces, ruffles, insertings and emb'y—square and round—
.69 .. .79 .. .98 .. 1.49 .. 2.69
Styles never were daintier, and what pretty little maid does not look the prettier for a pretty little apron.

Girls' Dark Percale Dresses
Navy with white dots and fancy stripes—made in latest Blouse fashion with full skirts and deep hem—6 to 14 yrs—value $1.00 ..... .59

Serge Sailor Dresses
Navy, Garnet, Brown and Yale Blue, 5 rows white braid—pearl button finish—emb'd emblem—6 to 14 years—value $3.25 ..... 1.98
Splendid dresses for school—comfortable and stylish—

Girls' School Knockabout Hats
Round and Square Crowns—Red, Pearl, Royal, Navy, Brown, Fawn and Castor—leather inside band—silk outside band—value 79 cents ..... .49
we also show New Styles in

Ladies' and Children's
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Felt, Silk, Camelshair and Velvet Ch[illegible]
Black and Colors—
At our usual popular prices.
SPECIAL FOR LADIES:—
Stitched Felt Sailors—soft trim of surah silk and full feather pompom ..... 1.59

Boys' New Fall Waists

| | |
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| Outing Flannel and Percale—pleated front and back—Medium, light and dark colors for School Wear—patent waist band, 4 to 13 years | .25 |
| Dark Blue Percale—best cut and finish—patent waist band—4 to 13 years | .29 |
| "Mother's Friend" laundered Percale—large ass't—best patterns—all sizes—collars and cuffs attached, or two separate collars | .49 |
| Velour Cheviot Waists and Blouses—fall colorings—stripes and checks | .25 |

Boys' Stiff Bosom Shirts
Checks, stripes and figures, [illegible]

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*W. R. Houghtaling & Co.,*
*Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,*
*will move to their new offices,*
*in the Exchange Court Building,*
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*Nineteen Hundred and One.*
*W. R. Houghtaling. William B. Nebin.*

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**THE BUFFALO OIL COMPANY**
OF TEXAS.

THIS COMPANY offers a high class safe investment to any person or trustee with funds to invest.

We have placed with the Banking and Commission House of Luther W. Spear & Co., 55 Broadway, New York City, a small amount of our capital stock to be sold at 10 CENTS per share (Par Value 10 cents). Our land holdings owned absolute with perfect title are as large and valuable as any Two Million Dollar Company. Our capital is only $300,000, with half converted to the Treasury. Our well on Block 37 of Spindle Top is down to the Cap Rock with an 8-in. pipe. It will be a "gusher" within a week, barring accident, then, NO MORE STOCK WILL BE SOLD.

We are now building our large oil tanks for storage, and shipment of oil will soon commence. We have a strong Board of Directors with high class references. Our company is organized to produce and sell oil and not to PRODUCE AND SELL STOCK.

NO COMPANY will offer you a safer investment or a chance to participate in a larger per cent. of their profits in dividends. NO subscriptions for less than 50 shares—$5.00.

SEND at once to the above firm for prospectus and the amount you wish to invest.

BUFFALO OIL CO., 55 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**London Quotations**
SATURDAY AND MONDAY.
Chas. Minzesheimer & Co.
Branch Office, WEST END, N. J.
Mills Building, New York.

## THE BUYING POWER IN PRESENT MARKET

The thing to determine in selecting the proper time to buy stocks is the stability of the market as well as prospects for an advance. As a condition there should exist maximum of safety and minimum of Risk. Such a condition presents itself at present.

To illustrate the Buying Power behind the present market it is but necessary to notate the fact that in the past 40 days the entire one-third increase of the Pennsylvania capitalization has been taken, paid for, and the stock is as scarce as ever. Investors are in the market; they are the forerunners of a bull campaign. Europe continues her purchases of securities, while the West is also a heavy buyer. Stocks are becoming scarce and the public interested. The public is the greatest buying power in the world.

Earnings continue to show marvelous increase and earnings are the indicators of values. Under existing conditions, all classes of securities should sell much higher.

We issue free our **400-page,** illustrated

**"GUIDE TO INVESTORS,"**

a complete compendium of Wall St., its methods, and detailed information of value to people who are trading in stocks. It enables any one to invest money, keep the principal intact, and make it pay an income. Our

**"Daily Market Letter"**

outlines the probable movements of the markets—apply for both at any of our offices.

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53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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**"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker, is as important as the selection of right stocks."**

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The men who control corporations and are the largest factors in directing the patronage of large and influential companies and institutions are the very ones who study the columns of The Wall Street Journal with greatest care. The reason is plain. They are investors of money and direct the spending of money. The Wall Street Journal makes a specialty of giving the best information they can get in regard to investments. They cannot afford to be without this paper of all others.

Therefore, your advertisement coming before them in The Wall Street Journal where they are sure to see it, may be the means of reaching the very centre of power, which will turn your own business into the channels in which you are most anxious to have it go.

The readers of The Wall Street Journal are investors, of course, in all kinds of stocks and bonds, and such notices as pertain to dividends, annual or special meetings of stockholders, payment of coupons, redemption of bonds, and flotation of new securities, are vitally their concern.

Published by Dow, Jones & Co., 42-44 Broad St., the oldest News Agency of Wall Street.

**KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO**
Main Office, 234 Fifth Avenue.
Branch Offices, 66 Broadway and cor. of Lenox Avenue and 126th St.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50
*OFFICERS:*
*CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.*
*FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.*
*JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd Vice-President.*
*FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary & Treas.*
*JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec'y. & Asst. Treas.*
*WM. B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.*

ALL HOLDERS OF REORGANIZED AND DEfaulted Bonds, Shares, &c., kindly send descriptive memoranda being collectible or salable. Financial, legal, physical, and management accredance Reports furnished Investors upon all Corporation issues, reasonable rates; have unexceptionably sound and profitable proposition to extend important railroad in rich and growing State. SAMUEL MACLEAN, 39 Broad, New York.

WANTED—A good Fiscal Agent for a first-class Oil Company; will soon be a Dividend payer; Exclusive Territory given. Address W. H. SHERROD, 116 Nassau St., New York.

### Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
**St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,**
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

**New York National Exchange Bank,**
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly, and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

**The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.**
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

**The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.**
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

ROCHESTER RAILWAY
SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 Broad Street.
Est. 1868. Telephone 2137 Cort.

### Dividends.

**The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.**
New York, August 29, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the surplus earnings for the six months ended June 30th, 1901, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on September 16th, 1901. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901.

**The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.**
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary & Treasurer.

20 Broad Street, New York, August 29th, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901. On October 1st, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

**Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,**
New York, August 1, 1901.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable September 3d, to stockholders of record August 17th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from August 19th to August 31st, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

**United Traction and Electric Company**

Coupons due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid after September 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

**The Utah Fuel Company.**

Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.

New York, August 17, 1901.
JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

**American Zinc Mining Company**

Coupons, Number 4, due September 1st, 1901, from the first mortgage six per cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid after September 1st, 1901, upon presentation at the office of E. H. Norton & Co., Bankers, 33 Wall Street, New York. ELLIOTT C. SMITH, Treasurer.

**Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,**
49 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1901, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co. of Texas First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after September 3d next.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

### Copartnership Notices.

F. W. SAVIN & CO.,
26 New Street,
New York, August 31, 1901.

By mutual consent, Mr. E. W. VANDERHOOF this day retires from our firm.

F. W. SAVIN & CO.

## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week's security market moved on quiet lines; there were few new developments of speculative interest, the most important being the publication of the Russian Government crop report showing heavy decrease in the yield of wheat—to an extent, indeed, threatening famine in portions of the Russian Empire. This will increase the demand for American wheat, the American crop being the only one possessing an exportable surplus at present—the new Argentine harvest being still an uncertain quantity, its export surplus not being calculable before the end of the year. Thus the United States is again singularly favored by nature; thus what has come to be known as "American luck" again becomes evident—and American capacity knows how to take full advantage of the "luck." Foreign buying of wheat futures continues to be very large, the price of wheat remaining at a profitable level for the farmer. The importance of this as a factor can scarcely be overestimated, for if the huge crop now produced had met equally large production in competing countries the price of wheat must have sunk to a very low point. As it is the country's wheat crop is an unmixed blessing and source of wealth, and the sale of its surplus will mean riches to the wheat producing community. There could be no more solid foundation for security values to rest upon—none more inspiring marketwise.

The latest reports of the Weather Bureau indicate continued improvement in the condition of growing corn; and fields that were supposed to be dead have revived under the influence of timely rains till it is now more than likely that the Government report due next week will reveal marked improvement and raise the estimate of final yield to higher figures than those based upon the report of Aug. 10. Naturally the price of corn has declined somewhat, but it still keeps high compared with recent years, and is a helpful factor in the production of wealth. Of a certainty the extreme pessimistic predictions current some weeks ago can be dismissed from consideration—there is and will be plenty of corn for all mercantile purposes.

The technical situation of the security market did not materially change last week. The heavy existing short interest is still a supporting influence. At times during the week there were pronounced efforts to depress values, but they were invariably met by a quiet but confident buying which absorbed all offerings before material recessions could be scored. The dealings of Thursday and Friday wiped out what declines had been brought about, leaving the market as a whole without noteworthy change from the preceding week.

Bear attack had to confront some of the most remarkable reports of railway earnings ever published. Conspicuous was the July report of Union Pacific, which showed a net increase of over $100,000, and this net increase was only some $50,000 less than the gross increase, a most gratifying result of operative economies. While this report was exceptionally favorable there were many others of important character, notably St. Paul, Canadian Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Southern Railway. Selling stocks short in the face of such phenomenal earnings becomes a risky operation, a fact which the bear party is beginning to appreciate. Nor are these increases confined to any particular territory; Grangers, Pacific stocks, Southwestern stocks, Southern stocks, and Eastern Trunk Lines all participating in the yield of prosperity. There can be no delusion or imagination about earnings—they are concrete facts, explicable by simple arithmetical process; and they furnish the soundest argument in favor of American securities.

The tendency is growing to allot a larger share of profits earned to shareholders, railroad managers feeling that their properties are now on so sound a basis that the necessity for increasing surpluses is diminishing. Illustrative of this is the raising of the dividend on Colorado and Southern first preferred to a 3 per cent. basis. It is a matter of common knowledge that most of the more important American railroads have been and are paying out much less in the way of dividends than the full available amount of earnings—the policy of fortifying railway treasuries having been rigorously followed since the advent of prosperity. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that the near future will witness many increases in dividend rates, and such increases will simply be the distribution to shareholders of what belongs to them. This phase of American finance is more clearly recognized abroad than at home and will bring large buying orders from foreign markets, the foreign investor seeing in the United States the only railroad properties possessing inherent capacity of growth—the ratio of decrease in European railroads being fairly balanced by the ratio of increase in America. Thus the world of finance adjusts itself to circumstances—thus the only security market in the world capable of buoyancy is found on the New York Stock Exchange.

Favorable to speculation and reviving activity is the continued ease of the money market, all predictions of tight money having failed of fulfillment. Not long ago sterling exchange was rising to a point which threatened gold exports, but the tide was turned by the immense shipments of wheat flooding the exchange market with drafts on Europe, bringing exchange rates down with a rush. It is quite plain that if demands from the interior should prove excessive on the New York banks it is within the power of New York to call gold from Europe whenever such action is desirable, the exchange market being kept up chiefly by the willingness of American creditors to permit their balances to remain abroad. This removes from speculative consideration the fear of excessive interest rates, though present rates are perhaps abnormally low, certainly not profitable to the lenders of money, who would welcome a chance to make them up even moderately.

The steel strike, on its last legs, ceased some time ago to be a matter of much consequence in Wall Street. The failure of this strike and the public support and indorsement of the attitude of the United States Steel Corporation is of incalculable value in the future relations of capital and labor—hence a powerful element in the betterment of the speculative position of securities. It is not likely that any other great strike will be lightly entered upon for a long time to come. It will be more popular hereafter to consult reason and to try to be fair.

## THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was generally what had been expected, in view of the known movements of money and the buying of stocks in the latter part of the week. Loans increased $7,349,200, deposits decreased $27,700, circulation increased $1,089,900, legal tenders decreased $99,900, and specie decreased $6,135,200. The decrease in specie represents the loss by the banks due to shipments to the interior and to Treasury operations, while the increase in loans is due to the stock market activity. The reported decrease of $6,228,175 in surplus reserves is therefore quite natural.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

| | 1901. | 1900. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $895,186,600 | $816,849,000 | $753,663,000 |
| Deposits | 968,121,900 | 903,486,900 | 849,793,800 |
| Circulation | 30,097,400 | 28,902,300 | 14,300,800 |
| Specie | 176,791,400 | 176,904,400 | 168,093,900 |
| Legal tenders | 77,159,000 | 76,045,800 | 53,545,800 |
| Total res. | $253,950,400 | $252,950,200 | $221,639,700 |
| Res. requ'd. | 242,040,675 | 225,871,725 | 212,448,450 |
| Surplus res. | $11,909,725 | $27,078,475 | $9,191,250 |

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

| | Aug. 24. | Aug. 31. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $887,837,400 | $895,186,600 | *$7,349,200 |
| Deposits | 968,149,600 | 968,121,900 | 27,700 |
| Circulation | 29,207,600 | 30,097,400 | *1,089,800 |
| Legal tenders | 77,258,900 | 77,159,000 | 99,900 |
| Specie | 182,926,600 | 176,791,400 | 6,135,200 |
| Reserve | $260,185,500 | $253,950,400 | $6,235,100 |
| Reserve req'd | 242,037,400 | 242,030,475 | 6,925 |
| Surplus | $18,148,100 | $11,919,925 | $6,228,175 |

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

| | 1901. | 1900. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 5 | $14,150,075 | $14,757,725 | $23,530,375 |
| Jan. 12 | 22,202,050 | 16,707,350 | 28,263,075 |
| Jan. 19 | 27,256,600 | 24,185,675 | 34,693,675 |
| Jan. 26 | 30,799,450 | 29,277,975 | 39,232,025 |
| Feb. 2 | 24,838,825 | 30,871,275 | 37,452,675 |
| Feb. 9 | 20,362,625 | 27,897,575 | 35,511,825 |
| Feb. 16 | 12,852,450 | 24,015,675 | 34,373,825 |
| Feb. 23 | 14,546,675 | 19,678,550 | 30,334,900 |
| March 2 | 14,801,100 | 13,641,550 | 24,578,125 |
| March 9 | 10,717,275 | 5,676,375 | 23,203,000 |
| March 16 | 10,002,600 | 2,686,425 | 19,074,175 |
| March 23 | 10,272,425 | 5,817,300 | 18,557,425 |
| March 30 | 7,870,500 | 9,836,150 | 15,494,850 |
| April 6 | 5,817,975 | 7,904,800 | 15,018,825 |
| April 13 | 7,938,200 | 10,950,275 | 19,471,525 |
| April 20 | 14,922,100 | 14,894,350 | 24,175,900 |
| April 27 | 16,759,775 | 17,074,275 | 25,524,675 |
| May 4 | 10,980,100 | 15,978,475 | 19,851,950 |
| May 11 | 8,127,475 | 15,332,725 | 27,137,625 |
| May 18 | 13,299,925 | 16,555,225 | 34,631,525 |
| May 25 | 21,288,975 | 18,812,325 | 43,933,725 |
| June 1 | 21,253,050 | 20,123,275 | 42,710,600 |
| June 8 | 18,341,500 | 18,374,250 | 39,323,100 |
| June 15 | 8,782,125 | 17,498,750 | 30,003,200 |
| June 22 | 6,611,350 | 15,526,850 | 25,697,800 |
| June 29 | 8,484,200 | 16,859,375 | 14,274,550 |
| July 6 | 5,211,525 | 14,274,550 | 62,048,550 |
| July 13 | 12,809,375 | 19,960,125 | 10,698,750 |
| July 20 | 21,029,375 | 24,081,900 | 12,305,000 |
| July 27 | 23,128,575 | 27,535,975 | 10,811,125 |
| Aug. 3 | 22,165,350 | 29,144,878 | 8,110,600 |
| Aug. 10 | 20,952,950 | 28,125,950 | 14,395,375 |
| Aug. 17 | 18,421,900 | 20,557,050 | 15,082,350 |
| Aug. 24 | 18,148,100 | 23,888,925 | 12,378,525 |
| Aug. 31 | 11,919,925 | 27,078,475 | 9,191,250 |

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | $11,919,925 | 1895 | $39,149,925 |
| 1900 | 27,078,475 | 1894 | 65,820,825 |
| 1899 | 9,191,250 | 1893 | *1,567,525 |
| 1898 | 14,991,050 | 1892 | 7,630,500 |
| 1897 | 39,517,700 | 1891 | 12,767,825 |
| 1896 | 8,836,200 | 1890 | *536,675 |

*Deficit under legal requirements.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

Though professional Wall Street took a holiday yesterday, not all the operators in the Street were idle. To the contrary, several substantial orders were placed from here in the London market, and these, with a continuation of the steady European demand for American securities—a feature now for some days—gave the London market good strength; especially in international securities. Nearly all these stocks showed advances, with the best demand for the coalers, particularly the Eries; and in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. Quotations as received at the Waldorf and at a number of up-town offices, kept open for the convenience of customers, show the close of the London market as follows:

| | London Close. | New York Equivalent. | New York Friday's Close. | Advance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 82⅞ | 80⅝ | 80¼ | ½ |
| Canadian Pacific | 116⅝ | 113⅝ | 113½ | ⅛ |
| St. Paul | 173 | 168½ | 167¾ | ⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 150¼ | 147 | 147¼ | *¼ |
| Louis. & Nash | 109⅞ | 107⅛ | 106⅝ | ½ |
| Union Pac. pf | 92½ ex | 92⅛ | 92 | ½ |
| N. Y. Central | 159½ | 155 | 155¼ | *¼ |
| Erie | 45⅞ | 44⅝ | 44⅜ | ¼ |
| Erie 1st pf | 74⅞ | 72⅞ | 72⅝ | ¼ |
| Pennsylvania | 75¾ | 147½ | 147¼ | ¼ |
| Reading | 23⅛ | 45 | 45¼ | *¼ |
| North. Pac. pf | 101½ | 98⅞ | 98⅛ | ⅞ |
| Southern Pacific | 62⅝ | 60⅞ | 60⅝ | ¼ |
| Anaconda | 9⅝ | 46⅞ | 47 | *⅛ |
| U. S. Steel | 47⅞ | 46 | 45¾ | ¼ |
| U. S. Steel pf | 97⅞ | 95⅝ | 95¼ | ⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 105⅜ | 105 | 104⅛ | ⅞ |
| Norfolk & West | 58⅝ | 57 | 56¾ | ¼ |
| Southern Railway | 34⅞ | 34 | 33¾ | ¼ |
| Ontario & West | 38 | 37 | 36¼ | ¼ |

*Decline.

## CORN CROP AND BUSINESS.

Some time ago Bradstreet's, with a view to obtaining the present condition of corn—as to whether or not, that is, it has been benefited by what was claimed to be late favorable growing weather—sent out to all its offices and correspondents inquiries asking for information on the subject. Many answers have been received, the result being best summarized by Bradstreet's itself, as follows:

> The general tenor of the report as a whole is quite favorable, more so, in fact, than would have been possible some weeks ago, when the extent of the recuperation since shown by the plant could not be seen or appreciated. This was true of places where the plant was not so far gone as to be beyond help, and, even where this latter condition existed, the effect of timely moisture upon other crops has been so good as to deserve special notice. Special attention would naturally be concentrated upon the leading corn-producing States lying east and west of the Mississippi, which furnish the greater portion of the surplus corn which is used by the rest of the country.
>
> A consolidation of the replies from the seven surplus States of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio, percentages of increase or decrease by States being based upon the reported yields as indicated by the Department of Agriculture, point to a reduction in the yield of those States of not far from 650,000,000 bushels from a year ago. Smaller decreases are likewise indicated in the smaller corn-producing States, like Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, sufficient to swell the shortage by perhaps 25,000,000 bushels.
>
> Against this are to be noted larger productions reported in such States as New York, Maryland, Virginia, and South Dakota, which, while not sufficient to offset these decreases, still limit the falling off so that a shortage of not to exceed 675,000,000 bushels in the country's total crop is to be looked for. The continuance of the improvement noted in the late planted corn crop, with the holding off of frost, may still further operate to enlarge the total yield. On the face of the returns, however, a yield not less than 1,400,000,000 bushels is indicated for 1901, a drop of about 30 per cent. from a year ago.
>
> Questions as to the percentage of the old crop left in farmers' hands now as compared with a year ago, contrary to some expectations, show that it is smaller than a year ago, and the consensus of opinion appears to be that in the surplus-producing States such supplies are considerably smaller than a year ago, the old crop held being quite generally reported as smaller than usual, owing to the high price paid for corn this year. Replies to the question of farm prices bring out the fact that present prices per bushel are fully 40 per cent. higher than a year ago, a feature which deserves notice, in view of the fact that the indicated yield is placed at 30 per cent. less than a year ago. The farm price for the entire United States a year ago, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, was in the neighborhood of 36 cents, and a 40 per cent. increase in price would point to at least 51 cents per bushel being realized this year, which, applied to a total yield of 1,400,000,000 bushels, would net a total return of about $715,000,000 this year, against $751,000,000 a year ago, a decrease of only $36,000,000, or less than 5 per cent.
>
> Special interest, of course, attaches to the answers as to the probable effect upon general business the coming season of the shortage in corn, and it is in a high degree encouraging to learn that Bradstreet's agents the country over, in the majority of instances, look for little that is hurtful to flow from the corn shortage this year. This view, in fact, is so unanimous as to attract attention because of the natural tendency, when looking at the crop results, to see things in a more or less unfavorable light. The fact seems to be that the agricultural interests are in pretty good shape at present. The wheat yield generally has been good, in some districts very large, and the prices received have been very good. Those sections sending the poorest corn crop reports, in fact, send the best advices as to wheat yield and returns. In addition, the breaking of the drought has rendered possible the growth and gathering of good forage crops, and the problem of cattle and hog feeding has been rendered simpler thereby.
>
> The results of the inquiry are, therefore, to indicate that, far from being the failure earlier indicated, a fair crop of corn will be gathered, and that, thanks to the good wheat and other crop yields and to the prosperous condition of the farming interest, what would in years of depression be regarded as a very poor crop outlook exercises little adverse effect.

## TRANSACTIONS IN AUGUST.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during August were the smallest of any month of the year. Dealings in stocks aggregated 10,771,312 shares, against 15,920,893 shares in July, 19,819,131 shares in June, 35,199,736 shares in May, 41,688,897 shares in April, 27,001,677 shares in March, 21,881,239 shares in February, and 30,207,603 shares in January.

In railroad bonds the sales reached a par value of $36,665,500, in State bonds of $64,000, and in Government of $92,200, making the total of all classes of bonds for the month $36,821,700, against a total of $49,477,000 in July, $79,858,050 in June, $110,357,400 in May, $115,875,500 in April, $132,401,020 in March, $103,651,300 in February, and $44,718,400 in January.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for August and the eight months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1899:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

| | August. | Jan. 1 to Aug. 31. |
|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 10,771,312 | 202,490,643 |
| 1900 | 4,006,895 | 76,227,545 |
| 1899 | 12,813,834 | 121,301,163 |
| 1898 | 12,014,846 | 69,214,728 |
| 1897 | 11,456,864 | 43,825,747 |
| 1896 | 4,271,868 | 35,176,078 |
| 1895 | 5,281,776 | 42,401,640 |
| 1894 | 5,041,247 | 32,810,359 |
| 1893 | 4,902,415 | 57,819,603 |
| 1892 | 5,474,142 | 54,666,764 |
| 1891 | 5,761,606 | 38,250,400 |
| 1890 | 3,980,200 | 35,286,844 |
| 1889 | 5,040,317 | 41,961,687 |

Bond dealings for the month and the eight months of this year make the following showings, compared with preceding years:

BONDS.

| | August. | Jan. 1 to Aug. 31. |
|---|---|---|
| 1901 | $36,821,700 | $723,293,420 |
| 1900 | 20,105,200 | 334,095,460 |
| 1899 | 49,692,410 | 651,268,090 |
| 1898 | 73,917,360 | 544,049,440 |
| 1897 | 75,538,420 | 340,948,050 |
| 1896 | 18,492,000 | 252,235,900 |
| 1895 | 47,559,700 | 350,935,970 |
| 1894 | 36,332,300 | 235,744,520 |
| 1893 | 29,517,400 | 252,423,300 |
| 1892 | 29,553,800 | 371,069,010 |
| 1891 | 34,165,000 | 208,465,800 |
| 1890 | 16,249,300 | 237,157,960 |
| 1889 | 18,049,600 | 254,250,874 |

## ENGLISH RAILROAD EARNINGS.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Reading the editorial article under the title "Electricity and Steam" contained in your issue Aug. 27, you convey the impression that the 2¼ per cent. dividend lately declared by the London and North Western Railway Company of England was the only remuneration the stockholders would receive this year. Permit me to say that the dividend referred to was declared out of the traffic net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1901, and is, in fact, the second dividend paid to the stockholders this year, the first, viz., 3¼ per cent., having been paid last February out of the earnings for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1900.

The earnings of English railroads as a rule are heavier for the six months June to December, and consequently the dividend declared on traffic for that period should be considered when arriving at the percentage paid to the stockholders for the year, which for the last ten calendar years has averaged 6.625 per cent. per annum.

I would like to say in conclusion that Lord Stalbridge, Chairman of the London and North Western Railway, in his address to the stockholders at the general meeting in London Aug. 13, did not attribute the decrease of the dividend primarily to the competition of electric traction, but more to the cause of the increase of cost of coal and supplies and decrease in the receipts from mineral traffic. There was a diminution in the number of third-class passengers carried during the six months, viz., about 38,000, but the revenue from passengers carried showed an increase of about $150,000.

A. G. WAND,
General Agent.

New York, Aug. 31, 1901.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, nominally 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5 @5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $173,901,420; balances, $8,259,896; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $214,969.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅛@2¼ per cent. for short and 2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was inactive and but little changed. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84@$4.84¼; demand, $4.86@$4.86¼; cables, $4.86½@$4.86⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜@5.18¾ and 5.18⅛ less 1-16 @5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95 3-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—17c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The demand for money to-day was small. Discounts were somewhat easier and there were few transactions.

There was a very small attendance on the Stock Exchange and business was quiet, but generally steady. Consols and gilt-edge securities were firm. There was no business transacted in home rails, and they were inclined to be lower. Copper was steady. Grand Trunks continued good. Canadian Pacifics were firm and active. Kafirs were inactive, but prices were maintained. Americans remained good, but there was not much doing in them. St. Paul strengthened on dividend estimates. Louisville and Nashville and Union Pacific were favored. The closing was firm.

Consols for money, 94⅝; consols for account, 94 13-16; Anaconda, 9⅝; Atchison, 82⅞; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 108; Canadian Pacific, 116⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48⅞; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173; Denver and Rio Grande, 48¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97½; Erie, 45⅞; Erie first preferred, 74⅞; Erie second preferred, 60½; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 109⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 159½; Norfolk and Western, 58⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Northern Pacific preferred, 101½; Ontario and Western, 38; Pennsylvania, 75¾; Reading, 23⅛; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 28¾; Southern Railway, 34⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 91; Southern Pacific, 62⅝; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 47⅞; United States Steel preferred, 97⅞; Wabash, 24½; Wabash preferred, 43½; Spanish 4s, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 41⅞.

Bar silver quiet at 27d per ounce.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day at Buenos Ayres at 131.60, at Madrid 39.90, at Lisbon 38.50, and at Rome 4.10.

### In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Business on the Boerse to-day was cheerful and a fair amount was done. Home funds improved owing to good investment demand. Governments and banks were steady. Mines had a rising tendency, notably coal, on a rumor that several large shipping companies are to establish a coaling station at Port Said. Canadian Pacifics and Americans were firm. Transvaals were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three-months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Business on the Bourse to-day was fairly active and the tendency was favorable. De Beers were the leading feature of the demand, in consequence of the advantageous sale of productions. Transport shares were offered, notably Thomson-Houston. The settlement was easy.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f. 15c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 20c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 71.77½.

## STOCK MARKET'S STRENGT

### Reasons Advanced by Representative Brokers for Higher Prices.

Country's Prosperity, European Demand for American Stocks, Improved Labor Situation, Good Railroad Earnings, Better Crop News.

Representative Wall Street bankers and brokers continue to express their confidence in the stock market, and generally are predicting much higher prices in the near future. Herewith will be found a few opinions on the subject:

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### The Market's Strong Position.

A. P. MILLER of A. P. Miller & Co.—With the return of the moneyed interest from their usual Summer vacations, I ex pect to see an increased speculation stocks at a higher range of prices, w would be justified from the standpoin intrinsical value alone. Our railroad ports of earnings are extremely gratify showing an almost unanimous increase gross and net over last year, which, turn, were far greater than the year p vious. Additional railroad building is si ply infinitesimal in the last decade p portionately to increased population, a in few instances can railroad properties b produced at present cost. Our exports c breadstuffs are almost on an unprecedent ed scale at very remunerative prices. Fo six weeks from July 1 Great Britain, Germany, and the rest of Europe took 34,000,000 bushels of wheat, (excluding flour,) against 6,500,000 for the same period last year. As a consequence, bills of exchange are going begging, and even our English financiers now admit they will have to ship us gold in payment of same. From a technical standpoint, our market has never been in better shape to advance. Hundreds of millions of stocks are held by strong interests, who are content to hold them for their interest returns. Then, again, Europe is particularly bailed out of our securitie having been steady sellers for the past f years. With the cessation of the Boer w a renewal of industry and gold mining w undoubtedly take place, which would cite an English speculative wave such we had after our war with Spain. Yank rails are their favorites, and it is not at unlikely that history will repeat itself, w that London will again take our secu ties and at only such prices as we a willing to part with them. The steel stri is dying a natural death, its instigato only seeking a way of retraction withou humiliation.

***

### Europeans Seeking Good Investments.

J. S. HALLE of Halle & Stieglitz—I am a bull on the market, and for good reasons. Europe has been selling American securities for years and years. She is not alone out of American stocks, but has also sold our bonds. Business in Germany is depressed, as it is also in England, and as there are no great new business ventures in either country, money is piling up at both centres. Europeans, as a consequence, are eagerly looking around for a good field to put their money, and at present there is no more promising field than the United States. We are going to raise 725,000,000 bushels of wheat, and Europe will need 250,000,000 bushels of this. This is bound to bring over considerable gold this Fall should there be the slightest rise in money rates here. Then, generally, home conditions are very favorable. I am particularly bullish on the coalers, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, and Tennessee Coal.

***

### Reasons for Confidence.

FRANK M. KELLEY of Lockwood, H & Co.—I look for a good strong mar for several weeks, at least, with special moves in the Harriman and Northwestern properties. All the conditions favor higher prices. The large interests own the majority of stocks; the general prosperity of the country is wonderful; the corn crop damage has been discounted; there will be no tight money, because gold imports would relieve the situation at any time; the Northwestern stocks were never in such good condition, while the steel strike is practically settled. There is a splendid undertone to the market, and under all the circumstances I do not see how prices can fail to advance.

***

### A Big, Broad, Active Market.

OLIVER HART of Charles Head & Co.—I expect higher prices in the stock market this Fall and Winter, for everything favors market betterment. All the big men are on the bull side; the public is not yet in the market; there will be no tight money; the labor situation is surely improving; railroad earnings are phenomenal; the damage to the corn crop is not as bad as was reported, while the price is 20 cents a bushel higher than it was last year; there is a bumper wheat crop, and, generally, the country is prosperous. Therefore, I look for a big, broad, active market, with advancing prices.

***

### No Desire to Sell Stocks.

L. B. KENDALL of Jones & Kendall—The market situation may be summed up in a nutshell: To buy stocks you have to bid them up. There is, in other words, no desire to sell, while there is a considerable desire to acquire. The whole tendency of the market, in short, is to higher prices, due to and warranted by the extraordinary revenues of the different railroad and industrial properties. I think, with a realization of the scarcity of securities, we are liable to have a very decided upward movement in prices. We cannot have tight money, for a 5 or 6 per cent. rate would mean gold imports, sterling exchange as it is being near to the importing point.

***

### The Country's Phenomenal Prosperity.

Mr. HUTTON of Harris & Hutton—All the indications point to higher prices, and, so far as I can see, all the conditions warrant increased values. The prosperity of the country is nothing short of phenomenal, and it should be reflected in betterment on the Stock Exchange. I am particularly bullish on the coalers, especially Reading.

***

### Crop Damage Discussed.

S. V. WHITE—Just at present I am neither an aggressive bull nor an aggressive bear. Unquestionably, however, there is a strong undertone to the market. The damage to the corn crop has been serious, but to offset this is the remarkable general prosperity. However, this damage is not to be overlooked. Had it been in India, where the natives have little prudence or foresight, it would have been a national calamity—a panic would have resulted. But we are a big country, and growing, so that we are less and less affected by a partial crop failure—even, indeed, by partial failures in three such crops as corn, hay, and potatoes.

### Looking for a Stronger Market.

A member of the firm of Haven & Stout—In spite of the feeling that money will be somewhat firmer from now on, financial interests are confident that the market will be in all probability stronger, as well as more active, during the ensuing month. The large interests of the Street are, as a rule, committed to operations involving the use of more or less money and demanding the support of the investing public. Some of these plans are expected to be brought out within a short time. The investment demand is still sufficiently large to furnish support to good securities irrespective of the dullness of speculation. At all concessions the shares of dividend-paying railroads are in request, this process being particularly noticeable in stocks which yield a fair return and sell at figures which are attractive to the investing public. Louisville and Nashville furnishes an example of this process, though other stocks which pay 4 or 5 per cent., like Union Pacific common, the Baltimore and Ohios, Atchison preferred, and some of the better kind of specialties, are also influenced by similar operations on the part of people who have funds on which they desire a permanent return. The bond market has been dull, but one of its chief features is the absence of offerings of high-grade issues. Securities of this description come out in very small amounts and are quickly absorbed, and the public is modifying its disposition to look for any materia concessions in quotations for prime invest ments.

## CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the wee ended Aug. 31, telegraphed to The Fina cial Chronicle, make the following showing:

| | 1901. | 1900. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $951,932,078 | $539,661,224 | +76.4 |
| Boston | 89,271,119 | 66,460,107 | +34.3 |
| Philadelphia | 75,240,098 | 56,288,207 | +33.7 |
| Baltimore | 14,997,333 | 12,945,165 | +15.8 |
| Chicago | 118,993,703 | 93,984,449 | +26.6 |
| St. Louis | 32,475,975 | 23,320,230 | +39.8 |
| New Orleans | 5,697,157 | 4,500,366 | +26.6 |
| Seven cities, 5 days | $1,288,607,463 | $796,159,748 | +61.8 |
| Other cities, 5 days | 195,273,016 | 171,046,913 | +14.2 |
| Total, all cities, 5 days | $1,483,880,479 | $967,206,661 | +53.4 |
| All cities, 1 day | 275,011,413 | 208,830,755 | +31.7 |
| Total, all cities, for week | $1,758,891,892 | $1,176,037,416 | +49.6 |

## GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTS.

### The Produce Exchange Petitions that They Be Issued Earlier.

The New York Produce Exchange Committee on Information and Statistics has forwarded a petition to the Department of Agriculture, asking that the monthly Government crop report be issued at noon instead of 4 P. M. The petition has the indorsement of the grain Exchanges in Chicago, Duluth, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Detroit, San Francisco, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The reason for the petition is that, if the crop report came out at noon, Washington time, export merchants could cable to their foreign correspondents and execute their orders in American markets during business hours on the same day that the Government report is issued.

Under the present method of issuing the crop report at 4 P. M., the estimate reaches foreign markets and is traded upon for practically a whole business day before the same information can be used for trading purposes in American markets.

## WALL STREET DESERTED.

Wall Street assumed a half deserted appearance yesterday. The fact that all of the Exchanges with the one exception of the Coffee Exchange were closed kept most of the brokers away from their offices and, unlike the bull market days of last Spring, the holiday was a day of recreation for clerks instead of a much-needed twenty-four hours in which to catch up with the volume of clerical work. While the banks were open, few of their more prominent officers were in town.

Only at the Sub-Treasury was there a busy air, and that was occasioned by the line of men in the Customs service who were drawing their pay from the Government.

Even the Greek fruit peddlers seemed to know that there was a great lack of business inducement in the Wall Street district, for in blocks where ordinarily there are half a dozen pushcarts each, but one or two appeared, and their owners were idle most of the time until 1 o'clock, when they began singly to go home again.

## Knickerbocker Trust Co.'s New Branch.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company, whose head office is on Fifth Avenue, at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street, and its downtown office at 66 Broadway, will open a branch establishment in Harlem on Tuesday, at the corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The company has issued a pamphlet entitled "Trust Companies and Their Functions," describing the duties of trust companies in detail, and also furnishing a synopsis of the laws of New York State touching the inheritance of real and personal property.

## BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1901. | 1900. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA MIDLAND for June—** | | | |
| Gross earnings | $71,062 | $76,894 | *$5,832 |
| Oper. expenses | 63,926 | 62,592 | 1,334 |
| Net earnings | 7,136 | 14,302 | *7,166 |
| Fiscal year: | | | |
| Gross earnings | 1,021,923 | 949,651 | 72,272 |
| Oper. expenses | 769,678 | 748,325 | 21,353 |
| Net earnings | 252,245 | 201,326 | 50,919 |
| **ATLANTIC COAST LINE for July—** | | | |
| Gross earnings | 536,554 | 513,691 | 22,863 |
| Oper. expenses | 410,895 | 360,397 | 50,498 |
| Net earnings | 125,659 | 153,294 | *87,635 |
| **CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for July—** | | | |
| Gross earnings | 54,332 | 60,151 | *5,819 |
| Oper. expenses | 39,766 | 47,628 | *7,862 |
| Net earnings | 14,566 | 12,523 | 2,043 |
| **GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY for July—** | | | |
| Gross earnings | 128,088 | 122,434 | 5,654 |
| Oper. expenses | 104,744 | 99,361 | 5,383 |
| Net earnings | 23,344 | 23,073 | 271 |
| **NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for July—** | | | |
| Gross earnings | 543,528 | 452,655 | 90,873 |
| Op. exp. & taxes | 360,841 | 297,281 | 63,560 |
| Net earnings | 182,687 | 155,374 | 27,313 |
| *Decrease. | | | |
| **LEHIGH VALLEY for July—** | | | |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad: | 1901. | 1900. | 1899. |
| Gross earnings | 2,110,854 | 2,030,105 | 2,339,893 |
| Exp. and taxes | 1,804,538 | 1,756,235 | 1,714,670 |
| Net | 306,315 | 273,870 | 625,223 |
| Gross, 8 months | 17,586,442 | 16,239,763 | 14,613,626 |
| Exp. and taxes | 14,129,655 | 13,952,865 | 12,142,108 |
| Net | 3,456,786 | 2,286,898 | 2,471,518 |
| Lehigh Valley Coal Company: | | | |
| Gross income | 1,425,309 | 1,704,215 | 1,576,909 |
| Exp. and taxes | 1,536,599 | 1,821,526 | 1,622,522 |
| Deficit | 111,290 | 117,310 | 45,612 |
| Gross, 8 months | 14,146,304 | 12,046,547 | 11,317,199 |
| Exp. and taxes | 14,447,973 | 12,603,942 | 11,705,314 |
| Deficit | 301,669 | 557,394 | 388,114 |
| Both companies: | | | |
| Net, July | 195,025 | 156,559 | 579,610 |
| Net, 8 months | 3,155,117 | 1,729,503 | 2,083,403 |
| **NORTHERN PACIFIC for July—** | | | |
| Gross | 3,105,175 | 2,612,507 | 2,612,508 |
| Expenses | 1,591,738 | 1,461,640 | 1,461,641 |
| Net | 1,513,437 | 1,150,867 | 1,150,867 |
| Tax., rent., &c. | 48,914 | 330,448 | 330,449 |
| Balance | 1,094,522 | 820,418 | 820,418 |
| Miscel. inc. | 40,530 | 57,431 | 57,431 |
| Net inc. | 1,135,052 | 877,849 | 877,849 |
| Prop. lines | 23,204 | 16,870 | 16,870 |
| Total | 1,158,257 | 894,719 | 894,719 |
| **PEORIA & EASTERN for July—** | | | |
| Gross | 204,554 | 170,870 | 165,823 |
| Exp. & taxes | 156,380 | 129,394 | 122,194 |
| Net | 48,174 | 41,475 | 43,629 |
| Fixed charges | 33,688 | 33,750 | 36,250 |
| Surplus | 14,486 | 7,725 | 7,379 |
| **SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC, California Northwestern Railway lessee, for the year ended June 30—** | | | |
| | 1901. | 1900. | Increase. |
| Gross earnings | 1,039,000 | 958,223 | 80,777 |
| Op. expenses | 701,421 | 638,936 | 62,485 |
| Net earnings | 337,579 | 319,287 | 18,292 |
| Fixed charges | 224,513 | 226,743 | *2,230 |
| Surplus | 113,066 | 92,544 | 20,522 |
| *Decrease. | | | |
| **SAVANNAH, FLORIDA & WESTERN for June—** | | | |
| Gross earnings | 397,025 | 416,063 | *19,038 |
| Op. expenses | 301,605 | 241,063 | 60,542 |
| Net earnings | 95,420 | 175,000 | *79,580 |
| Fiscal year— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 5,150,490 | 4,491,760 | 658,730 |
| Op. expenses | 3,569,037 | 3,202,154 | 366,883 |
| Net earnings | 1,581,453 | 1,289,606 | 291,847 |
| *Decrease. | | | |

## IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $9,200,165. The imports of specie amounted to $213,262, and the exports of specie to $1,184,170.

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $178,713,015 |
| Gold | 108,323,111 |
| Silver | 22,911,455 |
| United States notes | 13,591,067 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 62,402 |
| National banknotes | 9,336,393 |
| Total receipts this day | 1,576,560 |
| Total receipts this month | 45,394,125 |
| Total receipts this year | 97,714,465 |
| Total expenditures this day | 381,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 39,383,000 |
| Total expenditures this year | 91,690,590 |
| Deposits in National banks | 104,221,401 |

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold coin and bullion | $150,000,000 |

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold coin | $296,318,689 |
| Silver dollars | 439,282,000 |
| Silver dollars of 1890 | 6,208 |
| Silver bullion of 1890 | 44,426,792 |
| Total | $780,033,689 |

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold certificates outstanding | $296,318,689 |
| Silver certificates outstanding | 439,282,000 |
| Treasury notes outstanding | 44,433,000 |
| Total | $780,033,689 |

GENERAL FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold coin and bullion | $71,156,991 |
| Gold certificates | 37,166,120 |
| Silver coin and bullion | 18,020,398 |
| Silver certificates | 4,891,057 |
| United States notes | 13,591,067 |
| Other assets | 20,490,993 |
| Total in Treasury | $165,316,628 |
| Deposits in National banks | 104,221,401 |
| Total | $269,538,029 |
| Current liabilities | 90,825,014 |
| Available cash balance | $178,713,015 |

## NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

| *Capital. | *Net Profits. | Banks. | Loans. | Specie. | Legals. | Deposits. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000,000 | $2,084,000 | Bank of New York | $18,225,000 | $2,621,000 | $1,833,000 | $17,832,000 | $997,200 |
| 2,050,000 | 2,192,400 | Bank of Manhattan Co. | 21,300,000 | 9,125,000 | 2,037,000 | 29,283,000 | ...... |
| 2,000,000 | 1,105,600 | Merchants' National | 13,305,100 | 1,983,600 | 1,799,700 | 15,569,000 | ...... |
| 2,000,000 | 2,274,900 | Mechanics' National | 14,671,000 | 2,108,000 | 1,046,000 | 14,616,000 | ...... |
| 1,500,000 | 3,153,100 | Bank of America | 19,896,400 | 2,455,600 | 2,742,700 | 21,656,400 | ...... |
| 1,000,000 | 243,800 | Phenix National | 4,928,000 | 898,000 | 299,000 | 4,823,000 | 48,800 |
| 10,000,000 | 6,170,700 | National City | 117,638,300 | 28,456,400 | 6,638,700 | 132,604,800 | 4,150,100 |
| 300,000 | 6,942,600 | Chemical National | 24,162,000 | 4,542,300 | 2,390,000 | 24,100,100 | ...... |
| 600,000 | 244,000 | Merchants' Exch. Nat. | 4,862,800 | 779,300 | 503,900 | 5,290,100 | 35,400 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,998,800 | Gallatin National | 9,182,600 | 1,075,300 | 874,400 | 7,596,300 | 988,900 |
| 300,000 | 72,400 | Nat. Butch. & Drovers' | 1,074,700 | 220,300 | 61,600 | 1,091,600 | 49,100 |
| 400,000 | 126,500 | Mechanics & Traders' | 2,538,000 | 263,000 | 246,000 | 2,651,000 | ...... |
| 200,000 | 178,300 | Greenwich | 986,400 | 102,700 | 139,200 | 865,800 | ...... |
| 600,000 | 500,600 | Leather Manufact. Nat. | 4,252,400 | 1,390,900 | 173,200 | 4,575,600 | 492,100 |
| 1,200,000 | 526,900 | Bank of State of N. Y. | 4,341,500 | 353,900 | 839,900 | 4,109,200 | ...... |
| 5,000,000 | 3,233,000 | American Exch. Nat. | 30,171,000 | 4,869,000 | 2,320,000 | 25,560,000 | 4,466,000 |
| 10,000,000 | 6,758,700 | Nat. Bank of Commerce | 73,617,300 | 8,484,500 | 7,004,300 | 64,460,100 | 7,465,900 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,569,100 | National Broadway | 6,165,500 | 972,700 | 361,100 | 5,407,000 | 199,200 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,297,700 | Mercantile National | 13,684,800 | 2,111,700 | 1,610,000 | 14,432,900 | 988,900 |
| 422,700 | 503,500 | Pacific | 2,775,600 | 215,000 | 418,600 | 3,177,500 | ...... |
| 450,000 | 990,600 | Chatham National | 6,134,100 | 588,900 | 929,600 | 6,174,600 | 50,000 |
| 200,000 | 349,700 | People's | 2,166,400 | 186,200 | 609,300 | 2,773,600 | ...... |
| 1,000,000 | 1,023,100 | Nat. Bank of N. Am. | 13,019,000 | 2,072,000 | 1,321,800 | 13,745,000 | 726,600 |
| 3,000,000 | 5,434,900 | Hanover National | 49,578,900 | 8,951,200 | 6,090,200 | 55,699,100 | 2,980,100 |
| 500,000 | 449,200 | Irving National | 4,300,000 | 623,600 | 472,500 | 4,457,000 | 242,000 |
| 600,000 | 371,000 | National Citizens' | 3,168,000 | 676,000 | 226,300 | 3,566,500 | 342,000 |
| 500,000 | 280,900 | Nassau | 2,918,800 | 467,200 | 254,000 | 3,369,900 | ...... |
| 900,000 | 986,700 | Market & Fulton Nat. | 6,101,600 | 826,700 | 746,300 | 6,282,600 | 50,000 |
| 1,000,000 | 219,200 | Nat. Shoe & Leather | 3,892,500 | 854,200 | 268,600 | 4,580,000 | 49,200 |
| 1,400,000 | 1,763,800 | Corn Exchange | 23,130,000 | 4,503,000 | 2,053,000 | 27,300,000 | ...... |
| 300,000 | 412,500 | Oriental | 2,144,000 | 172,200 | 275,000 | 2,017,000 | ...... |
| 1,500,000 | 6,046,800 | Imp. & Traders' Nat. | 24,214,000 | 4,823,000 | 1,277,000 | 23,000,000 | 44,500 |
| 2,000,000 | 3,853,600 | National Park | 51,460,000 | 15,395,000 | 3,523,000 | 65,814,000 | 49,600 |
| 250,000 | 153,100 | East River National | 1,343,900 | 191,400 | 196,400 | 1,473,500 | 50,000 |
| 3,000,000 | 2,477,500 | Fourth National | 23,676,700 | 3,186,000 | 3,333,900 | 25,151,300 | 50,000 |
| 1,000,000 | 526,600 | Central National | 10,955,000 | 2,564,000 | 1,376,000 | 14,270,000 | 560,000 |
| 300,000 | 973,600 | Second National | 9,588,000 | 1,532,000 | 1,086,000 | 10,456,000 | 272,000 |
| 750,000 | 77,300 | Ninth National | 2,247,500 | 260,000 | 251,500 | 2,341,000 | 49,100 |
| 10,000,000 | 11,096,800 | First National | 81,448,400 | 17,244,000 | 3,178,700 | 80,800,300 | 1,567,400 |
| 300,000 | 124,500 | New York Nat. Exch. | 3,695,700 | 752,800 | 363,000 | 4,071,400 | 299,000 |
| 250,000 | 729,200 | Bowery | 3,038,000 | 340,000 | 288,000 | 3,150,000 | ...... |
| 200,000 | 597,400 | New York County Nat. | 4,003,900 | 746,200 | 373,100 | 4,487,400 | 50,000 |
| 750,000 | 395,600 | German-American | 3,433,200 | 608,200 | 271,800 | 3,377,900 | ...... |
| 1,000,000 | 2,513,400 | Chase National | 43,152,900 | 11,354,900 | 2,104,700 | 52,289,500 | 800,000 |
| 100,000 | 1,362,300 | Fifth Avenue | 9,343,500 | 2,408,200 | 315,100 | 10,603,200 | ...... |
| 200,000 | 582,500 | German Exchange | 2,292,700 | 246,800 | 794,700 | 3,088,000 | ...... |
| 200,000 | 837,200 | Germania | 3,030,900 | 409,400 | 626,800 | 4,647,000 | ...... |
| 300,000 | 994,400 | Lincoln National | 13,132,600 | 1,341,900 | 2,682,000 | 15,693,400 | 243,600 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,158,200 | Garfield National | 6,822,200 | 1,370,400 | 229,400 | 6,584,600 | 48,300 |
| 200,000 | 367,800 | Fifth National | 2,179,400 | 396,900 | 152,200 | 2,229,800 | 194,300 |
| 300,000 | 1,076,300 | Bank of the Metropolis | 6,907,000 | 1,236,200 | 523,900 | 7,554,900 | ...... |
| 200,000 | 446,100 | West Side | 2,568,000 | 448,000 | 336,000 | 3,028,000 | ...... |
| 500,000 | 944,800 | Seaboard National | 13,150,000 | 1,685,000 | 2,430,000 | 15,899,000 | 50,000 |
| 2,100,000 | 2,287,600 | Western National | 38,998,300 | 9,406,000 | 2,765,200 | 46,756,400 | 50,000 |
| 300,000 | 516,700 | First Nat., Brooklyn | 4,377,000 | 625,000 | 942,000 | 4,979,000 | 75,000 |
| 500,000 | 729,900 | Liberty National | 7,076,900 | 1,444,500 | 525,000 | 7,301,000 | 497,400 |
| 1,000,000 | 402,800 | N. Y. Produce Exch. | 4,554,800 | 918,000 | 334,800 | 4,640,200 | ...... |
| 250,000 | 558,300 | New Amsterdam Nat. | 7,105,800 | 1,583,300 | 506,400 | 8,423,200 | 95,700 |
| 350,000 | 417,900 | Astor National | 4,164,000 | 835,400 | 215,600 | 4,150,400 | 350,000 |
| 500,000 | 355,300 | Hide & Leather Nat. | 2,894,600 | 481,500 | 71,900 | 2,194,800 | 380,000 |
| 70,550,000 | 80,742,100 | Total, National banks | | | | | |
| 11,172,700 | 15,319,600 | Total, State banks | | | | | |
| 81,722,700 | 96,061,700 | Totals | 895,186,600 | 176,791,400 | 77,159,000 | 968,121,900 | 30,097,400 |

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, July 15, 1901; 18 State banks, June 3, 1901.

## STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 31 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

| Banks. | Capital. | Loans. | Specie. | Legals. | Deposits with Cl'ring House Agent. | Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies. | Net Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.** | | | | | | | |
| Colonial | $100,000 | $1,626,300.00 | $38,200.00 | $141,600 | $236,500.00 | ...... | $1,821,000.00 |
| Columbia | 300,000 | 2,652,000.00 | 112,000.00 | 96,000 | 213,000.00 | $3,000.00 | 2,734,000.00 |
| Eleventh Ward | 100,000 | 1,144,621.77 | 60,249.62 | 49,408 | 207,533.76 | 25,000.00 | 1,357,860.07 |
| Fidelity | 200,000 | 434,629.00 | 7,302.00 | 26,570 | 33,362.00 | ...... | 337,512.00 |
| Fourteenth Street | 100,000 | 1,289,500.00 | 66,000.00 | 44,800 | 179,900.00 | ...... | 1,405,600.00 |
| Gansevoort | 200,000 | 1,313,349.23 | 9,301.78 | 76,396 | 107,254.42 | 625.73 | 1,321,983.74 |
| Hamilton | 200,000 | 1,487,500.00 | 85,630.00 | 97,800 | 96,300.00 | 55,000.00 | 1,644,800.00 |
| Jefferson | 200,000 | 573,354.00 | 4,062.00 | 49,346 | 108,283.00 | 26,822.00 | 602,923.00 |
| Mount Morris | 250,000 | 2,223,300.00 | 148,200.00 | 83,200 | 292,300.00 | 52,100.00 | 2,843,600.00 |
| Mutual | 200,000 | 1,401,526.10 | 26,838.44 | 112,245 | 228,824.19 | 41,268.93 | 1,523,840.40 |
| Nineteenth Ward | 200,000 | 1,379,198.00 | 22,813.00 | 132,951 | 303,111.00 | 200,000.00 | 1,810,606.00 |
| Plaza | 100,000 | 2,315,000.00 | 116,000.00 | 127,000 | 212,000.00 | ...... | 2,468,000.00 |
| Riverside | 100,000 | 1,059,292.06 | 14,440.96 | 56,782 | 65,093.58 | ...... | 1,032,463.36 |
| State | 100,000 | 3,716,000.00 | 242,000.00 | 120,000 | 84,000.00 | 173,000.00 | 3,881,000.00 |
| Twelfth Ward | 200,000 | 1,213,500.00 | 24,000.00 | 168,000 | 198,000.00 | ...... | 1,713,609.00 |
| Union Square | 200,000 | 2,459,296.99 | 46,137.03 | 229,105 | 177,648.02 | ...... | 2,691,091.38 |
| Varick | 100,000 | 839,300.00 | 12,090.00 | 59,200 | 92,400.00 | 400.00 | 853,300.00 |
| Washington | 100,000 | 689,797.00 | 10,038.00 | 41,744 | 46,932.00 | 5,356.00 | 669,440.00 |
| Yorkville | 100,000 | 1,497,800.00 | 47,700.00 | 102,600 | 77,000.00 | 46,600.00 | 1,372,200.00 |
| **Borough of Brooklyn.** | | | | | | | |
| Bedford | 150,000 | 1,208,071.00 | 14,885.00 | 93,650 | 118,100.00 | 125,547.00 | 1,345,537.00 |
| Broadway | 100,000 | 1,520,758.56 | 11,643.18 | 117,986 | 318,162.39 | ...... | 1,738,159.02 |
| Eighth Ward | 100,000 | 368,600.00 | 5,590.00 | 34,000 | 39,500.00 | 16,000.00 | 378,800.00 |
| Fifth Avenue | 100,000 | 710,300.00 | 33,800.00 | 29,100 | 67,500.00 | 13,600.00 | 669,600.00 |
| Manufacturers' Nat. | 252,000 | 2,666,000.00 | 335,500.00 | 151,300 | 398,100.00 | ...... | 3,119,500.00 |
| Mechanics' | 500,000 | 3,934,800.00 | 145,700.00 | 172,300 | 347,400.00 | 12,500.00 | 4,282,500.00 |
| Mechanics & Traders' | 100,000 | 973,628.37 | 17,510.00 | 59,661 | 70,034.96 | 43,121.17 | 932,044.39 |
| Merchants' | 100,000 | 668,276.00 | 5,135.00 | 50,038 | 59,156.00 | ...... | 687,777.00 |
| Nassau National | 300,000 | 3,578,000.00 | 179,000.00 | 289,000 | 539,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 3,852,000.00 |
| National City | 300,000 | 2,839,000.00 | 112,000.00 | 252,000 | 446,000.00 | 97,000.00 | 3,234,000.00 |
| North Side | 100,000 | 805,669.01 | 9,217.00 | 46,248 | 35,664.28 | 168,971.06 | 847,056.78 |
| People's | 100,000 | 935,400.00 | 30,000.00 | 40,200 | 39,100.00 | 59,400.00 | 934,800.00 |
| Seventeenth Ward | 100,000 | 558,226.00 | 7,614.00 | 39,724 | 55,630.00 | 12,880.00 | 503,972.00 |
| Sprague National | 200,000 | 887,000.00 | 103,000.00 | 10,000 | 390,000.00 | 49,000.00 | 1,150,000.00 |
| Twenty-sixth Ward | 100,000 | 514,129.00 | 10,485.00 | 26,968 | 65,708.00 | 6,225.00 | 531,766.00 |
| Union | 100,000 | 654,500.00 | 24,983.00 | 61,900 | 57,800.00 | 56,600.00 | 727,200.00 |
| Wallabout | 100,000 | 768,950.00 | 40,530.00 | 19,860 | 51,998.00 | 34,218.92 | 760,345.00 |
| **Borough of Richmond.** | | | | | | | |
| Bank of Staten Island | 25,000 | 598,500.00 | 17,300.00 | 25,820 | 90,500.00 | 42,500.00 | 701,200.00 |
| First National, S. I. | 100,000 | 748,500.00 | 40,500.00 | 20,000 | 73,500.00 | 34,100.00 | 732,300.00 |
| **JERSEY CITY.** | | | | | | | |
| First National | 400,000 | 4,958,500.00 | 301,300.00 | 225,400 | 951,200.00 | 631,100.00 | 5,959,400.00 |
| Hudson County | 250,000 | 2,070,675.00 | 67,874.00 | 57,383 | 172,780.00 | 215,880.00 | 1,832,376.00 |
| Second National | 250,000 | 1,210,700.00 | 68,100.00 | 13,900 | 167,000.00 | ...... | 1,021,100.00 |
| Third National | 200,000 | 928,359.54 | 35,053.62 | 63,782 | 802,783.30 | 20,913.47 | 1,017,954.40 |
| **HOBOKEN.** | | | | | | | |
| First National | 110,000 | 2,069,700.00 | 112,200.00 | 33,800 | 140,400.00 | 31,800.00 | 1,802,600.00 |
| Second National | 125,000 | 865,008.00 | 29,234.00 | 29,843 | 36,400.00 | 5,000.00 | 711,033.00 |

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Friday were as follows:

| | Saturday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .01 | .03 |
| Alpha Con | .02 | .01 |
| Andes | .01 | .01 |
| Belcher | .01 | .01 |
| Best & Belcher | .08 | .07 |
| Bullion | .01 | .01 |
| Caledonia | .18 | .16 |
| Challenge Con | .19 | .19 |
| Chollar | .04 | .04 |
| Confidence | .74 | .77 |
| Con. Cal. & Va | 1.70 | 1.70 |
| Con. Imperial | .01 | .01 |
| Crown Point | .05 | .05 |
| Gould & Curry | .08 | .08 |
| Hale & Norcross | .17 | .17 |
| Julia | .02 | .02 |
| Justice | .03 | .03 |
| Kentucky Con | .02 | .02 |
| Lady Washington Con | .01 | .01 |
| Mexican | .10 | .10 |
| Occidental Con | .02 | .02 |
| Ophir | .75 | .74 |
| Overman | .05 | .06 |
| Potosi | .04 | .04 |
| Savage | .06 | .06 |
| Sag Belcher | .01 | .01 |
| Sierra Nevada | .13 | .12 |
| Standard | 3.25 | 3.25 |
| Syndicate | .08 | .08 |
| St. Louis | .06 | .08 |
| Union Con | .10 | .08 |
| Utah Con | .05 | .04 |
| Yellow Jacket | .16 | .14 |
| Silver bars | .58½ | .58½ |
| Mexican dollars | 47@47½ | 47@47½ |
| Drafts, sight | .10 | .10 |
| Telegraph | .12½ | .12½ |

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Saturday. Bid. | Saturday. Asked. | Friday. Bid. | Friday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acacia | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16½ |
| Alamo | 13⅝ | 14 | 13¾ | 14 |
| Argentum | 11⅝ | 13 | 11¾ | 12½ |
| Anaconda | 35 | 36 | 35 | 36 |
| Battle Mountain | 16 | 16¾ | 16 | 16¾ |
| Blue Bell | 15¾ | 16⅛ | 15¾ | 16⅜ |
| Butterfly | 38 | 39 | 38 | 40 |
| C. C. Cons. | 8¼ | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½ |
| Coriolanus | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¾ |
| C., C. & M. | 8⅛ | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| Columbine Victor | 8 | 9 | 7⅛ | 7⅞ |
| Dante | 5½ | 6 | 5½ | 6 |
| Doctor Jackpot | 64¼ | 64⅞ | 68 | 70 |
| Elkton | 178½ | 179½ | 178 | 180 |
| El Paso | 56¼ | 56½ | 55½ | 56 |
| Fanny Rawlings | 18 | 20 | 18 | 20 |
| Findlay | 9⅞ | 10¼ | 9½ | 10 |
| Gold Dollar | 22⅛ | 22¼ | 21 | 21¼ |
| Golden Cycle | 64 | 66 | 65 | 66 |
| Golden Fleece | 37 | 38½ | 37 | 40 |
| Gold Knob | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5½ |
| Gold Sovereign | 5 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| Gould | 16½ | 18 | 16⅞ | 17½ |
| Hart | 8 | 11 | 8 | 10½ |
| Ingham | 16¼ | 18 | 16¼ | 18 |
| Isabella | 57⅞ | 58¼ | 56 | 57¾ |
| Jackpot | 40 | 43 | 40 | 45 |
| Keystone | 9 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| Last Dollar | 61¾ | 62 | 62 | 65 |
| Lexington | 6⅜ | 7 | 6⅜ | 7 |
| Little Puck | 7¾ | 8 | 7½ | 8¼ |
| Mint | 18½ | 20 | 18½ | 20 |
| Mollie Gibson | 30 | 36 | 32½ | 36 |
| Molly Dwyer | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ |
| Mary Cashen | 13½ | 14½ | 13½ | 14 |
| Moon Anchor | 30 | 30½ | 29½ | 29¾ |
| National | 3⅜ | 3¾ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| Nugget | 18 | 19½ | 18 | 18¾ |
| New Haven | 5⅞ | 6¼ | 5¾ | 6 |
| Orphan | 17½ | 18 | 17½ | 18 |
| Pharmacist | 9⅞ | 10 | 9½ | 10 |
| Pinnacle | 9¼ | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Pointer | 8 | 8¼ | | 8¼ |
| Portland | 303 | 306 | 300 | 306 |
| Rose Maud | 6 | 6⅛ | 5¼ | 6 |
| Rose Nicol | 6⅜ | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| Republic | 4⅞ | 5½ | 5 | 6 |
| Rocky Mountain | 4¼ | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ |
| Sedan | 8 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8⅜ |
| Vindicator | 115 | 117 | 115 | 118 |
| Work | 15 | 15½ | 14⅞ | 15¼ |
| Zoe | 2⅞ | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 |

## NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

The Leweke Neckwear Company of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—George Leweke, A. F. Weil, and Julius Schaulcha of New York City.

Continental Exchange, Limited, of New York City, to conduct a mercantile agency; capital, $3,000. Directors—William L. Green, Frank W. Belmont, and Joseph F. McEntee of New York City.

The Gleason & Loomis Cold Storage Company of Brighton, N. Y., filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $20,000 to $500,000. The company also filed certificates of extension of business to include all forms of cold storage, and of a reduction of Directors from four to three.

## Increase of State Canals' Tonnage.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The total number of tons carried on the State canals during the current season up to and including Aug. 23d, were 1,780,727 tons, as compared with 1,671,508 during the same period of 1900, or an increase this year of 109,219 tons.

## Imports of Specie Aug. 24 to Aug. 30, 1901.

| Steamer. | Where From. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| **American Gold Coin—** | | |
| Boramia | St. Thomas | $3,347 |
| Belvernon | Cape Haiti | 2,000 |
| Alleghany | Greytown | 3,000 |
| Prins Willem III | Port au Prince | 14,270 |
| Morro Castle | Havana | 40,000 |
| Advance | Colon | 600 |
| **American Silver Coin—** | | |
| Prins Willem III | Curacao | 36 |
| Roramia | St. Thomas | 1,953 |
| **Foreign Gold Coin—** | | |
| Morro Castle | Havana | 69,458 |
| **Foreign Silver Coin—** | | |
| Prins Willem III | Curacao | 69 |
| **Gold Bullion—** | | |
| Seguranca | Tampico | 14,037 |
| Coastwise | Panama | 3,000 |
| Buffon | Barbados | 720 |
| Alleghany | Greytown | 1,300 |
| Advance | Colon | 7,045 |
| Maraval | Trinidad | 1,267 |
| **Silver Bullion—** | | |
| Seguranca | Tampico | 41,680 |
| City of Washington | Vera Cruz | 9,480 |
| Total | | $213,262 |

## Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 26 to Aug. 31, Inclusive.

| Date. | Steamer. | Character. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 26 | K.W. d.Grosse | London, S. B. | $400,840 |
| Aug. 27 | St. Paul | London, S. B. | 90,430 |
| Aug. 28 | F. Bismarck | London, S. B. | 139,445 |
| Aug. 30 | Etruria | London, S. B. | 315,390 |
| Total | | | $946,105 |

## Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

| Date. | Steamer. | Character. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 23 | Lucania | London, S. B. | $237,496 |
| Aug. 23 | Maracas | Trinidad, S. C., (Mex.) | 570 |
| Total | | | $1,184,170 |

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

**COTTON.**—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Cotton: Spot—Limited demand; prices easier; American middling fair, 5 9-16d; good middling, 5 5-16d; middling, 5d; low middling, 4 25-32d; good ordinary, 4 17-32d; ordinary, 4 9-32d. The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 2,100 bales American. Receipts, 1,400 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet but steady and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, September, 4 52-64, buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 33-64@4 34-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 28-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 24-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 24-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 24-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 24-64d, buyers.

**BREADSTUFFS AND WHEAT.**—DULUTH, Aug. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 71c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68⅞c; September, 68½c; October, 68¾c; December, 69¼c; May, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 63⅞c. Corn—Nominal. Oats—35½@35¼c.

**COFFEE.**—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 4.65 | 4.70 | 4.65 | 4.65@4.70 |
| October | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75@4.80 |
| November | 4.85 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 4.85@4.90 |
| December | 5.00 | 5.05 | 5.05 | 5.00@5.05 |
| January | 5.05 | 5.10 | 5.10 | 5.05@5.10 |
| February | 5.15 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.15@5.20 |
| March | 5.25 | 5.30 | 5.25 | 5.25@5.30 |
| April | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30@5.35 |
| May | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.40@5.45 |
| June | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.45@5.50 |
| July | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50@5.55 |

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4$600; receipts, 55,000 bags; stock, 979,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. it was net ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 30,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened barely steady, ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; total sales, 12,000 bags; January, 35; February, 35.25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 36; June, 36.25; July, 36.25; August, 34; September, 34; October, 34.25; November, 34.50; December, 34.75. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 4$700; exchange, 10.15-32d; receipts, 23,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 20,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 435,000 bags.

**NAVAL STORES.**—SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 31.—Spirits turpentine firm, 33¾c; receipts, 1,078 casks; sales, 958 casks; exports, 3,439 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 4,564 barrels; sales, 302 barrels; exports, 4,712 barrels; A B C, 95c@$1; D, $1@$1.05; E, $1.05@$1.10; F, $1.15; G, $1.15@$1.20; H, $1.20@$1.25; I, $1.40@$1.45; K, $1.65; M, $2.10; N, $2.75; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 31.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 33c; receipts, 53 casks; resin firm, 95c@$1; receipts, 120 barrels. Crude turpentine steady, $1@$1.90; receipts, 31 casks; tar steady, $1.25; receipts, 126 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 31.—Turpentine market firm at 32½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Beeves nominal. Dressed beef steady. Calves nominal. City dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. Sheep slow; lambs lower at the close. Sheep, $3@$4; lambs, $5@$6.17½. Dressed mutton steady; dressed lambs slow. Hogs nominally higher. Country dressed steady.

## FIRE INSURANCE RECEIPTS.

### Increase in Business in Manhattan and Bronx in First Half of 1901 Over 1900, $2,269,652.

The semi-annual statements of the fire insurance companies, as to their premium receipts on business written in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx during the first six months of 1901, show a premium income of $7,428,342, which is an increase of $2,269,652 over the corresponding period of 1900. The totals are as follows:

| | 1901. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|
| Local companies | $2,453,221 | $1,649,665 |
| Agency companies | 2,306,986 | 1,680,951 |
| Foreign companies | 2,668,134 | 1,828,074 |
| Total | $7,428,342 | $5,158,690 |

### Local Companies.

STOCK COMPANIES.

| | 1901. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|
| Assurance Company | $32,354 | $21,065 |
| British-American | 14,820 | 8,812 |
| Citizens' | 55,734 | 40,400 |
| Continental | 244,675 | 146,274 |
| Commonwealth | 26,402 | 20,633 |
| Commercial Union | 10,289 | 15,045 |
| Colonial | 46,512 | 6,936 |
| Caledonian-American | 10,759 | 4,457 |
| Eagle | 42,759 | 28,988 |
| Empire City | 7,275 | [illegible] |
| Greenwich | 134,533 | 97,472 |
| German-American | 339,583 | 181,974 |
| German Alliance | 52,353 | 23,686 |
| Germania | 106,162 | 32,257 |
| Globe-Rutgers | 31,082 | 24,362 |
| Home | 274,858 | 137,756 |
| Hamilton | 17,943 | 17,430 |
| Hanover | 186,212 | 92,566 |
| Indemnity | 8,[illegible] | 6,443 |
| International | 8,288 | 10,770 |
| Kings County | 10,447 | 5,937 |
| Lafayette | 24,384 | 18,805 |
| Magdeburg | 6,941 | 6,084 |
| New York Fire | 10,525 | 9,350 |
| Niagara | 107,642 | 91,933 |
| North River | 64,304 | 52,229 |
| Nassau | 6,156 | 5,642 |
| Northern | 22,776 | 11,821 |
| National Standard | 32,643 | 21,141 |
| North British and Mercantile | 5,829 | 442 |
| North German | 6,742 | 5,822 |
| Phenix | 111,281 | 52,588 |
| Pelican | 19,292 | 15,013 |
| Peter Cooper | 7,919 | 12,761 |
| Queen | 65,458 | 37,585 |
| Stuyvesant | 18,846 | 20,619 |
| United States | 86,959 | 25,604 |
| Victoria | 8,190 | 5,982 |
| Williamsburg City | 82,782 | 23,140 |
| Westchester | 118,457 | 86,085 |
| **ASSOCIATIONS.** | | |
| American Lloyds | 10,689 | 10,886 |
| Great Western Lloyds | 4,868 | 3,135 |
| Individual Underwriters | 82,521 | 84,111 |
| Isthmus Lloyds | 1,713 | ...... |
| Manufacturers' Lloyds | 13,153 | 10,802 |
| Merchants' Fire Lloyds | 2,274 | 5,765 |
| New York Fire Lloyds | 10,127 | ...... |
| New York and Bos. Lloyds | 1,116 | 719 |
| N. Y. Recip. Underwriters | 2,136 | 283 |
| North Am. Inter-Insurers | 7,466 | 1,330 |

### Agency Companies.

| | 1901. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|
| **NEW YORK STATE.** | | |
| Agricultural | 69,804 | 54,896 |
| Albany | 8,399 | 7,162 |
| Buffalo Commercial | 6,637 | 5,886 |
| Buffalo German | 8,797 | 8,746 |
| Erie | 6,361 | 19,827 |
| Commerce | 6,817 | 6,193 |
| Dutchess | 16,872 | 11,380 |
| Glens Falls | 10,400 | 8,545 |
| Rochester German | 11,680 | 8,545 |
| Fire Association | 2,414 | ...... |
| **CALIFORNIA.** | | |
| Firemen's Fund | 81,803 | 53,287 |
| Home Fire and Marine | 12,049 | 10,702 |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | | |
| Ætna | 126,286 | 83,215 |
| Connecticut | 44,240 | 28,864 |
| Hartford | 95,549 | 76,138 |
| Hartford, (N. Y. Underwriters' agency) | 78,877 | 63,558 |
| National | 110,728 | 78,622 |
| Orient | 84,810 | 30,701 |
| Phœnix | 60,747 | 52,449 |
| Security | 33,216 | 26,063 |
| **DELAWARE.** | | |
| | 1901. | 1900. |
| Commercial | 391 | ...... |
| **INDIANA.** | | |
| Indianapolis | 7,630 | 5,704 |
| **ILLINOIS.** | | |
| Traders' | 27,883 | 20,215 |
| German | 32,540 | 21,686 |
| **LOUISIANA.** | | |
| Mechanics and Traders' | 9,469 | 5,276 |
| Teutonia | 20,559 | 14,233 |
| **MARYLAND.** | | |
| Firemen's | 22,621 | 21,390 |
| German-American | 8,624 | 6,630 |
| Home | 16,939 | 11,839 |
| United Fire | 14,120 | 14,600 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | | |
| American | 11,045 | 6,558 |
| Boston | 55,393 | 36,071 |
| Mercantile | 28,098 | 6,476 |
| North American | 14,952 | 12,589 |
| Springfield | 91,657 | 47,371 |
| **MICHIGAN.** | | |
| Detroit | 20,025 | 7,643 |
| Michigan | 9,834 | 8,572 |
| Grand Rapids | 9,210 | 7,960 |
| **MINNESOTA.** | | |
| St. Paul | 31,670 | 17,173 |
| **MISSOURI.** | | |
| American Central | 43,708 | 18,650 |
| Citizens' | 25,467 | 13,861 |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE.** | | |
| Capital | 11,668 | 10,761 |
| New Hampshire | 23,475 | 17,807 |
| **NEW JERSEY.** | | |
| American | 32,201 | 19,298 |
| Firemen's | 41,860 | 21,859 |
| Merchants' | 22,212 | 11,399 |
| Newark | 20,116 | 12,851 |
| Camden | 19,668 | 8,206 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | | |
| American | 27,983 | 44,651 |
| Delaware | 25,767 | 14,778 |
| Fire Association | 81,039 | 56,864 |
| Franklin | 12,994 | 11,924 |
| Girard | 16,243 | 9,645 |
| Ins. Co. County of Philadelphia | 14,746 | 15,529 |
| Ins. Co. of North America | 104,820 | 66,585 |
| Ins. Co. State of Pennsylvania | 19,663 | 16,850 |
| Lumbermen's | 20,088 | 12,599 |
| Mechanics' | 22,761 | 15,493 |
| Pennsylvania | 117,269 | 63,946 |
| Reliance | 34,737 | 24,082 |
| Spring Garden | 22,697 | 36,388 |
| United Firemen's | 31,956 | 19,572 |
| Union | 25,050 | 17,665 |
| Allemania | 17,098 | 13,851 |
| German | 13,169 | 9,329 |
| Western | 8,749 | 10,671 |
| Farmers' | 10,022 | 9,935 |
| Reading | 27,896 | 17,888 |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | | |
| Equitable | 13,806 | 7,151 |
| Providence Washington | 53,322 | 32,266 |
| **VIRGINIA.** | | |
| Virginia Fire and Marine | 13,309 | 7,119 |
| Virginia State | 7,688 | 6,291 |
| **WISCONSIN.** | | |
| Concordia | 18,621 | 15,459 |
| Milwaukee Mechanics' | 15,538 | 11,681 |
| Milwaukee Fire | 6,668 | 4,189 |
| **WASHINGTON, D. C.** | | |
| Potomac | 15,919 | 15,220 |

### Foreign Companies.

| | 1901. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|
| **GREAT BRITAIN.** | | |
| Alliance | $11,989 | $9,459 |
| Atlas | 41,100 | 27,969 |
| Caledonian | 54,726 | 44,412 |
| Commercial Union | 112,274 | 86,837 |
| Imperial | 58,485 | 71,962 |
| Lancashire | 23,120 | 59,234 |
| Law Union and Crown | 25,689 | 26,484 |
| Lion | 43,558 | 25,093 |
| Liverpool, London and Globe | 354,128 | 204,071 |
| London Assurance | 96,601 | 67,359 |
| London and Lancashire | 146,875 | 83,698 |
| Manchester | 67,063 | 54,036 |
| North British and Mercantile | 200,417 | 86,110 |
| Northern | 65,855 | 42,001 |
| Norwich Union | 72,749 | 49,416 |
| Phoenix | 169,665 | 111,828 |
| Palatine | 60,117 | 74,189 |
| Royal | 260,613 | 139,371 |
| Royal Exchange | 26,037 | 16,251 |
| Scottish Union and National | 223,698 | 100,717 |
| Sun | 108,755 | 67,276 |
| Union | 86,529 | 54,293 |
| **CANADA.** | | |
| British America | 52,078 | 59,530 |
| Western | 76,386 | 52,359 |
| **GERMANY.** | | |
| Aachen and Munich | 17,253 | 22,143 |
| Hamburg-Bremen | 41,107 | 32,829 |
| Transatlantic | 11,384 | 10,439 |
| Magdeburg | 23,601 | 23,297 |
| Prussian National | 12,658 | 18,425 |
| Thuringia | 16,975 | ...... |
| **SWITZERLAND.** | | |
| Balbise | 24,253 | 25,174 |
| Helvetia Swiss | 20,851 | 20,315 |
| **SWEDEN.** | | |
| Svea | 20,183 | 14,664 |
| **HOLLAND.** | | |
| Netherlands | 14,018 | 23,829 |
| **RUSSIA.** | | |
| Salamandra | 27,325 | 13,847 |

## NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Local fire underwriters say that August fire losses in the aggregate promise to be much more favorable to the insurance companies than they had reason to expect on the basis of any inference from the loss records of the other months of the present year, or for the past two years and a half.

Chicago advices state that a proposition will be submitted shortly to the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, providing that, in the case of cancellations, agents and company officials shall send all such notices directly to the assured instead of to the assured's broker, and that a duplicate copy shall be sent to the broker affected, as a matter of courtesy.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange announces that the special Exchange committee, which prepared the recently adopted warehouse and storage store specific rating, Schedule I, has prepared one printed form for insuring merchandise specifically and another form for insuring merchandise generally, and that the use of these forms, printed on Exchange water-marked paper, shall be obligatory, so soon as promulgated.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Sale of Riverside Block the Chief Feature of Week's Business.

## A WEST SIDE CORNER SOLD

### Builder Takes Roberts Estate Plot at Eighty-first Street—Other Dealings—List of Auction Offerings.

The sale of the New York Orphan Asylum's Riverside Drive block and speculation as to the identity of the buyer have naturally furnished abundant material for gossip and comment throughout the week.

The future of the block is a matter of general interest in real estate circles, and seemingly the three possible ways of utilizing the property have all received their full share of attention in the rumors which have been circulated in connection with the sale. As the site for a magnificent mansion, its advantages would have to be largely determined by the would-be purchaser. Charles M. Schwab will not discuss in any form the persistent reports that he is the buyer, but denials have been forthcoming from what ought to be authoritative sources. As the site for a hotel, more sumptuous in its surroundings and arrangements than anything now to be found in the city, the block undoubtedly has attractions—so great, it is said, that they have tempted George C. Boldt to acquire it, but in the latter's absence from the city his associates are most strenuous in their denials that any such project is in course of development.

The other possibility that the block will be cut up into residence sites and resold to builders is perhaps the most probable of the three, although it is pointed out that this proposition is not so attractive as it would have been a few years ago, owing to the fact that residence property in that section of the west side has at best only held its own recently, whether viewed in the light of its marketability or its borrowing capacity. The successful operations of speculative builders in Fifth and Madison Avenue, and even the old Murray Hill, sections, show clearly enough where lies the demand for modern high-class dwellings. And the attitude of lenders points to the same conclusion. In discussing this very subject only a few days ago one of the largest loan brokers in the city said:

"The constant clamor from lenders is, 'Bring us something on the east side,' and I find less difficulty in getting an 80 per cent. loan on a modern dwelling east of the Park than in securing one of 60 per cent. for a west side owner."

The Orphan Asylum block has not, however, been the only noteworthy transaction of the week. Below will be found details of the sale of one of the unimproved corners on Columbus Avenue—the northeast, at Eighty-first Street. As was the case in the sale of other properties belonging to the Marshall O. Roberts estate, contracts must be sent to Europe for signature, but it is stated on excellent authority that the terms in the present transaction have all been satisfactorily arranged, and that, aside from the formalities, the sale is an accomplished fact.

A block seldom heard of in realty dealings—that on Broadway, between Park Place and Murray Street—figured in the business of last week. Assemblyman Gherardi Davis's purchase of 241 Broadway is of no immediate significance, but, with Mrs. Davis's ownership of 3 Park Place, may facilitate a building operation in the future upon that block which so far has withstood the advance of the skyscraper.

Added importance is given to the recent sales of 751 Lexington Avenue and 137 East Fifty-ninth Street, because these parcels adjoin the Bloomingdale store, and will in all probability soon be covered by an extension of that structure.

### Latest Sales by Brokers.

The estate of Marshall O. Roberts has sold the plot of nine lots at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street, facing Manhattan Square, 100.8 feet on the avenue by 225 feet on the street. The buyer is said to be a builder, who will erect an apartment house on the site.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has sold to a Mr. Lever the four-story brick tenement, with two-story frame building at the rear, 42 Baxter Street, 26.8 by 100.

It is reported that Sonn Brothers have sold the four-story dwelling 476 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 17 by 60 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. and C. R. Smith have sold for Solomon Rubenstein to G. H. and G. Valentine, for $50,000, the two six-story tenements 305 and 307 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, on a plot 50 by 76.10. In part payment the Messrs. Valentine give the five-story flat 13 West Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 76.10.

The various parcels at King's Bridge Heights which together make up what has been known as the Bailey estate tract were transferred yesterday by H. H. Cammann and the other executors of the Bailey estate to John O. Baker, who is acting presumably as the representative of Charles T. Barney and his associates. The stated consideration was $425,000, of which amount $284,000 remains on mortgage for three years at 4 per cent.

### The Auction Room.

With sales announced for only three days in this week, an unusually dull Summer in the auction branch will have a suitable closing. Labor Day has usually marked the dividing line between Summer and Fall in the salesroom, and several of the auctioneers say that their stands will soon be adorned with posters announcing voluntary and executors' sales. Last week's business consisted of ten foreclosure sales, but of these only two resulted in purchases by the plaintiff.

There were recorded last week 154 mortgages, for $2,537,255, of which 48, for $491,338 were at 5 per cent.; 78, for $1,087,917, were at more, and 28, for $958,000 were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 140 mortgages, for $1,598,743, of which 44, for $366,900, were at 5 per cent.; 66, for $560,845, were at more, and 30, for $671,000, were at less.

### AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

**To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.**

TUESDAY, Sept. 3.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 462 and 464 Lexington Avenue, west side, 51.11 feet north of Forty-fifth Street, 34 by 89 and irregular, two four-story brick dwellings; 119 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 89 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling; 113 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 149 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick dwelling; 109 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 191 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $84,448.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, 272 East Third Street, south side, 23.3 feet east of Avenue C, 23.2 by 87.3, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,703.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Sturges, referee, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,898.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 124.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20.1 by 99.11 by 19.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,810.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11 by 24.10 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,369.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. W. Bookstaver, referee, 131 William Street, west side, 203.3 feet north of John Street, 26.6 by 97.6 by 24.4 by 96.10, six-story brick bluilding. Due on judgment, $35,128.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 114.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, and running through to the latter thoroughfare, 18 by 72.9 by 19.1 by 79.1, three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,656.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, David A. Sullivan, referee, Hill Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,516.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 111 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 96 feet east of Park Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,602.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William C. Reddy, referee, 1,815 West Farms Road, northwest side, 339.4 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 30 by 101.11, by 30 by 97.10, two-story frame dwelling.

THURSDAY, Sept. 5.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 213 to 217 West One Hundred and N[illegible] Street, north side, 206 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, one and two-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $8,731.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 1,764 Third Avenue, west side, 50.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $20,675.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward C. Graves, referee, 933 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 54 feet west of Forest Avenue, 27 by 68.4, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,993.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

**List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.**

Nos. 9 and 11 East Eighty-fourth Street, for two five-story brick dwellings, 51.2 by 81 by 51.1 by 81; F. de R. Weisman of 55 Liberty Street and the City Real Property Investing Company of 3 East Thirty-third Street, owners; Warren, Wetmore & Morgan of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $210,000.

No. 68 William Street, for a fifteen-story brick office building, 54.7 by 124.5; Number Sixty-eight William Street, incorporated, owner; Goldwin Starrett of 51 Wall Street, architect; cost, $785,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Locust Avenue, southwest corner, for a one-story frame shed, 104.5 by 250; James H. Young of 2,558 Marion Avenue, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Blondell Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Halperin Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, with stable, 25 by 50; William Fleischman, Westchester, owner; Frederick Weigand, Westchester, architect; cost, $2,000.

### Alterations.

No. 90 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Addie A. Price, premises, owner; F. Q. Smith of 1,238 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

No. 78 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; William R. Klein, premises, owner; F. Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

Nos. 202 to 212 West Eighty-ninth Street, to a brick storage house; August Blumenthal of 563 West End Avenue, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

No. 70 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Oliver Harriman, Jr., White Plains, owner; William S. Miller of 141 East Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Bathgate Avenue, southeast corner, to two three-story brick tenements, with stores; Dr. R. Constantine of 2,285 Bathgate Avenue, owner; Emil Gunsburger of 2,291 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

Second Avenue, 948, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Simon Uhlfelder of 313 Church Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 27 and 29 Market Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; Harris Kuhn of 179 Henry Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 19 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick studio and stores; State Realty Company of 4 Warren Street, owner; Davis & Sheppard of 203 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 1,708 and 1,710 Park Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Gussaroff & Steindler of 211 East Thirteenth Street, owners; Frederick Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 7 Ann Street, to a one-story brick store; Joseph Pulitzer, World Building, owner; John J. Kennedy, Spuyten Duyvil, architect; cost, $50.

Nos. 1,331 and 1,333 Broadway, to a two-story brick theatre, store, and office; Johnson estate, owner; Richard Rohl, architect; cost, $500.

Washington Avenue, west side, 89 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Michael Gleason of 1,780 Washington Avenue, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Main Street, south side, 250 feet east of Westchester Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story barn and storehouse; Robert Sinclair, Baychester, owner and architect; cost, $200.

No. 313 Henry Street, to a three-story brick tenement; M. Sonowsky, premises, owner; I. Lorde of 95 First Street, architect; cost, $35.

No. 62 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. D. Hawkins of 1 Nassau Street, owner; Snelling & Potter of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $15,000.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Aug. 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| BRIGGS AV, n s, lot 1,051 map Laconia Park, 26.11x112.10x25x122.10; John W. Murphy to Kate Murphy | $500 |
| BROADWAY, 326 to 330, and 94 to 98 Worth St; Frank G. Tefft to Tefft-Weller & Co., all title, (R S $25.91, mtg $375,000) | 1 |
| BROADWAY, 326 to 330, and 94 to 98 Worth St.; William E. Tefft to Tefft-Weller & Co, all title, (mtg $375,000, R S $43.20) | 1 |
| BROADWAY, 326 to 330, and 94 to 98 Worth St.; Ione T. Hatch and others to Tefft-Weller & Co., all title, (R S $4.50, mtg $375,000) | 16,066 |
| BROADWAY, 326 to 330, and 94 to 98 Worth St., William E. Tefft and others to Tefft-Weller & Co., ¼ part, (mtg $375,000, R S $77.75) | 1 |
| BROADWAY, 326 to 330, and 94 to 98 Worth St.; Anna T. Bogue and another to William E. Tefft and others, (mtg $375,000, R S $8.64) | 1 |
| COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 25.3x100; Herman Heilberg to Albert Erdman, (R S $7.50, mtg $22,500) | 100 |
| MANGIN ST, 68, e s, 20.8x100; Moritz Adler to Salvatore Sperio and wife, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,000) | 8,500 |
| NASSAU ST, 23 and 25; Gertrude Mead to Robert G. Mead, Jr.; all title | 1 |
| PARK AV, w s, 108 ft s of Fitch St, 162x—x62.6x102x205; Amia Beckh to Emma Kramer; all liens; (R S $1) | 1 |
| SEDGWICK AV, King's Bridge Road, Bailey Ave, Heath Av and Emmerich Place, and unnamed street at intersection of Bailey and Sedgwick Av, block; King's Bridge Road, Heath Av and Emmerick Place, block; King's Bridge Road, Heath Av, Bailey Av, block; Harlem River Terrace, Bailey Av, and lands of Nathaniel P. Bailey, block; New York and Putnam Railroad lands, 192d St and Harlem River Terrace, Bailey Av, block; New York and Putnam Railroad lands, Bailey Av and 192d St, King's Bridge Road, block; exterior street, w s, 192d St, pier line of Harlem River and land of Nathaniel P. Bailey; United States Pier and Bulkhead line, 192d St, Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company lands, with all title to land in Harlem River Terrace and Heath Av, and in awards; Herman H. Cammann and another, executors to John O. Baker; all liens; (R S $211.25) | 425,000 |
| 7TH ST, w s, 308 ft n w of Av C, 25x90.10; Leonor Spielberger and others to Michael Tenzer, (mtg $33,000, R S $3.25) | 29,250 |
| 10TH AV, 50.2 ft n of 46th St, 25.1x100; Henry F. Meyer to Adolph J. H. Meyer, (R S $4, mtg $19,500) | 1 |
| 11TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x94.10; Theodore N. Ranft and another, executors and trustees, to Giovanni Maccarone, (R S $11.25) | 25,000 |
| 28TH ST, 232 and 234 West; Joseph F. Egan as executor, to David Crawford, (mtg $30,000, R S $5.50) | 1 |
| 39TH ST, 247 West, 16.8x98.9; Fannie Goldberg to Herman Barbanel, (mtg $10,500) | 1 |
| 45TH ST, ss, 520 ft w of 5th Av, 80x100.5; 44th St, n s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.5; Albert G. Hyde to Charles T. Rowley, (R S $136.25) | 100 |
| 64TH ST, 104 West, 19x100.5; Samuel Schwab to Nathan Hirsh and another, (R S $1.76, mtg $12,000) | 1 |
| 65TH ST, 13 West, 30x100.5; George H. Valentine and others to Solomon Rubenstein, (mtg 7,000, R S $5.50) | Exchange |
| 107TH ST, 305 and 307 East, 50x76.10; Abraham J. Dworsky to Solomon Rubenstein (mtg $12,000, R S $11.50) | 100 |
| 107TH ST, 305 and 307 East, 50x76.10; Solomon Rubenstein to George H. Valentine and others, (mtg $12,000, R S $11.50) | Exchange |
| 111TH ST, 165 East, 30.6x100.11; Johanna Stack to Frank Shanley, (mtg $17,500, R S $2.75) | 25,500 |
| 111TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 50x201.10, to 112th St; Fanny Elliott and another to Joseph H. Beams | 800 |
| 180TH ST, s s, 44.11 ft e of Mapes Av, new line, 25x93.2; Charles Biorkegren to Charles Walden, (mtg $3,850) | 5,500 |

### Recorded Leases.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROADWAY, 1,439; Ellsworth Childs to W. H. Marcellus, 3 years | $1,200, $2,500 |
| BROADWAY, 1,439, w s, 20.9x54.8x21.9x60.5; Alfred Beinhauer to Ellsworth Childs, 21 years from June 1, 1899 | 9,500, 11,000 |
| BROOME ST, 258, n e corner Orchard St; Harris Fine to Daniel Litzky and another, term May 1, 1906 | 1,680 |
| MADISON ST, 274; Joseph Green to Jacob Nadelson, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1901 | 4,275 |
| MULBERRY ST, 240; Thomas Farese to Giuseppe De Carlo, 5 years | 2,800 |
| PARK AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 130th St, 75x90; Bert C. Faulhaber, agent, to Charles F. Fischer, 1 year and 2 years' extension | 500 |
| SOUTH ST, 160; Elbe N. F. Meyer to Walter Lethbridge, 5 years | 1,600, 2,000 |

### Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

| | |
|---|---|
| AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Kate Kennedy, as guardian | $5,000 |
| BAKER, John O., to Hermann H. Cammann and others, executors; Sedgwick Av, King's Bridge Road, Bailey Av, Heath Av, Emmerick Place, and unnamed street at intersection of Bailey Av and Sedgwick Av, the block; King's Bridge Road, Heath Av, and Emmerich Place, the block; King's Bridge Road, s s, Heath Av, w s, Bailey Av, e s, [illegible] Heath Av [illegible] Nathaniel P. Bailey [illegible] the block; New York and Putnam Railroad Company's lands, e s of 192d St, s s of Harlem River Terrace and Bailey Av, w s, the block; New York and Putnam Railroad Company's lands, e s, 192d St, n s, and King's Bridge Road, s, s, the block; Exterior St, w s, 192d St, n s, Pier line Harlem River, e s, and n by n building line property Nathaniel P. Bailey, which north line is at line or near the south line of King's Bridge Road, plot; United States pier and bulkhead line, e s, 192d St, s s, Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company's land, w s, east of Nathaniel P. Bailey, s s, with all title to land lying in Harlem River and Heath Av, 3 years, 4 per cent | 284,000 |
| BATES, Charles A., to Riverside Building Company; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 83d St, 1 year, 6 per cent | 7,000 |
| BIBBY, Andrew A., to James M. Wentz | 21,500 |
| BOESSLE, Theophilus E., to Lillian B. May | Nom. |
| CRAWFORD, David, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 28th St, 232 and 234 West, prior mortgage $30,000, 2 years, 6 per cent | 3,500 |
| FITZGIBBONS, Edward, and wife, to William Smith | 800 |
| GILLIES, Janet, and another, executors and trustee, to Louis Rothschild | 4,198 |
| GREENWOOD, Moses, to Max Borck; Cauldwell Av, (Av. B,) w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 1 year, 6 per cent | [illegible] |
| LETHBRIDGE, Walter, to Bernheimer & Schmid; South St, 160, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent | [illegible] |
| MACCARRONE, Giovanni, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11th St, 334 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent | [illegible] |
| MAGEE, John, to Fall Brook Coal Company; 37th St, 13 West, due Aug. 1, 1902, 4 per cent | [illegible] |
| McBRIDE, Lucy E., to Christina D. Hamilton; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 225 ft s of 173d St, 3 years | [illegible] |
| MILLER, Michael, to Bernard Reich; Clinton St, 90 to 96, leasehold, demand | [illegible] |
| NEALE, Mary E., to Sigmund Cohn; Union Av, e s, 141.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year, 6 per cent | [illegible] |
| O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to William F. Mohr; Burnside Av, n e corner of Anthony Av, demand, 6 per cent | [illegible] |
| ROTH, John, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, n e corner of 16th St, 6 months, 6 per cent | [illegible] |
| ROWLEY, Charles T., to Albert G. Hyde; 45th St, s s, 520 ft w of 5th Av; 44th St, n s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, two mortgages, due Oct. 2, 1903, 6 per cent., aggregate | 675,000 |
| RUBENSTEIN, Solomon, to Abraham J. Dworsky; 65th St, 13, old 83 West, due Dec. 30, 1901, 6 per cent | 10,000 |
| SHANLEY, Frank, to James Kinsey and wife; 11th St, 165 East, 3 years, 4 per cent | 14,000 |
| SMITH, William, to Edward Fitzgibbons | 900 |
| SPERO, Salvatore, to Moritz Adler; Mangin St, 68, (mtg $3,000,) installments | 4,000 |
| STANCLIFFE, Elizabeth J., to Emma B. Levin | 5,000 |
| TINZER, Michael, to Leonor Spielberger and another; 7th St, s w s, 308 ft n w of Avenue C, installments, 6 per cent | 2,500 |
| TURNER, Alicia A., to Eugene H. Block and others, executors; Creston Av, w s, 265 ft s of High Bridge Road, 3 years | 4,500 |
| WAHLIG, Eugenie G., and another to the Twenty-third Ward Bank; 135th St, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, due Feb. 28, 1902, 6 per cent | 10,000 |
| WIEDKOPF, Caroline, to Adolph Keller; 123d St, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, subject to building loan, demand, 6 per cent | 700 |

### Mechanics' Liens.

| | |
|---|---|
| BOWERY, w s, 60 ft s of Bayard St, 60x200; Morris Plavsky against —— Spachner, owner; —— Perelman, contractor | |
| FRANKLIN AV and 167th St, n w corner, 100x200; Henry Conlin against Church of St. Augustine, owner; James Pugh and —— Sullivan, contractors | |
| WILLETT ST, 49; Morris Levenson against John Danziger, owner and contractor | |
| 5TH AV, 1,091 and 1,093; James Riley & Sons against Andrew and Louise Carnegie, owners; New York Large Tree Company, contractor | |
| 5TH ST, 634 and 636 East; Morris Levenson against Spielberger & Steiner, owners and contractors | |
| 8TH AV and 142d St, n e corner, 24.11x100, and 142d St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; George Rushon against Charles Beekman, owner; Peter Keller, contractor | |
| 34TH ST, 145 and 147 West; Cornelius O'Reilly against Koster, Biel & Co., owners and contractors | 1,011 |
| 72D ST, 37 and 39 West; Hyman Rosenberg against Charles W. Luyster, owner; Crossley & Co., contractors | 99 |

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

| | |
|---|---|
| 17TH ST, 41 West, and 38 West 18th St; Manhattan Island Corporation with Anton L. Olsen | 40,500 |
| 40TH ST, s s, 520 ft w of 5th Av, 80x100.5, and 44th St, n s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.5; Albert G. Hyde with Seaboard Realty Company | 410,000 |

### Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

| | |
|---|---|
| AMSTERDAM AV and 157th St, s e corner, 24.11x100; Henry W. MacMann and another against William C. Schmidt, April 27, 1901, vacated | $167 |
| AVENUE D, 41 and 43; Joseph Fisher and another against Samuel Goldberg, May 23, 1901, by bond | 600 |
| BANK ST, n s, 100 ft e of Bleecker St, 50x—; Henry MacMann and another against Elias Kempner, April 27, 1901, vacated | 267 |
| GROVE ST, 32; Henry W. MacMann and another against Elias Kempner, April 27, 1901, vacated | 125 |
| 53D ST, 237 to 241 East; Henry W. MacMann and another, against Jacob Kassewitz, April 27, 1901, vacated | 99 |
| 156TH ST, 550 to 554 West; James H. Stoothoff against George P. Brower-Ancher, June 15, 1901 | 26 |

### Lis Pendens.

LOTS 139, 172, 508, 509, 110, 111, 138, 505, 506, and 507, mortgage map of Arden property, Bronx, two actions; Annie V. Taylor against John L. Eccles, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

9TH ST, 612 East; Morris Berkowitz against Emil Elias and another, (action to foreclose two liens and set aside a mortgage;) attorney, P. Hellinger.

37TH ST, 316 West, and 405 Pleasant Av; Eliza C. Shardlow against Ella Henry and another, (counterclaim, &c.;) attorney, A. C. Shenstone.

37TH ST, 316 West, and 405 Pleasant Av; Archibald C. Shenstone against Ella Henry and another, (counterclaim, &c.;) attorney, A. C. Shenstone.

127TH ST, 219 East; August Schieck against Mary Schafer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Cook.

131ST ST, 273 West; John W. Cooney against Owen Branigan and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Moore, Bleecker & Wheeler.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

THE CENTURY ENGRAVING COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Century Engraving Company of 62 Trinity Place show liabilities of $5,387, nominal assets, $2,716, and actual assets, $2,029.

EMIL SLAYTON.—A meeting of the creditors of Emil Slayton of 738 Tremont Avenue, dealer in millinery and fancy goods, against whom a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed on Wednesday last, was held at the Astor House yesterday. Mr. Slayton stated his liabilities to be $10,619 and his assets about $11,400. A committee consisting of S. J. Goldsmith of the firm of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner; Mr. Schults of Cohen & Schults, attorneys, and Harry Weil of the firm of A. & H. Weil, who are creditors, was appointed to consider a proposition that Mr. Slayton pay 50 cents on the dollar, 35 cents in cash and the balance in indorsed notes.

## TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

An attachment for $1,495 has been issued against the Tripler Liquid Air Company, an Arizona corporation, in favor of Alfred Beinhaur and Eugene Elsert, for rent of the premises 315 West Fifty-ninth Street from May 13, 1901, to Aug. 8, 1901. The attachment was served at the offices of the company, 11 Broadway.

St. Charles B. Gwynn of Sheldon & Gwynn, counsel for the company, said yesterday that the company had signed a lease of the premises named, but had afterward decided that they were not suitable for their purposes, and had never occupied the premises. They had then put the matter of the lease in the hands of another lawyer and he had reported that he had effected an amicable settlement with the owners, and the company had paid him the amount he had asked, and they had thought the whole matter settled.

## Attachment Against the Report Co.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $326 against The Report Company, a publication, in favor of Henry L. Goodwin, for rent of offices at 61 Beekman Street.

## Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

| | |
|---|---|
| ADAMS, James—Consumers' Brewing Company of Woodside, L. I. | $500 |
| BROWN, Bertha—J. J. Conklin | 32 |
| CASSIDY, Mary A.—J. King and others | 79 |
| CHILTON, Ernest, and Leon Levy—Home Life Insurance Company | 174 |
| ENDELMAN, Abraham, and Sam Breker—Philip Morgenstein | 455 |
| GLASS, John, Jr.—A. J. Corcoran | 235 |
| GRUBER, Joel—H. B. Claflin Company | 652 |
| HOFFMAN, William C.—D. H. Carstairs and others | 175 |
| IRIS, Mary A.—S. Hauser | 92 |
| IRIS, Henry J. and Mary A.—B. Hauser | 178 |
| JACOBSON, Morris—M. Landerman and others | 418 |
| KIRKEGAARDE, George—E. B. Fox | 54 |
| LEDERER, George W.—W. Wuerz | [illegible] |
| MERKLEIN, Arthur—C. Schneider | 77 |
| NAUGHTON, Michael J.—W. S. Schaefer and others | 854 |
| SAMUEL, Joanna C.—W. S. Easter | 118 |
| SLIMMON, Robert — National Broadway Bank | 2,551 |
| SANTOMASSINO, Giuseppe — George Ringler Company | 329 |
| WALSH, Kate A.—M. Kahn and others | [illegible] |

## Satisfied Judgments.

GELLES, Isaac—S. Goldberg

GELLES, Isaac—S. Goldberg

HOROWITZ, Philip—J. M. Bo

# "TOM MOORE" AT THE HERALD SQUARE

## Andrew Mack in a New but Conventional Irish Drama.

### Fiction and Fancy Rather than Historical Fact the Basis of the Play Which Pleased the Audience.

Fiction and fancy, rather than historical fact, form in large measure the basis of Theodore Burt Sayre's "Tom Moore," in which Andrew Mack appeared at the Herald Square Theatre last night.

There is little that is dramatic in the story of Moore's early life. The union of an impassioned poet and a young actress might by all ordinary theory give promise of a somewhat strenuous and troubled career, but happiness, so the chroniclers tell us, marked the domestic life of the poet and Bessie Dyke, and their days moved peacefully along without a ripple of discord. Moore's time of storm and stress came only in much later years, when misfortunes with his children formed the rock upon which his peace foundered.

Obviously this later period, though offering more that would serve theatric purpose, would not answer for an actor, who to succeed must make his appeal through a seemingly youthful personality, an ability to sing a rollicking song successfully, and speak a bit of sentiment in a manner to ring true.

Some qualification, however, is necessary. Mr. Sayre has gone to history—ancient history be it said—for the situations of his play, and the old familiar characters of the Fourteenth Street Irish drama do service in this effort on Broadway. But in a city over which the aegis of transplanted Erin is spread like a mantle, there was no reason, after all, to feel sure that emerald tinted sentiment would not be as acceptable in one section as another, provided the playwright and the actor both did their work well.

Mr. Sayre lost no time in developing his plot. Tom Moore, the unknown singer, is in love with pretty Bessie Dyke, a school teacher, whose father, himself a poet, and a bad one, has a bad habit of lampooning royalty, that promises well for the discomfort of everybody. Tom's best friend, Lord Moira, not overchoice in the selection of all his associates, comes into the schoolhouse with Sir Percival Lovelace, who has seen Bessie and taken a fancy to her. Lovelace announces to Lord Moira that, to please his fleeting fancy, he will win the girl by fair means or foul. Tom's lordly friend is quite shocked at such depravity, but instead of knocking the villain down and then telling the poet, he compromises with his conscience and makes a wager that Lovelace will not succeed.

Lovelace seeks out Terence Farrell, a wild young Irishman, whose sister, Winnie, loves the poet. Terence, like almost everybody else in the piece, is badly in debt, and Lovelace promises that if he will induce Tom to propose to Winnie he will pay his debt. Terence succeeds in doing so. He asserts that his sister is already engaged, and will, of course, refuse. Tom, to help the lad out, consents. When he avows his love to Winnie she loses no time in falling on his neck and assuring him that she will marry him, of course, and that she is the happiest girl alive. That is rather unfortunate, for at this moment Bessie comes in to get an arithmetic that she has left behind, sees the affectionate demonstration, throws the red, red rose at Tom's feet, declaring that henceforth their paths will lie apart. The curtain falls to the strains of "The Last Rose of Summer," as Tom, about to incite tears, turns weeping to laughter by placing the dunce cap on his head.

From that point on the play descends to the level of the familiar old Irish drama, with the conventional landlady demanding the rent and the other characters that have done such long and faithful service.

Mr. Mack is an actor of a certain degree of nervous force, who seems never to have learned the value of repose. His continued movements up and down the stage are aggravating and confusing, and, though he occasionally touches a note of genuine sentiment, he elaborates and insists upon it until the effect is lost. He sang several songs in a manner that evoked quite as much applause as would have been his share in Fourteenth Street. Josephine Lovett, as Bessie Dyke, gave a performance that, in the main essentials, was pleasing, and Jane Peyton, as Lady Fitz-Herbert, the Prince's favorite, had little opportunity, but is sufficiently distinguished in appearance to fill the rôle. The other principal parts were played by actors of enough experience to be not more than ordinarily commonplace. The cast follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tom Moore | Andrew Mack |
| Prince of Wales | Myron Calice |
| Sir Percival Lovelace | George F. Nash |
| Lord Moira | Theodore Babcock |
| Robin Dyke | George W. Deyo |
| Sheridan | Giles Shine |
| Beau Brummell | Harry P. Stone |
| Terence Farrell | Frank Mayne |
| Buster | Edward J. Heron |
| McDermott | Richard J. Dillon |
| Servant | John Napier |
| Mickey | Johnny Cooke |
| Willie | Willie Cooke |
| Patsey | Augustus Wilkes |
| Dicky | George Cadieux |
| Johnny | Johnny Wilkes |
| Tommy | Harold Grau |
| Lizzie | Vivian Martin |
| Nellie | Ethel Clifton |
| Maggie | Mary McManus |
| Katie | Sylvia Cashin |
| Bridget | Isabel Barrcacole |
| Mary | Loretta Ruge |
| Bessie Dyke | Josephine Lovett |
| Winnie Farrell | Susie Wilkerson |
| Lady Fitz-Herbert | Jane Peyton |
| Mrs. Malone | Maggie Fielding |

## "UNDER TWO FLAGS" PRESENTED.

### American Theatre Open for Season—Miss Rogers as Cigarette.

The American Theatre opened for the season yesterday afternoon with a performance of "Under Two Flags," the dramatization of Ouida's novel, made by Edward Elsner. The new dramatization by Mr. Elsner compares favorably with last season's production at the Garden Theatre. It follows the story more closely, and was faulty in but one noticeable particular—the long speeches which fell to Cigarette's lot in abundance. The new stock company is excellent.

Miss Jessaline Rogers as Cigarette scored the best hit, and from her first appearance was taken into the bosom of the west siders. James E. Wilson, the new leading man, as Bertie Cecil Royallieu also shared honors and played his part with good discretion. Robert Elliott incurred as much hatred as any villain could ask for. The cast follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bertie Cecil Royallieu | James E. Wilson |
| Berkeley Cecil Royallieu | Frederick Ellis Duff |
| Hon. Lord Royallieu | Frank E. Jamison |
| Lord Rockingham | Arthur Maitland |
| Col. Chateauroy | Robert Elliott |
| Rake, Bertie's valet | Herman A. Sheldon |
| Capt. Claude de Chanrellon | Alec Frank |
| Marshal of France | Frank E. Jamison |
| Ezra Baroni | Victor Moore |
| Babazum | James E. Farrell |
| Lamoriciere | George H. Barber |
| Abe-El-Karem | Emile Collins |
| Jean Bergeau | Adelbert Dexter |
| Pierre Martin | James Phillip |
| Ben Hassan | J. H. Forrest |
| Si Allam | Thomas Burke |
| Noureddin | E. B. Schloss |
| Youssuf | Harry Dane |
| Princess Venetia Corona | Lillian Bayer |
| Lady Beatrice Guinevere | Julia Blanc |
| Larina | Miss Monroe |
| Cigarette | Jessaline Rogers |

Staff officers, chasseurs, bedouins, zouaves, Moorish women, ladies in waiting, &c.

## "A FAIR REBEL" AT PROCTOR'S.

### Military Play Serves to Interest Audiences at Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

The season at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre was initiated yesterday, with a production of Harry P. Mawson's "A Fair Rebel."

This military drama still has elements of popularity, and an adequate production was given by the stock company; the staging was effective, and the flavor of smoke and powder that marks the current of incident served to emphasize the more dramatic situations.

A scene showing Libby Prison by moonlight, in which the hero escapes, while his sweetheart falls pierced by the bullet intended for him was followed by prolonged applause. The curtain had to be raised several times after this climax.

Mrs. Adelina Raffetto as Clairette Monteith was a sufficiently "fair rebel," though her sacrifice for Col. Ezra Mason, United States Army, seemed both uncalled for and in poor taste. Frank Rolleston, who appeared as that military hero, has a [illegible] that is by no means winning. [illegible] were played with discretion by Miss Engel Summer and Richard Lyle.

Between the acts entertaining vaudeville numbers were presented.

## "THE GREAT RUBY" IN BROOKLYN.

### A Successful Revival at the Columbia Theatre.

The Greenwall Stock Company began its performances last night at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, by presenting the Drury Lane melodrama, "The Great Ruby." During the Summer vacation the theatre has been redecorated and the seating capacity added to.

The play has been seen in Brooklyn before. Nevertheless an audience which comfortably filled the theatre greeted the players last night. The scenery and properties were entirely new. George Dean, as the policeman, Valerie Bergere as Lady Garnett, and William Tooker as Sir John Garnett were warmly applauded.

### Sousa Plays Young Composer's Valse.

Sousa's Band at Manhattan Beach during the week just passed has played a valse de concert, "Echoes of the Lake," which is the composition of Miss Annie C. Holmes, a young woman of Westbrook, Me. It was very well received. Miss Holmes is the organist of the Warren Congregational Church at Westbrook and also a teacher in a school of music in Portland.

## THIS WEEK'S PLAY BILLS.

Coincident with the opening of the tenth season of the Empire Theatre to-morrow night, will be the opening of John Drew's tenth season as a star. Mr. Frohman presents Mr. Drew this season in a new four-act comedy, "The Second in Command," the work of Capt. R. Marshall, whose play, "A Royal Family," produced by Annie Russell, last season, enjoyed a long run of prosperity.

"The Second in Command" ran for nine months at the Haymarket Theatre, London, last season, and will be again presented there at the opening this year. Capt. Marshall's previous comedies seen in this city have won favor by a certain quality of daintiness and deftness, and considerable interest attaches to the new play from his pen.

In this comedy Mr. Drew will eschew, for the first time, the long frock and dress coat, and appears in military uniform. Miss Ida Conquest continues as his leading woman, but the remainder of his supporting company is almost entirely new. Arthur Byron is absent for the first time since Mr. Drew began to star, as he is to make the stellar effort himself this season. Guy Standing of the Empire Company has been transferred for this production, and others in the cast are Oswald York, Lionel Barrymore, Frank E. Lamb, Percy Smith, G. A. Harcourt, Robert Mackay, Ida Vernon, and Caroline Keeler.

Mr. Drew will play Major Christopher Bingham, a kind-hearted blundering fellow, unfortunate in love making and in everything else. His heart is given to Miss Muriel Mannering, sister of Sir Walter Mannering, a Lieutenant in his own regiment. Sir Walter is in financial straits, and this fact brings about certain of the complications of the play. Binks, as he is called, has often asked Miss Mannering to be his wife, but has never received a satisfactory reply. This time, however, when he proposes to her he is accepted, although she tells him that she does not really love him. She amplifies her statement by saying that Binks has no rival except a picture of an army officer which she had seen in the last season's Salon. Miss Mannering has accepted Binks in the hope that she will thus be able to provide a home for her brother, who is about to be forced out of the army through debt. The brother has consulted a lawyer concerning his debts, and the lawyer tells him that the only hope he has is to secure a rich marriage for his sister. He suggests that Col. Miles Anstruther, who had previously outrivaled Binks in gaining command of the Tenth Dragoons, would be just the man.

Later Miss Muriel meets Col. Anstruther, and to her surprise finds that he is the original of the portrait. The Colonel confesses his love. When Binks comes along with the wedding ring Muriel treats him coldly, and tells him she cannot be his wife. Her brother hears of the jilting of Binks and of the successful suit of Anstruther, and believing that his sister is sacrificing herself for him, he is unwilling to let matters go on. Anstruther hears of the difficulties, and finding that the rival whom he has displaced is his friend Binks, he goes to the latter and they talk it over. Binks knows that Muriel does not love him, but he tells Col. Austruther that she does; the latter in a spirit of sacrifice for his friend announces to Muriel on the eve of the departure of the troops for South Africa that his expressed love for her was a mere passing fancy, and asks her to forget him.

In South Africa Binks earns the Victoria Cross by saving Col. Anstruther's life. There, too, one night on the veldt, he confesses to Col. Anstruther that he deceived him in saying that Muriel loved him. The troops return home, the lovers meet, the necessary explanations follow, and the requisite happy ending of the story is attained.

"The Rogers Brothers in Washington" will open the season at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night. The musical vaudeville farce was presented in Buffalo two weeks ago by the Rogers pair and Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Compan, and is by John J. McNally, with lyrics by Harry B. Smith, and music by Maurice Levi.

The company numbers eighty people, the principals being Eugene Jepson, William West, Gus A. Weinburg, Pat Rooney, James Cherry, Hattie Williams, Grace Freeman, Emma Francis, Jeanette Bageard, Edith St. Clair, Nira Bayes, Elsie Davis, and Gertrude Saye. Ben Teal has originated the specialties, of which there are said to be a large number that are new. The story presents a satire on New York local politics.

The scenes represent the reception room in the Democratic Club on Fifth Avenue, a section of the Botanical Gardens in Washington, and the Court of Fountains and the electric tower at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. The costumes are described as magnificent, and this piece is said to be a better vehicle than the one in which the Rogers Brothers appeared last season. The musical numbers include a sequel song to "The Innocent Maid" and "When Reuben Comes to Town," called "The Wedding of the Reuben and the Maid," sung by the Rogers Brothers and Misses Bageard and St. Clair.

A familiar old friend, in a new guise, who has formed the vehicle for many actors in the past to display their talents, will also serve for James K. Hackett when he opens the fiftieth season of Wallack's Theatre on Tuesday evening. In Victor Mapes's "Don Caesar's Return" Mr. Hackett's efforts will be supplemented by those of a supporting company, which includes names well known to New York playgoers. For the principal male rôles Wilton Lackaye and Theodore Roberts have been especially engaged. Maritana will be played by Miss Florence Kahn, who, last season, was leading woman for Richard Mansfield. With proper opportunities such old favorites as Virginia Buchanan, William J. LeMoyne, and Theodore Hamilton ought to offer something interesting in the way of acting. Among the younger players in the cast are Fernandu Eliscu, who has appeared previously with Miss Adams, Maude Roosevelt, heralded as "a new stage beauty," and Charlotte Walker, said to be "equally attractive." A male chorus and a Spanish Gypsy band are supplementary features, and as "Don Caesar's Return" has already had three preliminary performances out of town, the production should be a smooth one.

Several new faces will be noted in the Weber & Fields stock company, when the season opens at the cozy little theatre on Thursday night. "Hoity Toity," the medium selected for the first part of the entertainment, is by Edgar Smith and John Stromberg, who introduce a burlesque of "Madame Butterfly." The second part is largely devoted to a burlesque of "Deplomacy," called here "De Pleurisy." The company is now composed of Lillian Russell, De Wolf Hopper, Fay Templeton, Sam Bernard, Weber and Fields, Fritz Williams, John T. Kelly, Lee Harrison, with the Hengler Sisters, Mayme Gerhue, Bonnie Maginn, and the Meyer Sisters as auxiliaries. Julian Mitchell has directed the staging.

In "Hoity Toity" the scene is first laid at Monte Carlo, in the garden of Lady Grafter's residence. Lady Grafter has visitors to entertain, and not wishing to charge board, resorts to alluring card games with them to make expenses. She is aided by a male confederate. Lillian Russell impersonates the crafty patrician, and Lee Harrison is her prime minister. De Wolf Hopper appears on the scene as a trust magnate, having in his train six marriageable daughters for whom he seeks titles. John T. Kelly figures as the ex-King of a cannibal island, having been shipwrecked and adopted by the natives, from whom he finally succeeds in escaping. Fritz Williams is a college youth doing Monte Carlo with a few boon companions. Fay Templeton is part of the time a gay Parisienne, then changes for the burlesque of "Madame Butterfly," in which she impersonates the forlorn young woman who believes she wedded to the naval officer, played in this case by Fritz Williams.

Weber, Fields, and Barnard appear as gentlemen riders. Weber, as Philip Sauerkraaten, has amassed a fortune in the sauerkraut trust. He takes his two friends, Herman Haffenkucken (Lew Fields) and Friedrich Schnitzel (Sam Bernard) abroad for a good time. They repay his kindness by resorting to various schemes to separate him from his money. All fall into the clutches of Lady Grafter. Incidental to this act are several songs, including "Society Months," by Lillian Russell; "Rag Time Cannibal King," John Kelly; "American Billionaire," De Wolf Hopper; "When Two Little Hearts Are One," duet for Miss Russell and Mr. Hopper; "My Japanese Cherry Blossom," by Fay Templeton, and chorus and a finale, "The Minstrel Show," by Fritz Williams and the chorus.

The second part of the entertainment begins in a scene at Yale where a college boat race is held. A boat song for Miss Russell and a novel electrical effect are features of the first scene. In place of the usual dark change, the stage will be set for the burlesque on "Diplomacy" in full view of the audience. In this burlesque De Wolf Hopper will be the Countess Zicka; Fay Templeton, Dora; John T. Kelly, Baron Stein; George Ali, Antoine; Joe Weber, Count Orloff; Lew Fields, Henry Beauclerc, and Sam Bernard, Julian Beauclerc.

"Under Two Flags," with Jessaline Rogers and James E. Wilson in the leading parts, will continue at the American Theatre this week. There will be an extra matinée to-morrow.

Only two more weeks remain in which to see "The Mormon Wife" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Roselle Knott and William Humphreys head the cast, and a novel feature in this drama of life in Utah is provided by Gertrude Haynes and her Choir Celestial.

A revival of "Theodora" will be the attraction for patrons of the Grand Opera House this week. It is some time since Sardou's play has been seen here, and the company, headed by Minnie Tittell Brune and Clarence M. Brune is said to be a capable one. The engagement will open with a Labor Day matinée.

Cavalrymen and cowboys, supplementing an interesting story told in a breezy way, serve to please audiences who go to see "Arizona" at the Academy of Music. Mr. Thomas's play had much to interest before the special features were added, and they have only served to heighten its effectiveness.

At the Casino the "Pretty Maidens" still admit that there "are a few" others, but it might seem doubtful in view of the continued popularity of this particular sextet. Whether there are or not, it is certain that a large number of persons still find the "Florodora" maidens to their liking, and it looks as though the musical comedy will continue for several months, at least. R. E. Graham and Sydney Deane have returned to the cast, and new gowns for the women add brightness to the production.

Andrew Mack, a review of whose opening in "Tom Moore" last night will be found elsewhere, will continue at the Herald Square. There is to be a special matinée to-day.

Success has settled upon William Faversham and "A Royal Rival" at the Criterion Theatre, and the audiences since the opening night have continued to be up to the capacity of the house. The romance of the old story, the comedy, and the sentiment find quick response, for to many New York theatregoers this actor fills each and every requirement. There is plenty of action and color to the production to make it interesting, and the supporting company provides adequate support to the new star's effort.

"Are You a Mason?" has only two weeks more to run at the Garrick Theatre. Its return engagement has been successful, and it would possibly be retained longer but for the fact that "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" is booked. The farce is laughable, and furnishes the means for whiling away a couple of pleasant hours.

Electric and calcium effects are made features in the "Faust" production which Joseph Callahan will present at the Third Avenue Family Theatre, beginning with a matinée to-morrow.

Another version of "Under Two Flags" will be seen to-morrow afternoon, when the Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company opens at the Murray Hill Theatre. Margaret Mayo is the author of this version of the story. In the company are William Bramwell, George Henry Trader, Robert McWade, N. Sheldon Lewis, John S. Robertson, Edgar Wolf, Alice Johnson, Rose Stuart, Laura Hope Crews, and Frances Star.

"The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau" will be seen at the Metropolis Theatre this week, where a Labor Day Matinée will also be given.

At Manhattan Beach Jefferson De Angelis will present "A Royal Rogue" for the last times to-morrow afternoon and evening. A two weeks' season of vaudeville will begin on Tuesday. The bill for the first week is headed by George Fuller Golden, monologist, and Charles T. Aldrich, burlesque juggler. Sousa will give two concerts in the Auditorium this afternoon and evening, and to-morrow he will give his last concert of the season, for which an elaborate programme has been arranged. There will be an interesting Labor Day programme at the cycle track, and Pain's "War in China" will be presented every evening.

New features, secured ahead, are promised at the Eden Musee for the Fall and Winter season. All the prominent wax groups have been remodeled and reset, and the stock of moving pictures has been much augmented. The daily concerts continue.

Huber's Museum has many added features. This is the last week of the apple-diving contest. A champion pool player will appear, and interesting vaudeville is promised in the theatre. There are special concerts on Sunday.

## ON THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE.

"The Gay Miss Con," in which Flo Irwin and Walter Hawley will try to induce laughter at Keith's this week, is described as a very lively little comedy. Others on the bill at this house are the "Three Marvellous Merrills," comedy bicyclists; George C. Davis, in monologues; Rome and Ferguson, and Mme. Ani, trapeze performer. There will be a number of musical specialties and new pictures by the biograph.

"Banda Diavoli Rossi," in other words "The Red Devils," a brass band that has just come from the Pan-American Exposition, will be the novelty at Terrace Garden. The organization contains forty members, under the direction of Sig. Francesco Lulle. The Sunday concert will be a feature as usual at this resort.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, newly decorated, opened for the season last night. Among those who are chosen to entertain during the initial wek are the Strakosch Opera Company, in a potpourri of comic opera selections; Willard Simms, and Aimee Angelus, in their comedietta "Flinder's Furnished Flats"; James Thornton, Josie De Witt in her violin and song specialty; Chris Bruno and Mabel Russell in songs, dances, and cakewalks; Prevost and Prevost in funny acrobatic situations; Brothers Damm, and The Jacksons. A special matinée will be given Monday, Labor Day.

"The Ramblers" Extravaganza Burlesque Company, beginning with a matinée to-morrow, will be seen at the Dewey Theatre throughout the week. A spectacular first part, a farce comedy, and a burlesque, "A Swell Affair," are included in the programme.

Opening the week with extra bills for Labor Day, the four Proctor houses will provide attractive entertainments. The F. F. Proctor Comedy and Vaudeville Stock Company remains the chief attraction, but vaudeville turns fill in the waits between acts. Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre opened yesterday afternoon with Harry P. Mawson's stirring military play, "A Fair Rebel." The Fifty-eighth Street's vaudeville engages Harry Furst, a Hebrew comedian; Anna T. Bergen, singer, and Thurman, card manipulator. In Harlem "The Widow Bedott" will be presented at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. "In a Dressing Room" will precede the comedy. Vaudeville between acts will introduce Billy Gibson, colored comedian; Etta Williams, in songs and dances, and moving pictures by the kalatechnoscope. This house, like all of Proctor's local theatres, will give special continuous performances on Labor Day, but during the remainder of the week the house closes from 5 to 7 P. M. The Fifth Avenue Theatre offers "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" as its dramatic feature. "Brown, the Martyr," will the curtain raiser. C. W. Littlefield, mimic; John P. Rogers, tenor soloist; Burt and Mills, comedians, and others will appear. "The Man from Mexico" holds forth at the Twenty-third Street, with Charles M. Seay as the comedy convict. On Labor Day the show will run continuously. Al. C. Davis, singing and talking comedian; the kalatechnoscope's moving pictures, and Lily Loselle, soprano, are among those announced in the vaudeville list.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Chauncey Olcott comes to the Fourteenth Street Theatre in January for his annual engagement.

"A Juliet of the People," by Willis Steell, which had a production last Winter at the Madison Square Theatre, is to be produced after January in this city by David Belasco.

"The Bonnie Brier Bush," with J. H. Stoddart, will open the regular season at the Theatre Republic on Sept. 23. The new play was produced in Boston last Monday night.

"The Auctioneer" is styled by its authors, Lee Arthur and Charles Klein, a character comedy. It will be a return to the old Harrigan and Hart type of fun making.

Howard Kyle, who will be seen again this season in "Nathan Hale," is in receipt of a letter from the author, Clyde Fitch, in which he states that he will sail for New York on the St. Paul Sept. 7.

"Up York State," by David Higgins and Miss Georgia Waldron, will have its first production Sept. 16 at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, with the authors appearing in the two most important rôles. The new play is described as "a homely romance of the hills of Northern New York."

Ethel Jackson, the prima donna of "Miss Bob White," made her début in London, and her first hit was at the Savoy Theatre as Wanda in "The Grand Duchess." Charles Frohman brought her back to originate a part in one of his productions. After fulfilling that engagement she joined the Augustin Daly musical company.

The season of grand opera in English by the Castle Square Opera Company will begin at the Broadway Theatre on Saturday night, Sept. 14. Verdi's "Aïda" will be revived. Rehearsals began last week. The cast will include Adelaide Norwood, Joseph F. Sheehan, William Preuette, F. J. Boyle, and W. W. Hinshaw. "La Boheme" and "Aïda" will be the alternating operas for the week of Sept. 16. Sale of seats will begin on Monday morning, Sept. 9.

George H. Brennan is arranging for a dramatic festival of Shakespearean and other classic plays, to be held next Spring, either in Boston or Philadelphia. Negotiations are said to be in progress with Stuart Robson, Kathryn Kidder, Louis James, Frederick Warde, Modjeska, Joseph Haworth, Charles B. Hanford, Marie Wainwright, and others. The general scheme of the revival will be modeled after the big festival held in Cincinnati a score of years ago.

The Lulu Glaser Opera Company has been rehearsing "Dolly Varden," the new comic opera, at Berkeley Lyceum during the past week. F. C. Whitney announces the following cast to support Miss Glaser: Richie Ling, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Tom Daniel, Mark Smith, Percy Stephens, Harry Lott, Miss Estelle Wentworth, Miss Ada Palmer Walker, and Miss Amelia Fields. The season will open the latter part of the present month in Toronto. After a few weeks on the road "Dolly Varden" will come into New York.

There were one or two changes from the original distribution of the parts in "Richard Lovelace" after the first reading rehearsal. The chief characters of Laurence Irving's romantic play have finally been cast as follows: E. H. Sothern will play the title rôle; Arthur Lawrence is cast for Colonel Martin Hawley; Rowland Buckstone will appear as Alderman Sacheverell, the father of the heroine, and Cecilia Loftus will play Lucy. Henry Carvill has the character of Mr. Porter, while Charlotte Dean is cast for Mrs. Porter, and Sydney C. Mather will be an adjutant. The production of "Richard Lovelace" at the Garden Theatre on Monday, Sept. 9, will be its first presentation on any stage. The play was written especially for Mr. Sothern, and is based upon the romantic career of Lovelace, the poet soldier cavalier and courtier of the reigns of Charles I. and II. The scene is laid in Worcester, England, 1651-7. Elements of love and war supply the interest of the story.

Scenic features will be elaborate in Mrs. Fiske's production of "Miranda of the Balcony," at the Manhattan Theatre, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 17. The first act takes place at Lady Dennisthorp's house, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park, London. The reception hallway is of Elizabethan architecture, finished in dark mahogany, the walls being hung with tapestries, woven in quiet green tones. The ballroom, built in the style of the Italian Renaissance, opens from the hall. Ivory and gold predominate in its decorations. Beyond the ballroom the conservatory is seen. In the second and third acts Miranda's house at Ronda, Spain, is pictured. The first scene is of the patio, or inclosure, characteristic of the architecture taken from the Moors, with a fountain in the centre, banked with tropical plants. Beyond the wall of the courtyard, on the edge of the cliff on which the house is built, the picturesque city of Ronda is seen. In the fourth act a novel scene is disclosed—an oasis in the Sahara, where the hero has pitched his tent after rescuing the husband of Miranda from slavery. In the foreground is an ancient well, and beyond is seen a limitless expanse of undulating waste. The last scene is an interior of a Moorish house in Algiers where Miranda awaits the return of the hero and her husband. This is a faithful reproduction of a house of the better class with its characteristic architecture and decorations.

## AT THE ROOF GARDENS.

The usual Sunday concert will be given at the Cherry Blosson Grove to-night. This will be the last week of the present Summer entertainments at this roof garden, and a good bill is arranged. "Fun on the Beach" will be continued. On Monday Sept. 9, the theatre will reopen with a revival of "The King's Carnival," and a new musical farce by George V. Hobart and Baldwin Sloane, entitled "Supper at Sherry's"; a new ballet by Carl Marwig and a vaudeville entertainment. The roof will be reopened by the Messrs. Sire as a Winter Garden in November, and will be run in conjunction with the theatre, one admission ticket admitting to both entertainments.

The Svengalis enter upon their last week at Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens. Their performance is interesting, and continues to please and mystify. A number of new features will be found in the bill this week, and there will be a Sunday night vaudeville concert as usual.

## INDIAN RUNNER WINS.

"Jerry" Pierce, an Indian runner, won the three-mile race at the games of the Pastime Athletic Club, held at the club grounds, at East Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, yesterday afternoon in a sensational finish.

The Indian had a good lead two laps from the finish, and was taking it easy, when C. A. Maher, of Villa Nova College, saw a chance and darted to the front, obtaining a lead of almost ten yards before Pierce realized his danger. A sprint for the tape then resulted, which was won by the Indian by a scant yard.

Another good finish was in the sixty-yard handicap, which resulted in a dead heat between H. C. Feldam and G. R. Goerwitz. It was run again, Feldam winning by a foot. Summary:

60-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by D. A. Kane, Pastime A. C.; J. W. Price, St. George's A. C., second; H. J. Trede, Shamrock Harriers, third. Time—0:07.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Farrell, Star A. C., (60 yards;) A. A. Stutz, Grace A. C., (72 yards,) second; P. J. McNabb, West Side A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—2:22 1-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Soutar, Pastime A. C., (110 yards;) H. W. Schell, Star A. C., (155 yards,) second; Frank Pierce, Pastime A. C., (160 yards,) third. Time—10:16 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Cregan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (30 yards;) G. W. Rulison, Knickerbocker A. C., (32 yards,) second; H. V. N. Valentine, West Side Branch, Y. M. C. A., (26 yards,) third. Time—0:53 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by H. N. Curtis, Brooklyn; J. E. Gerity, Pastime A. C., second; J. P. Noonan, Pastime A. C., third. Time—2:19 3-5.

Sixty-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. C. Feldan, St. Clair A. C., (18 feet;) G. R. Goerwitz, Pastime A. C., (16 feet,) second; M. J. Sullivan, Xavier A. A., (18 feet,) third. Time—0:06 1-5.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by Jerry Pierce, Pastime A. C.; C. A. Maher, Villa Nova College, second; A. J. Walsh, Xavier A. A., third. Time—15:57 4-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by A. Kelpien, Pastime A. C., (9 feet,) with an actual put of 41 feet 7 inches; R. W. Rogers, Cornell University, (2 feet,) second, with 47 feet 1 inch; F. A. Sullivan, Newark, N. J., (4 feet,) third, with 43 feet 11 inches.

SELECTIONS FROM
SEPTEMBER BULLETIN
OF NEW MUSIC
FOR THE
PIANOLA & AEOLIAN

The Monks of Malabar. Selections . . . Ludwig Englander
The Burgomaster. Selections . . . Gustav Luders
The Belle of New York. Selections . . . Gustave Kerker
The Belle of Bohemia. Selections . . . Ludwig Englander
The Emerald Isle. Selections . . . Sullivan and German
San Toy, Act II. {San Toy and Bobbie / The Little China Maid} . . . Sidney Jones
Only a Hundred Girls. The Rounders . . . Ludwig Englander
String Quartet in G minor, Op. 27. Romanze . . . Grieg
Etude, Op. 10, No. 3. Key of E . . . Chopin
Juillet. Chant du Faucheur. E flat . . . Tschaikowsky
Octobre. Chant d'Automne. D minor . . . Tschaikowsky
Octette, Op. 166. Menuetto. Key of F . . . Franz Schubert
In der Nacht, Op. 12, No. 5. F minor . . . R. Schumann
Messiah. Air—But who may abide the day of His coming, Handel
Messiah. Surely He hath borne our griefs . . . Handel
Messiah. Chorus—And with His stripes we are healed . . . Handel
Samson. Double Chorus—Fixed in His everlasting seat, Handel
Samson. Chorus—O first created beam . . . Handel
Rigoletto, Act III. La donna è mobile . . . Verdi
Queen of Sheba. Lend me your aid . . . Gounod
Krakowiak, Op. 55, No. 4 . . . Moszkowski
Polonaise, Op. 9, No. 6. Tempo Polacca . . . Paderewski
Cracovienne Fantastique, Op. 14, No. 6 . . . Paderewski
Toccata, Op. 92. Key of C . . . C. Czerny
Dedication (Widmung). A flat . . . Schumann-Liszt
Dialogue, Op. 72, No. 8. Key of B . . . Tschaikowsky
Cinquième Barcarolle. A minor . . . A. Rubinstein
Silhouette, Op. 8, No. 1. C-sharp minor . . . Anton Dvorak
Adelaide, Op. 46. B flat . . . Beethoven
Pierrot, Op. 24, No. 2. D-flat . . . Arthur Foote
Spinnlied, Op. 128 . . . Alex. Dreyschock
The above are part of the [illegible] selections contained in this Bulletin.

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UNDER TWO FLAGS
By Margaret Mayo.
MONDAY SEPT. 9TH { DON CAESAR DE BAZAN
Extra Feature! Miss Eleanor Morette
In a new one-act play by E. H. Sothern, entitled
"NEVER TROUBLE TROUBLE TILL TROUBLE TROUBLES YOU."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way
OPENS SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 14
WITH A SIX WEEKS' SEASON OF
GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH
BY THE
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
(HENRY W. SAVAGE, PRESIDENT.)
SALE OF SEATS FOR ANY AND ALL PERFORMANCES DURING THE ENTIRE SIX WEEKS
COMMENCES MONDAY, SEPT. 9 AT 9 A. M. SHARP.
PRICES Nights and Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75, $1.00
Wednesday Mat.................25 & 50
Note—No Seats Reserved Prior to Opening of Sale.

HUBER'S 14TH ST MUSEUM.
WOHENA, IROQUOIS INDIAN MAIDEN, Tattooed Queen of Her Tribe; last week Apple Diving Contest winner awarded medal; Champion Pool Player of World, Great TANG LUN THROW, 500 marvelous, wonderful shots, Chinese combination trick, with challenge to the world; Cutter, coin manipulator; Harry Harrison, human ostrich; Frank's Yankee Broom Factory; Sam Furst, the sailor whittler.
THEATRE — High-Class Vaudeville. Parker & Retado; De Ritchie & Elwood; Parker Sisters; Smith & Conroy, Dell Lincoln; Prof. Hiller; George Elmer; The Halls; Raymond & Clayton. 10 Big Acts. Sunday Concerts, 10c.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. and 23d St. (Sep. 10) at 8:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN.... Mgr.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 10,
Mr. Daniel Frohman will present
BERTHA GALLAND
IN MISS CLO. GRAVES' DRAMATIZATION OF MAURICE HEWLITT'S ROMANCE,
THE FOREST LOVERS
Rearranged for the American stage by A. E. LANCASTER.
Matinées Saturdays only at 2.
Due notice will be given of the resumption of the Thursday Matinées. Box office open.
Seats Now on Sale.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
BEGINNING TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.
MRS FISKE
in a New Play by Anne Crawford Flexner.
(Founded on the novel by A. E. W. Mason.)
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY
The sale of seats will begin on Tuesday, Sept. 10. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Mail and telegraph orders received previously will be filled in the order of their receipt.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
MATINEE TO-MORROW
AN UNEQUALLED SUCCESS.
NEVER BEFORE HAS THE ACADEMY HELD SUCH CROWDS.
ARIZONA,
THE LARGEST PRODUCTION IN THE CITY
40 HORSES. 200 PEOPLE.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2. Evening, 8:15.

GRAND Opera House, 23d St., 8th Av.
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Pop. Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c.
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY, 2:15.
MR. AND MRS. BRUNE
IN SARDOU'S MASTERPIECE,
THEODORA.
80 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Every Wednesday. Bargain Matinee, 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
XTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Balcony & Entire Orches. Circle, 50c.
THE MORMON WIFE.
"A great popular triumph."—World.

HUBER'S CASINO, Jerome Av., 162d St. Taylor & Graff; Watron; Margaret Morton; Barron

WALLACK'S.
50TH ANNUAL SEASON OPENS
TUESDAY EVE., SEPT. 3RD.
JAMES K.
HACKETT
Presents
DON CAESAR'S RETURN.
A new treatment of a famous stage character in four acts, by Victor Mapes.
WILTON LACKAYE, as.....The King
THEODORE ROBERTS, as...Don Jose
W. J. Le Moyne.................Thos. A. Hall
Theo. Hamilton.................Herbert Carr
Florence Kahn.................Virginia Buchanan
Maude Roosevelt.................Charlotte Walker
Fernandu Eliscu.................George Le Soir
Edward Donnelly.................Ira A. Hard
Hale Hamilton.................John E. Mackin
Sidney Price.................William Lamp
EVENINGS 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE OPENING
Seats Thurs. { MONDAY EVENING SEPT. 9 } Seats Thurs.
MR. SAM. S. SHUBERT'S ORIGINAL
Herald Square Theatre Production of
THE BRIXTON BURGLARY
"The Greatest Laugh-Producer in Years."—New York World.
The Famous
LAUGHING CAST
INCLUDING
W. J. FERGUSON,
SAM EDWARDS,
RICHARD BAKER,
GEORGE S. PROBERT,
HARRY GIBBS,
DANL. FINGLETON,
ELITA PROCTOR OTIS
NELLIE BUTLER,
CAROLYN JAMES.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
3:30 & 8:30 | LAST DAY BUT ONE OF SOUSA AND HIS BAND
At 8 P. M. (Except Sunday) CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS
TO-MORROW AFT. AT 4, EVG. AT 9.
—LAST PERFORMANCES OF—
JEFFERSON De ANGELIS | A ROYAL ROGUE.
COMMENCING TUES., SEPT. 3. REFINED VAUDEVILLE
GEO. FULLER GOLDEN, Maud Huth, Techow's Cats, 4 Madcaps, Maude Amber, Johnson, Davenport & Lorelia, Ameiel, and CHAS. T. ALDRICH.
2 PERFORMANCES DAILY, 3:30 & 9.
POPULAR PRICES, 25c., 50c. & 75c.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street
SIRE BROS.................Mgrs.
Every Evg. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
11TH MONTH.
44TH WEEK.
AT THE COOLEST THEATRE
FLORODORA
ON FOR ALL TIME.
With Its All Star Cast.
Overflowing Houses Continue to Greet This Bewitching Musical Comedy.
SEATS A MONTH AHEAD. CARRIAGES 11.
Extra Matinée Labor Day, Sept. 2d.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. | MANAGEMENT SAM. S. SHUBERT.
A COMPLETE EPOCH-MAKING POPULAR Triumph IS THE CONSENSUS OF OPINIONS.
SPECIAL MATINEE (LABOR DAY) TO-MORROW
REGULAR MATINEES WED. & SATURDAY.
ANDREW MACK IN HIS NEW PLAY, TOM MOORE By THEO. BURT SAYRE.
DIRECTION RICH & HARRIS.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE TO-NIGHT
Atop The New York Theatre.
LAST WEEK.
Best of all Roof Gardens. Every Evening, Rain or Shine, at 8:30 o'clock.
A Simply Unapproachable Bill!
SACRED SUNDAY CONCERT with A Wonderful Bill!
Sept. 9th, KING'S CARNIVAL.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way. & 30th. Mats. Tue. Sat.
OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesques of DIPLOMACY
Gen. Adm. to All Parts of House, 50c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA Matinee Daily Except Monday
THE GREAT RUBY
NOTE—SPECIAL MAT. LABOR DAY.
PRICES Evenings, 25c., 35c. and 50c. Matinees, All Seats Res., 25c.
NEXT WEEK—"UNDER TWO FLAGS."

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
SHEEPSHEAD BAY
RACING TO-MORROW.

## Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

**JOHN M. THOMPSON, Auctioneer, Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale. Tuesday, September 10, 1901,** at 12 o'Clock Noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

### 548 and 550 West 162nd Street,

Two 3-story and basement brick, with stone front, dwellings, 18x54, on lot 18x99. Recently built, with all modern improvements. Within three minutes' walk of 157th Street underground station on Broadway, and within a minute's walk of the Amsterdam Avenue Electric Line. Maps and particulars can be obtained at the office of Townsend & McIlvaine, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, or at the auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, New York City.

## City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ANYONE DESIRING a new, up-to-date, finely furnished west side residence should examine the last unsold of my nine houses,

### No. 318 WEST 107TH STREET

20 feet wide, 5-story American basement; 3 bathrooms and servants' stairs to 4th story; beautiful view of river and drive.

### PRICE ONLY $38,000.

Three-quarters may remain at 4½%.

**CHARLES BUEK, 109 W. 42d Street.**

CHOICE BEDFORD PARK PROPERTY. Elegant plot, 50x100, (about,) corner Kirkside Avenue and Wellesley St., one block from Jerome Av. Trolley, with up-to-date 10-room house; hardwood trim, sanitary plumbing, steam heat. Price $9,500. Terms to suit. Also well-built 2-story and attic house, arranged for two families, on south side Travers St., near Jerome Avenue; 11 rooms; all improvements; only $5,500. Small amount cash. J. F. TOUSSAINT, 26 Reade St., or any Real Estate Broker in Bedford Park or Fordham.

A.—$50 per lot paid to man or women introducing or sending names of parties resulting in sale of one building lot weekly; no experience necessary; we do the selling; excellent opportunity for persons with acquaintance, in or out of city; 1,200 lots, $200 up; easy monthly payments; Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit; a forfeited contract made before prices advanced for sale, a bargain; buyer can have benefit of amount already paid. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381 38th St.

West 44th St., Near Broadway.—4-story brownstone; 20x68x100; price, $39,000.
Also, 43d St., near Broadway, a similar house; price, $35,000.
Also, 48th St., near Broadway, similar house; $30,000.
Also, West 58th St.; price, $30,000.
Also, West 20th St., near 5th Av.; 25x75x100; price, $51,000.
Register your houses; greatest demand.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

### FOR SALE—NO. 64 FULTON ST.

A No. 1 nine-story fireproof business building, 24x75; fine store and good light lofts. Otis electric elevator and steam heat. Six per cent. net will be guaranteed if desired. Price, $115,000.

**CHARLES BUEK,**
109 WEST 42D ST.

PHONE 4760 38TH ST.
**RENWICK C. HURRY,**
REAL ESTATE.
No. 501 Fifth Avenue.
ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

### 6% NET INVESTMENT

Mercantile building above 14th St. 5-story, 25x ½ block, leased to one tenant for a term of years.

**WILLIAM R. WARE,**
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

14-ROOM QUEEN ANNE DWELLING. First story stone, complete in appointments; parquet floors; plot ten city lots; stable lot extra.
BRONX PARK STATION. Might lease for a term of years. Best school facilities, close to Ursuline Academy and St. John's College. Address SONNEBORN, BEDFORD PARK, CITY.

ATTENTION! CHOICE BRONX INCOME PROPERTY. $45,000; rental, $4,850. $38,000; rental, $3,800. $24,500; rental, $2,500. $19,750; rental, $2,040. Want offers. Also, 1, 2, and 3 family houses for cash and easy payments. P. J. HEANEY & CO., 787 TREMONT AV.

FIVE FIRST-CLASS MODERN four-story and basement private dwellings, 109, 113, and 119 East 45th St., and 462 and 464 Lexington Av., will be sold SEPARATELY at foreclosure sale at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, September 3, at 12 noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co. For further particulars inquire of John Graham, 109 East 45th St.

Handsome residence southwest corner 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

90th St., 322 West.—Extra large modern house, 40 ft. front, with private stable, on two full lots.
Riverside Drive, 92, 4-story brownstone, foyer hall, 19 ft. front, extra deep lot, 107 ft. Address Owner, 11 Broadway, Room 212.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

TREMONT AVE., just west of JEROME AVE., three-story frame Colonial dwelling; ten rooms and bath; ground, 50x140; street sewered and graded; water and gas; will sell for $7,000; terms to suit; property is worth $10,000; must be sold. Apply A. P. Kirkland, 55 Liberty St.

Elegant three-family houses; none better in Bronx; near trolley and rapid transit; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; price, $9,000; terms to suit; hardwood, open plumbing. Borgstede, 3,273 3d Av.

Two-family frame house, 12 rooms; block from Boston Road and rapid transit station; price, $6,000; easy terms; one-family house, 8 rooms; $3,200; all imp'ts; $500 cash; easy terms; open Labor Day. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension. A1 repair. 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

Opportunity.—Four-story single flat, with stable in rear; modern improvements; hardwood trim; just the place for retired business man who keeps his own horse; price $20,000. Borgstede, No. 3,273 3d Av.

34th, Adjacent 7th.—Four-story houses, 34x100; magnificent opportunity for apartment; $45,000; rents, $3,700; or possession. McChain & Hershfield, 30 West 34th.

Money for bond and mortgage in Manhattan or Bronx.—60% of appraisal at 4%; 65 to 75% at 4½% and 5%; $2,000,000 to loan. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Physician's Opportunity.—3-story frame dwelling, with office, steam heat, elegantly decorated; prominent avenue; lot 70x100; stable; price, $15,000. Borgstede, 3,273 3d Av.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A.—5-story stone-front house, 25x75x100; 10 families; rent, $2,100; mtg., $13,000; price, $19,000; rented to respectable colored families. Make offer to Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway.

A three-story brownstone private house for sale at a great sacrifice! only one block from 135th St. and 8th Av. "L" station; price, $10,000. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

$1,000,000 to loan in sums to suit; 3½ to 5% on 40 to 80% of appraised value; no law fees on first-class loans.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Four-story brownstone dwelling, 38th St., near 5th Av., 21x88x100, 3 rooms deep, dining room extension; price, $51,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

5th Av., Near 52d St.—Splendid hotel and apartment house, 200x100; price, $1,200,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

34th St., Near Madison Av.—4-story English basement house; asking $45,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Charles St.—5-story tenement; price, $35,000; rents, $4,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Five-story double tenement, East 26th St., asking $24,500; rents, $2,945.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents, $2,115; price, $18,000.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-family house, 10th St., near 7th Av.; rents, $720; price, $7,500.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

2d Av., near 18th St.; four-story high-stoop house; price, $18,000.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain, 33d St., near 8th Av.—Four-story English basement, 18.9x80x98.8; price, $16,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$12,000 equity; private dwelling, centrally located near Grand Central Station, for free and clear country seat on N. H. R. R. Tyler, 100 4th Av.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly; 10 per cent. cash; price $375 up; near L extension; houses to order; 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Bargains.—1-2 family houses, detached; good locations; $2,800 upward; $500 cash. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Sacrifice.—Elegant semi-detached house on private block; all improvements; lot 25.6x100; all assessments paid; big bargain. J. G., 3,311 3d Av.

Easy terms; beautiful detached cottage, Westchester, Bronx Borough; $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Offer wanted immediately; 20 unincumbered lots, Washington Road, 197th St. McChain & Hershfield, 30 West 34th St.

## Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

### "NEW YORK'S MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB." GRANTWOOD

**For a small payment down and**

### $35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

*Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.*

**Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.**

## City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bronx.—$3,500; 6-room house; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Houses, 7 to 18 rooms, $2,500 to $9,000; also houses with stables. Barnes, 599 East 162d St.

A three-story high-stoop dwelling, West 94th St., open to offer. Owner, 142 West 38th St.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in amounts to suit. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St.

## Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

### THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon and straight front dwellings on both sides of

### STERLING PLACE,

forming the block between

**UNDERHILL AND WASHINGTON AVENUES.**

Finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry and extension dining rooms, pannelled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Ave. cars from City Hall, New York to Sterling Place, (time 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

**WM. H. REYNOLDS,** Builder On premises.

LOOK AT THIS LIST.
Montague St., near Pierrepont House—s. side—brown-stone house, 25x60x100—4 stories—high ceilings—large rooms.
Pierrepont St., n. side—same style of house, fine view of bay.
Hanover Place, cor. Livingston St.—opportunity for ten-story building, to let in floors for light manufacturing—great demand for same.
Plot, 25x160, facing on both Flatbush Av. and Washington Av.—virtually two lots—suitable for warehouse.
Henry C. Vail, 13 Willoughby St.

### DITMAS PARK,

FLATBUSH.

Three beautiful houses on the west side of East 18th St., between Av. D. and Ditmas; these houses are of the highest class in Flatbush section; hardwood finish throughout; open nickel plumbing and all combined improvements, which are unexcelled; property is closely restricted and location first-class in every particular; large plots, &c. Apply S. T. Sherwood, cor. Av. D and East 19th St., Brooklyn.

### ARISTOCRATIC FLATBUSH.

Best section East 18th St., between Berkeley Road and Avenue E; elegant new detached dwelling, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim throughout; parquet and double floors; steam heat; extra basins; exposed open plumbing; plot, 50x100; price, $10,000 to $11,000. Apply to Geo. W. Egbert, owner and builder, on premises, or No. 126 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

### PARK SLOPE HOUSES FOR SALE

Call at our office, which is nearest to Main entrance of the Park. This being our special section, we have the choice houses. Price, $6,000 to $60,000. Many great bargains. If you knew you would be interested. Open Labor Day.

**A. PEACE & SON, 335 Flatbush Ave., op. 7th.**

Flatbush, 650 East 24th St.—New detached house, 13 rooms; large bath, cellar cemented and plastered, furnace, all improvements, oak trim, decorated, cabinet mantels, fine neighborhood, lot 40x100; never occupied; would rent $60 or sell $300 cash, $45 monthly; owner there Labor Day, 11 to 5. C. W. Clark, 74 Wall St., N. Y.

$2,650 buys 7-room house in Vanderveer Park; all imp.; heated by hot air; one block from Nostrand Av. cars and 2 blocks to school and new Catholic Church; cost more than the price asked to build; owner leaving city; mortgage $1,500. Title Co. This is great bargain. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av. Open Sundays.

**$15 MONTHLY.** WITH RENT OF UPPER FLOOR, buys a 2-family brick house and pays all expenses; 11 rooms, 2 baths; cement cellar; open plumbing, &c. WM. E. KAY, builder, 47th St. and 6th Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Elegant detached 2-family house on E. 31st St., near Ave. F; 2 complete sets of improvements; 2 furnaces; open plumbing; will sell on easy terms; price, $4,700; lot 40x100. Apply to Chas. Rosenthal, Ave. F, cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

Near South Midwood—For sale, a 10-room Queen Anne house; parquette flooring; all modern improvements; fine condition; must be sold at a sacrifice; lot 40x100; easy terms. Apply to Chas. Rosenthal, Real Estate, Ave. F, cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$6,250 buys 12-room house; South Midwood; reception hall, box stairs, decorated; 40x100 plot; cost $5,500 to build; lots worth $1,600; $500 cash, balance $40 per month; greatest bargain in South Midwood. Great bargain. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

$2,700 buys 2-story and cellar frame; 7 rooms; all improvements; heater in cellar; exposed plumbing; cost more to build than price asked, say nothing about lot; block Nostrand Av. cars; near Avenue C. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

$4,000 buys corner house, 25x80; detached; 9 rooms; all imp.; heater in cellar; one block from Nostrand Av., Vanderveer Park; near school and new Catholic Church. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av.

Summer over, bargains for sale and to exchange; unlimited money to loan, first mortgages; send particulars or call and see my lists; also cash buyers. Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

### LITTLE OR LARGE LOANS.

$25 to $25,000 Personal or Real Estate Security.
**GEO. A. CRAIG, 189 Montague St.**

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Near Park Entrance and Boulevard.—Queen Anne houses, 14 rooms; $4,300; easy terms; new 2-family houses; double improvements; $2,200. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Plot 40x100, on E. 29th St., Vanderveer Park; price, $700; bargain. Chas. Rosenthal, Real Estate, Ave. F, cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

1st & 2d Mortgages **MONEY LOANS** Greater New York.
Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., B'klyn.

40th St.—Two-story basement, 14 rooms; improvements; $3,200; $1,200 cash. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

## Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

What offered for the following, free and clear? Westwood—12 acres, new house, improvements, stable, box stalls, carriage, cow, and hen houses; perfect home; $8,000. Hillsdale—5 acres, large house, improvements, 2 barns, wood and hen houses, fruit, near station; $9,000. Montclair—73 acres, 2 houses, 3 barns, fruit, will divide; $12,000. F. A. Smith, 150 Nassau St.

Shelter Island.—Cottage, 9 rooms; all imp.; sewer connections; price $3,500, free and clear, including furniture; will exchange for income property in Brooklyn. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

New 3-story brick and stone single flat; steam heat; all improvements; all rented; $720 yearly; mtge., $4,000 at 5 per cent. What can you offer? Case & Bennett, 1,254 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Apartments, flats, and dwellings wanted for desirable, clear country places and cash. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Exchange, Exchange.—Real estate, everywhere; all kinds; 200 exchanges. Beardall's List, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

## Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Real Bargain.—New, well-built house, eight rooms and bath; hardwood trim, nickel plumbing, furnace, electric lighting, complete; close to station and school; entire neighborhood restricted; beautiful suburban location; high ground; extended views; very accessible for commuting; price only $5,000; easiest terms. Gordon, real estate, 20 East 42d St.

"The George W. Bard Real Estate Co.," the only incorporated real estate company in Mount Vernon; full particulars of Mount Vernon real estate for sale or to let. Write or call. Office, No. 3 So. 4th Av. Telephone, 113A. Open Monday.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements, paid; no assessments. Title insured. Easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Why pay storage on your family? Buy a house at Fairview, Yonkers, at a price insuring a good increase in value; send for booklet. GORDON, 20 East 42d St.

Mamaroneck.

### MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

**50c. weekly. No interest or assessments.**
**High—dry—healthful and reasonably restricted.**
On Boulevard and trolley; near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St.; city improvements; titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Company, 115 Broadway.

## Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.

### On the Housatonic River and Sound

**(Opposite Stratford, Conn.)**

AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES almost surrounded by water, fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.

Further information can be obtained from

**GEO. R. READ, Agent,**
60 CEDAR STREET.
(8698.

Ideal country property, at St. Hilaire, on Richelieu River, off Lake Champlain; benefited by mountain, lake, river, and park grounds; drained; gravel roads, lawns, hedges, groves, secular trees, garden, fruit trees, rose beds, lake water supply to any altitude; pipes and drains all laid; 120 feet new outbuildings, including modern poultry house, 40 feet; five minutes from railway, telegraph, telephone, post office. L. A. Brais & Co., Room 1,426, Broad Exchange, Broad St., New York.

FOR SALE.
COUNTRY SEATS,
SHORE RESIDENCE,
BUILDING SITES,
ALONG THE SOUND.
Apply to THOMAS N. COOKE.
Mosnier Bldg., Greenwich, Conn.

Special bargain.—44-acre fruit and poultry farm, ½ mile from station; all the latest improvements and appliances for successful poultry business; thousands of fruit trees; magnificent vineyard; brook from two large lakes runs through property; photographs; sacrifice; $4,500. For particulars apply Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A large list of suburban residences for sale, rent, or exchange, at greatly reduced prices and rentals; will exchange for city property; send particulars.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

For Sale.—Fine two hundred-acre farm; good buildings; spring water to house and barns; elevation 1,500. For particulars address Lyman Couch, East Canaan, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—Attractive house and out buildings; sixteen acres; convenient to station; fine view; price, $1,000; mortgage, $2,500 at 4.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Brick Factory.—Nyack-on-Hudson, 42x125; 4 floors, 50 horse, steam heated, elevator, shafting, extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, N. Y.

Making Money Fast.—Who? Farmers. Over 300 elegant farms to select from; $800 to $10,000; easy terms. Beardall's List, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Poultry farm, 34 acres, abundance fruit and water; house, barn, stock, tools, crops; near depot, town, factories; perfectly healthy; $1,500. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

Bargain for cash. 8-room house, 45 minutes from New York; near station; fruit, hennery, &c.; free and clear. Address Immediate, Times Office.

## Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

$50 Per Acre.—Fine corner property, 250 acres, 80 under cultivation; 2,000 ft. frontage on main road; fine trout stream; plenty fruit and shade; mile from South Bay, near depot. J. L. Valentine, Brookhaven, L. I.

## Real Estate Wanted.

### A FIFTH AVENUE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. HANDSOME HOUSE,

90 FEET DEEP, FACING PARK.
**Asking $100,000.**
**BUEK & CRAWFORD,**
503 5th Ave., Cor. 42d St.

WANTED.
PARTICULARS OF CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT FOR OUR FALL LISTS.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 Fifth Avenue.

Want to rent and purchase, for clients, houses east of Fifth Avenue.
JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE,
734 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Want east side tenement; give $12,000 equity and if needful $40,000 cash. Jas. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Three handsomest 5-story flats off Central Park West for sale or exchange, free and clear, city or country property. Jas. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Will make second mortgage or finish elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. Jas. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Wanted—To rent, small farm; Jersey preferred; give particulars. F. A. Smith, Hackensack, N. J.

Flat apartments and stores wanted; applicants waiting. Joseph F. Feist, real estate office, 431 West 42d St.

Private dwelling wanted; good neighborhood. Reliable, Box 150, Times.

## Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

1,109 and 1,111 Madison Av., Cor. 83d St.

a modern high-class absolutely fire-proof apartment house. Rents, $1,800 per year.

Two second floor apartments of seven rooms, bath, storage rooms, &c.

Singly or together. Apply on premises or to

CH. VOLZING & SON, Cor. 57th St. & 3d Av.

19th Ward Bank Building.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

29½ Washington Square.—Attractive corner flat overlooking Square; 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $65 and $55.

## Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

## Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

### SAVE 25 PER CENT. ON YOUR RENT

by leasing an apartment from us. We represent investors exclusively who regulate the rents in these buildings in accordance with the actual real estate value and cost of the property.

If you lease an apartment offering the same accommodations in one of the modern buildings built and owned by a builder you will secure

**ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE, BUT YOU WILL PAY 25 PER CENT. MORE RENT DURING THE YEAR.**

If you are looking for comfortable quarters in well-planned houses, inspect the following new and superb buildings:

**The Broadway.** 230 W. 101st St., S. W. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; elevator service day and night. $800 per annum.

**St. James Court.** 214 West 92d St., S. E. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath; elevator service day and night. $900 to $1,000 per annum.

**The Galathea.** 51 West 106th St., N. W. cor. Manhattan Av. Five and six rooms and bath; elevator and electric light. Rents from $40 to $50.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st for one, two and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises or to

**PAUL MAYER, Agent,**
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 116th St.

### LEOPOLD KAHN CO.

### NEW APARTMENTS NOW READY.

Nos. 353 to 359 West 118th St.,
BETWEEN MANHATTAN AND MORNINGSIDE AVENUES.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $50.00 to $60.00,
AND
4 ROOMS AND BATH from $30.00 to $32.50.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

### "THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

**David Rothschild,**
Owner and Builder.

**ERNEST TRIBELHORN**
offers the following
**ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:**
**FAIRFAX,** Madison Av., S. W. cor. 94th St. Seven rooms; elevator, &c. Moderate rents; finest corner apartment house in this location.
**SALVATORE,** 18 and 20 East 97th St. 7 rooms; elevator, &c.; $55.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections; full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
CARNEGIE HILL.
MADISON AV., N. E. COR. 91ST ST.

**ORMISTON and LUCINDA**
**Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.**
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement. Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or
**DUFF & CONGER, Agents,**
**Madison Ave. & 86th St.**

N. W. CORNER 121ST ST. & 7TH AVE. (DRIVE), most desirable location in Harlem,

### "Douglas & Desmond"

Select 7 and 8-room apartments, all night elevator, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; rents $60 to $75. Apply Janitor on premises.

THE MILWARD, 44 WEST 131ST ST.
7 large light rooms
Every improvement
Excellent neighborhood
Private house rear
Adults only
Owner resides on premises.
RENTS, $35 to $38.50.

### THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Eight rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

Choice corner apartment to rent, 137 East 73d Street, N. E. corner Lexington Av.—9 rooms and tiled bathroom, $900 and $1,000.
Wide single flats, seven rooms and bath, Park Av., near 62d Street; rents, $540, $720.
158, 160 East 79th Street—Seven rooms and bath; recently overhauled; rent, $600, $660.
East 72d St.—New apartments; elevator; six rooms and bath; rent, $480 to $570.
The Wm. S. Anderson Co.,
954 Lexington Av.

| | |
|---|---|
| 169th, 514 W.—5 rooms and bath | $17.00 |
| 166th, 465 W.—6 rooms and bath | 18.00 |
| 167th, 500 W.—Corner, 6 rooms—bath | 18.00 |

Many other flats; all improvements, from $13.00 up.
FERD NAGEL,
168th St. and Amsterdam Av.

### 167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.

7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises or
F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.
Madison Av., corner 87th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

A LOVELY CORNER.
Seven rooms, tiled bath, all modern improvements; main floor for dentist, doctor, dressmaker, or private; $55; top extra light; $35. 101 East 78th St.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

59-63 WEST 87TH ST.
A few choice single apartments; seven rooms, bath, and modern improvements; hall service; private street. Janitor.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN CITY.
Newly decorated apartments. Rents from $6 to $9. Apply at 553 and 555 West 57th St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

### HELEN COURT & DOUGLAS

Overlooking Morningside Park.
**N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.**
Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
This house has been built to insure light and air in every room. Every known improvement has been installed. Large inside court surrounds the apartments. Rooms are of exceptional size, some 20 feet square. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day or evening.

### VICTOR HUGO,

**7TH AV. DRIVE, S. W. CORNER 114TH ST.**

Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.

**Rents from $40 to $65.**

Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

### COLUMBIA ARMS,

**Amsterdam Av., S. E. Cor. 118th St.**

Just Completed and Open for Inspection. Highest Altitude and Most Beautiful Outlook for Miles Around. Overlooking Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades. Between Morningside and Riverside Parks. Finest Apartment House on Cathedral Heights. Contains Unique Room Arrangements and Combinations.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day and evening.

For further particulars apply at office,
**164 St. Nicholas Ave.,**
**N. E. Cor. 118th St.**

THE
### Hotel Touraine

9 EAST 39TH STREET,
A STRICTLY FIREPROOF
**SELECT FAMILY HOTEL**
IN SUITES OF FROM TWO TO SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.

Electric Light, Gas, and Room Service without extra charge.

Every apartment supplied with Refrigerator, Running Ice Water and Burglar Proof Safe for Valuables.

EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE.

Apartments leased unfurnished by the year beginning Oct. 1st.

Dining Room Service by the week, or Table d'Hote.

LOCATION—On the crown of Murray Hill. Descriptive Booklet on application.

**WALTER STABLER, Owner.**
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., Manager.

### AAA—THE FIFTH AVE.—AAA

S. E. Corner Fifth Av. & 85th St.
Beautifully situated, directly opposite entrance to Central Park.
A few apartments, consisting of suites of ten large rooms and butler's pantry; also one fine apartment, desirable for Doctor or Dentist. All outside rooms, insuring direct light and perfect ventilation. Newly decorated. New open plumbing. New parquet floors throughout. Steam heat, gas, and electric light, free fuel, steam laundry and drying room. Passenger and servants' elevators, all night service.
Rental: $1,200, $1,400, $1,800, $2,000.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

### CENTURY,

**Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.**
**New Building.**
**READY FOR OCCUPANCY.**
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
**GEO. W. EGGERS,**
**Builder and Owner, on Premises.**

### THE JEROME,

**215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.**
**Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Pannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or**
**HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,**
**240 West 116th Street.**

### Mendelssohn Building,

**113 West 40th Street.**
**BACHELOR APARTMENTS.**
Two and three rooms and bath. For particulars inquire at the building, or office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 WEST 23D STREET.

An elegant corner apartment, seven rooms, bath; every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $45. Apply 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St.; Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

To Let—An attractive corner apartment in the Knickerbocker; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to superintendent in building, 247 5th Av., or Lovejoy & Noyes, Agents, 62 Cedar St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best locations; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

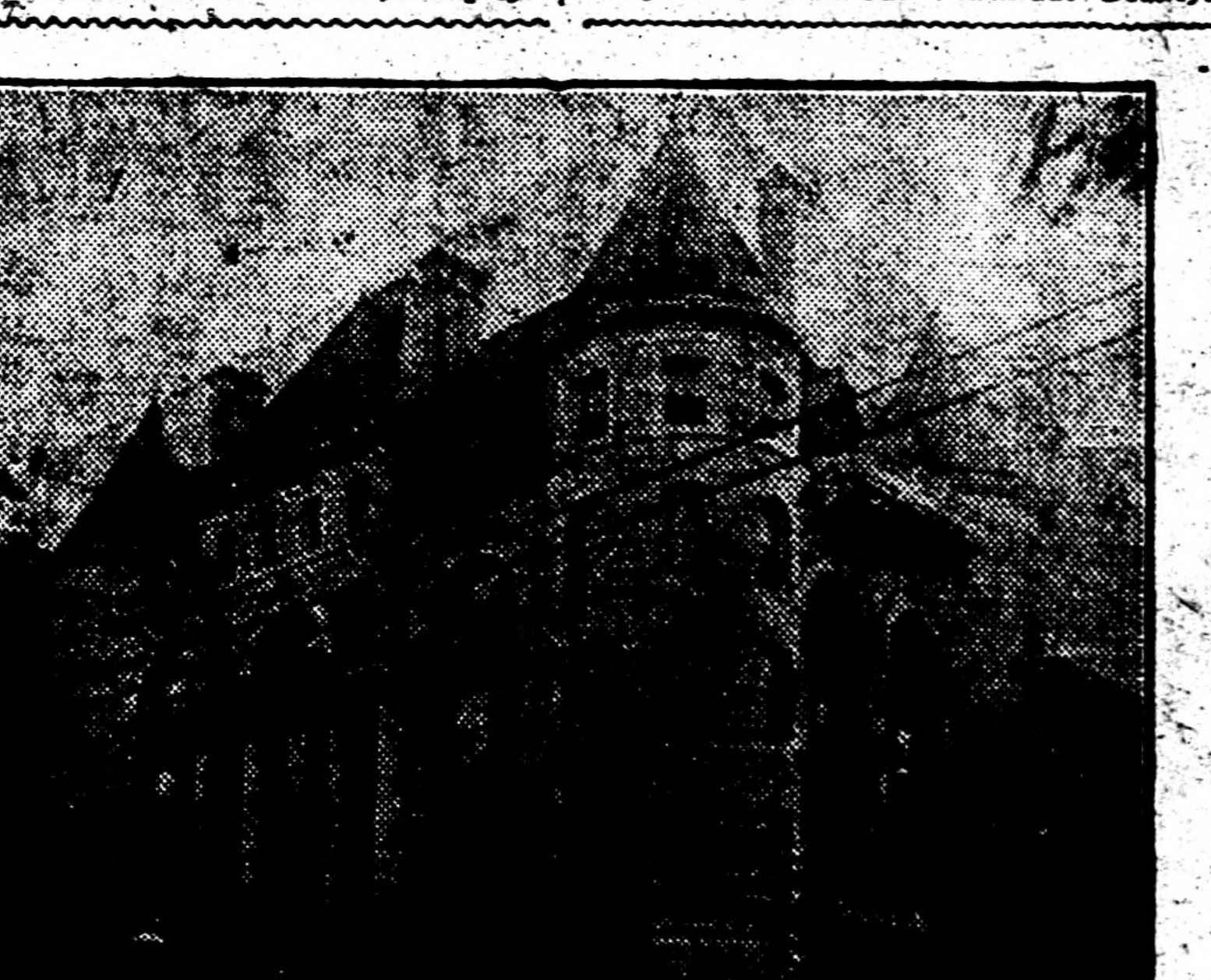
Large eight-room apartments to lease from Sept. 15; bathroom and kitchen a feature; rates, $50, $55, $60. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

## Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

## Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.



**THE RENAISSANCE, Corner Nostrand Av. & Hancock**

The finest Apartment House in Brooklyn. All improvements. Hot and cold water; open plumbing. Telephone. 7 rooms and bath. Convenient to all our lines. Rent, $600.00 to $750.00. Apply on premises or to
P. FRED'K LENHART, 578 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

### THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Choice Apartments.—Seven rooms; steam heat, bath; 611 Nostrand Av.; St. Mark's section; $28; a bargain. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton Av.

## Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.

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| Corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. | $1,200 |

BROADWAY AND 76TH ST.

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| (The Lyonhurst.)—Very attractive Apartments, seven all outside rooms and bath; hot water; hall attendance; open plumbing. | $60 TO $80 |

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS,
200 WEST 88TH ST.

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| Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. | $45 TO $60 |

THE RENAISSANCE,
72 WEST 88TH ST.

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| Very light Apartments, seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy. | $45 TO $60 |

OPEN PLUMBING.
71 AND 73 WEST 104TH ST.

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| Single flats, private hall, seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water; steam heat. | $40 TO $45 |

65, 67 AND 69 WEST 104TH ST.

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| Six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; private halls. | $34 TO $40 |

108 WEST 88D ST.

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| SINGLE APARTMENT HOUSE; OPEN PLUMBING; hot water, steam heat; First and Third Flats. | $40 TO $47.50 |

THE TOWNSEND,
206 WEST 121ST ST.

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| Seven very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water. | $40 TO $50 |

349 AMSTERDAM AVE.

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| Very light Apartments, four and five rooms and bath. | $20 TO $21 |

566 AMSTERDAM AVE.

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|---|---|
| Attractive Apartments, six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. | $27 |

572 AMSTERDAM AVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five and four rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. | $21 TO $22 |

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WILLIAM R. WARE,
AGENT,
451 COLUMBUS AVE., 81ST ST.

Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

### Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

**306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.**
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
**NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.**
**READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.**
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. **JACOB AXELROD,** Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone
**SLAWSON & HOBBS,**
**284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.**
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

### THE CLINTON,

**ST. NICHOLAS AVE., cor. 141st,**
**7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.**
RENT $30 AND UPWARD.
One handsome corner apartment,
9 ROOMS AND BATH;
best on the Heights;
SEEN SUNDAY AND EVENINGS.
Other apartments,
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH;
rents, $14.00 to $75.00.
Office open Sunday and evenings.
**WEBB & COMPANY,**
**141ST ST., cor. St. Nicholas Ave**

### HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,

**Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.**
**HESPERUS and PARTHENON,**
**RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.**
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or **McCAUL & SOLES,** owners.

### THE HUNTINGTON,

**218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.**
**NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.**
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
**Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.**

### HAROLD,

**N. W. Corner Manhattan Av., 118th St.,**
near Morningside Park.
**NEW MODERN APARTMENTS**
4, 5, 6 rooms, marble baths; low rentals, $32 to $52; spacious, handsome entrance; ladies' reception room; elevator day and night; telephone; gas and electric fixtures; porcelain tubs and sinks; first-class service.
Handsome six-room apartments, $40 and $45.
Also two four-room apartments, $35 and $37.

### THE ELIZABETH

SOUTHWEST COR. 105TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms on third, fifth, and sixth floors; elevator, steam heat, and every known convenience; rent reasonable; concessions made to parties now renting. Apply superintendent.

### BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.

### "The Greylock."

**Corner Suites, $35 to $45 Per Month.**
5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.
Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboy in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to
**FRANK A. BARNABY,**
195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

RENTS $30 to $45—Opposite new Institute of Arts and Sciences, 820 to 840 Washington Ave., near Eastern Parkway; up to date; electric gas lighting, open plumbing, tiled baths, hot water supply; gas ranges; open daily, including Sundays. Apply on premises, or Ray L. Godfrey, agent, 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

Elegant apartments, seven and eight large outside rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements; liveried attendants; rents, $800 to [illegible] yearly; situated very best residential part of Brooklyn Borough; convenient to leading churches, stores, parks, amusements; twenty minutes to Manhattan City Hall, Fulton, Wall [illegible] Ferries. Apply on premises, "The [illegible]," northeast corner Clinton and De Kalb [illegible] Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 208 Broadway, Manhattan.

## Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

### THE GAINSBORO,

***S. W. Cor. 120th St. & 5th Ave.***
**Mount Morris Park South.**

Apartments of { 4 ROOMS AND BATH / 5 ROOMS AND BATH / 6 ROOMS AND BATH / 7 ROOMS AND BATH } All large rooms.

**RENTS FROM $400.00 TO $860.00 PER ANNUM.**

Built on the new exterior court system, thus obviating all enclosed inside shafts and assuring at all times an abundance of light and air. Centrally located, being within one block of all electric car lines, and within five minutes' walk of the Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated, or the 125th Street Station of the New York Central Railroad.

All modern conveniences, including electric light, 2 electric elevators running day and night, reception room, ball room, catering kitchen, telephones, steam dryers, etc., etc. Also a completely equipped fire apparatus on each floor.

**J. FLEISCHMANN & SONS, Owners and Builders, 1490 Fifth Avenue.**

### THE GANOGA.

Elegant New Apartment Hotel,
**AT NO. 35 EAST 27TH ST.**
**A Few 1 and 2 Room Apartments, with Bath,**
To let from October 1 unfurnished.
NEW PRIVATE TELEPHONES.
Electric lights, all night elevator;
SUPERIOR RESTAURANT;
**FINE HOTEL SERVICE.**
Call day or evening.
Send for descriptive booklet.

### A. A. A.—8th Ave. Cor. near

140 St. L station; rents for $6,000; price $60,000.
8th Av. cor., near 145 St. L station; rents $3,800; price $39,000.
Columbus Av. near 104 St. L station; store and flats; rents $3,300; price $35,000.
Lenox Av. stores and flats; rents $2,500; price $25,000.
8th Av. near 140 St. L station; 2 houses; price $26,000 each; rents $2,400.
For further particulars apply to
**SCHILO & OTTEN,**
2,627 8th Av., cor. 140 St.

### 751 FIFTH AVE.,

NEAR 58TH ST.
**First Floor Apartment to Rent**
Extra large rooms; will decorate to suit tenant.
**GEO. R. READ,**
(8707
1 MADISON AVE. 60 CEDAR ST.

### PARK MADISON,

**Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St.,**
**Facing Madison Square.**
An unusually bright, attractive apartment, consisting of 3 extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc.
For plans and particulars apply to (8711)
**GEO. R. READ,**
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

**LENOX AV.,**
**No. 163-65 and 101 West 118th St.**
**THE Lenox,** 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS. Baths; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water; combination ranges; UNIFORMED HALL SERVICE; low rentals.
**PORTER & CO.,**
159 WEST 125TH, NEAR 7TH AV.

TO RENT FURNISHED,
**IN THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS,**
**7th Ave. and 58th Street.**
A very handsomely furnished duplex apartment.
For particulars apply to (8705)
**GEO. R. READ,**
1 MADISON AVE. 60 CEDAR ST.

### EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

Can offer you six rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; private halls; each apartment 17 feet wide; see these before renting; $25 to $30. Superintendent, on premises, 473-475 Lenox Av.

### THE MARGUERITE,

2,731 B'WAY, NEAR 104TH ST.
Bijou Apartments; six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $42.
**J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cr. 44th St.**

### THE STUYVESANT,

**238-44 EAST 13TH ST.,**
a short distance from Broadway;
five to ten room apartments, especially large and light; rents, $40 to $75 per month.
**J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cr. 44th St.**

### SANTA GERTRUDE.

NEW AND SELECT APARTMENTS; SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, TILED BATHS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; DIRECT LIGHT AND AIR. CALL ON PREMISES, 46 WEST 131ST ST.

### 131 Edgecombe Ave., Cor. 141 St.

6 rooms, very light, and bath.
IMPROVEMENTS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER.
Convenient to L road and 8th Av. surface cars.
RENTS, $26-$28.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 12[illegible]

## New Jersey Property for Sale.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display*

## AT PICTURESQUE NUTLEY, N. J.
ON ERIE R. R.
## GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOUSE.

Containing 12 rooms and laundry, two bathrooms and toilets, billiard room, conservatory, sun parlor, heater, gas; artistically decorated; exposed sanitary plumbing; large, open fireplaces; every modern improvement; grounds are beautifully laid out in park style; located on high bluff overlooking surrounding country; near station and trolley; will sell sell for one-half cost, on easy terms; bargain for immediate purchaser; photos at office. WM. A. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE. Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Palisades Park, Labor Day.—Cottages all prices; improvements; high ground. Photographs. Circulars. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

## To Let for Business Purposes.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

## LOFT TO LET,
100x100, OR WILL DIVIDE.
8TH AVE., NEAR 125TH ST.,
over Station L, N. Y. Post Office.
**PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125.**
TELEPHONE—61 HARLEM.

## No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

## 42nd STREET WEST AT 5th AVE.
A BUSINESS CENTRE.
No. 3, entire building; possession Nov. 1.
Nos. 7 and 9, offices and studios; ready Sept. 15.
No. 11, entire building; alterations to suit.
**JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,**
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

THAMES BUILDING, Corner Greenwich and Thames Sts. Cheap rent in up-to-date building; offices adapted for light manufacturing; space to suit tenant; power and electric service. G. P. HOPKINS, Agt., in Building.

BIG CHANCE FOR STATIONERY STORE. Large store, with double show windows, occupied by stationer for 10 years, just vacated; business established; rent, $40; 361 9th Av. AGENT, POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

STORES, 59 AND 61 MAIDEN LANE, TO LET. RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

A.—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of "L"; Broadway, 6th Av.; all cars. P. S. Treacy Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Attractive Broadway store, near Astor Place, 34,000 square feet, with rear shipment; possession Feb. 1; rent, $20,000. W. H. Folsom, 14 West 30th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. — CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Attention! Large store, subdivided in booths, to suit tenants; strong attractions; crowds. Riggs, 138 East 14th St.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A very light store, with skylights, 19 Beekman St., near Nassau; rent, $1,800. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

## City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| $720..144th St., 3-story. | $1,800..90th St., 4-story. |
| 825..83d St., 2-story. | 1,800..80th St., 4-story. |
| 1,200..87th St., 3-story. | 1,800..44th St., 4-story. |
| 1,200..64th St., 4-story. | 1,900..76th St., 4-story. |
| 1,300..79th St., 3-story. | 1,900..82d St., 4-story. |
| 1,350..98th St., 4-story, Amer. Base. | 2,000..82d St., 4-story. |
| | 2,000..76th St., 4-story. |
| 1,500..94th St., 4½-story, Amer. Base. | 2,200..86th St., 4-story. |
| | 2,200..55th St., 4-story. |
| 1,500..87th St., 3-story. | 2,400..71st St., 4-story. |
| 1,600..89th St., 3-story. | 2,400..83d St., 4-story. |
| 1,600..78th St., 4-story. | 2,600..71st St., 4-story. |
| 1,700..82d St., 4-story. | 2,750..75th St., 4-story. |
| 1,800..82d St., 4-story. | 2,800..87th St., 4-story. |
| 1,800..87th St., 3-story. | 3,500..85th St., 4-story. |
| 1,800..West End Av., 4-story. | 5,000..81st St., 4-story. |

ALSO MANY OTHERS FROM $1,200 TO $5,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AVE., 81ST ST.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO LET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th St., 3 sty.... | $1,600 | 9th St., 4 sty.... | $2,200 |
| 10th St., 4 sty.... | 3,500 | 11th St., 4 sty.... | 2,200 |
| 13th St., 3 sty.... | 1,200 | 14th St., 4 sty.... | 1,800 |
| 17th St., 4 sty.... | 2,200 | 20th St., 4 sty.... | 3,300 |
| 21st St., 4 sty.... | 2,700 | 25th St., 3 sty.... | 1,200 |
| 26th St., 4 sty.... | 1,200 | 35th St., 4 sty.... | 2,250 |
| 37th St., 4 sty.... | 5,000 | 38th St., 4 sty.... | 2,200 |
| 39th St., 4 sty.... | 3,300 | 43d St., 3 sty.... | 2,000 |
| 44th St., 3 sty.... | 1,700 | 46th St., 3 sty.... | 1,200 |
| 48th St., 3 sty.... | 1,700 | 53d St., 3 sty.... | 2,400 |
| 55th St., 3 sty.... | 1,250 | 64th St., 4 sty.... | 1,250 |
| 67th St., 4 sty.... | 3,500 | 76th St., 4 sty.... | 2,300 |
| 80th St., 4 sty.... | 1,800 | 86th St., 4 sty.... | 2,200 |
| 90th St., 4 sty.... | 1,800 | 96th St., 4 sty.... | 1,600 |
| 98th St., 4 sty.... | 1,350 | 126th St., 3 sty.... | 480 |
| 5th Av., 3 sty.... | 3,500 | Mad. Av., 4 sty.... | 4,000 |
| Stuyvesant, 3 sty.. | 1,100 | Lex. Av., 4 sty.... | 1,200 |

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 BROADWAY.

## NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED.
for rent—$1,500
**PORTER & CO.**
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.
OFFER
## 11 HANDSOME HOUSES
## 113-133 W. 117th St.
Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator. Our representative on premises.

A.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henderson Place, E. 86th St.; 3 story | [illegible] |
| 46th St., near 8th Av.; 3 story | [illegible] |
| 45th St., near 8th Av.; 3 story | 1,400 |
| 44th St., near Broadway; 3 story | 1,700 |
| 44th St., near 6th Av.; 4 story | 1,850 |
| 43d St., near 6th Av.; 3 story | 2,000 |
| 44th St., near Broadway; 3 story | 2,000 |
| 73d St., near West End Av.; 4 story | 2,200 |
| 72d St., near Columbus Av.; 4 story | 4,000 |

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

## Park Ave. near 70th St.
An attractive, four-story, 20-ft. house in good order, to rent furnished at $2,700.
**Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.**
570 FIFTH AV., NEAR 47TH ST.

## 73rd ST., WEST,
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.,
FOUR-STORY HOUSE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND STEAM HEAT.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

## 85th Street West
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
FOUR-STORY HOUSE.
Apply 73 West 85th St., or office of
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

## 73d Street West
between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Three and four story houses.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

HOUSES TO RENT. Large list of furnished and unfurnished dwellings and apartments; all sections of the city, at greatly reduced rentals; register your property; greatest demand. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

## 46TH ST., BET. 8TH & 9TH AVES.
3-Story Dwelling, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

43d St., West, Near Broadway.—Fully furnished dwelling, 17 rooms; every room taken; always paid good income; rent, $2,500. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Magnificent corner dwelling, best location in city, for boarding or institution; 40 rooms; perfect order; long lease; $5,000. McChain & Hershfield, 20 West 34th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Private houses to let from $800 to $1,000 per year. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

## City Houses to Let—Furnished.

3-story box stoop, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; handsomely furnished; convenient to 93d St. L station; reasonable rent to good tenant. Particulars of J. R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Furnished residences, season or yearly, all locations; rentals $2,400 upward. McChain & Hershfield, 20 West 34th.

## Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—In Bedford section, furnished apartment from October to April; must be first-class; adults, two maids. Address Box Z, York Times.

## Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

# NORTH CONWAY,
## White Mountains,
## New Hampshire.
THE GREAT SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER RESORT.

Famous the world over for its salubrious climate and health producing properties. Equipped by nature as a resort possessing a wealth of rugged scenery, forest streams, and driveways equaled nowhere else in the world. Here the famed Moat and Kearsarge Mountains stand, silent sentinels of the vale. White Horse Ledge, Diana's Baths, and Humphrey's Ledge, with their traditions, are other noted landmarks. Another magnetic attraction is Echo Lake, with its deep forest shade and splendid facilities for boating and fishing. Indeed, no other resort in the country offers such a variety of amusements as does this superbly appointed gateway to health and pleasure in the romantic valley of the Saco.

White Mountains.

THE SUNSET, NORTH CONWAY, N. H. NOW OPEN. ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET. M. L. MASON.

KEARSARGE HALL, Open all the year. Every provision for comfort. Table excellent. Electric lights and the best of sanitary arrangements. Write for circular. Mrs. L. J. RICKER.

EDGEWOOD COTTAGE, in an airy and invigorating section; pure water, forest shade; table excellent. GEO. F. WOLCOTT, Prop.

RANDALL HOUSE, Within easy access of all points of interest. Appointments perfect. Steam heat throughout the house. H. H. RANDALL, Prop.

LEDGE VIEW FARM, A healthful resort. Large veranda, cool rooms, and first-class table. Two miles from village. Carriage to and from depot. ISRAEL C. DAVIS.

MRS. MASSON'S LOG CABIN, Delicious soda, home-made flavors, and ice cream. Home-made candies. fresh every day, pickles, preserves, and jellies.

DIANA BATHS INN, by Diana's Baths. Superior accommodations. Table excellent. Terms reasonable. Address G. G. Lucy.

GIBSON'S GENERAL STORE, Tourists' supplies and souvenirs.

LUCY'S FARM HOUSE, at entrance to Diana's Baths, and near ledges and Echo Lake. Rooms large and airy. Vegetables, &c., off the farm. Address FRED LUCY.

ECHO LAKE, First-class accommodations for pleasureseekers. All kinds of refreshments. Row boats and fishing tackle. Rustic benches and tables for picnic parties. Everything first-class. W. M. JEFFERSON.

CENTRE VILLA. FRED. G. EASTMAN, Proprietor. DELIGHTFUL HOMELIKE PLACE. Terms $7 to $12 per week.

## Littleton, White Mountains, N. H.

The Great Health Resort. Hotels: The Maples, M. F. Young & Co., Props.; The Grand View, Fred. O. Nourse, Prop.; Merchants' and Manufacturers'; Veazie & McWain, General Merchandise; Saranac Glove Co., makers Saranac Buck Gloves.

**CEDARCROFT** A healthful, quiet resort among the mountains with fine view; table supplied with fresh vegetables, milk, &c., from the farm. Terms, $6 to $9 per week. Address U. B. RUSSELL, **Lower Bartlett, N. H.**

## GREY'S INN,
Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

## MOAT MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
White Mountains, North Conway, N. H. Pleasantly situated on a farm; unsurpassed views; near Saco River; cool and delightful; circulars. T. C. Eastman, Prop.

Massachusetts.

**The Maplewood,** PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet. Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

## Apartments to Let—Furnished.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

## THE FLORENCE
105 East 18th St.
A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

## Apartments Wanted.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

Wanted—Flat or apartment; second floor private house preferred; about five rooms, with improvements, by newly married couple; Washington Heights section desired; rent about twenty dollars. Address Permanent Tenant, J., 154 Times.

Wanted—A floor in a private house for light housekeeping, unfurnished or partially furnished; first-class references given and desired. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Couple, Box 155 Times.

## City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

*10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.*

## PARK AVE. & 82d STREET.
Northeast corner, elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; latest improvements; hall attendance; $45 to $55; janitor on premises, or
**MACLAY & DAVIES,**
67 and 69 Wall St.

## TUXEDO,
Northeast Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

## Beautiful Columbia Heights.
417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible]th, 323 West, 8 rooms, bath | $50 |
| 16th, 345 West, 4 rooms, first-class | $15 |
| 19th, 207 West, 4 and 5 rooms | $14-$15 |
| 24th, 137 West, 4 large, light rooms | $13 |
| 31st, 128-130 West, 4 rooms, all imp | $14 |
| 61st, 110 West, 7 rooms, bath, hot water | $28 |

CHAS. E. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

54-56 WEST 105TH STREET. Seven large light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all serface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-540 yearly.

47th St., 26 West.—Elegant parlor floor and basement of 8 rooms; finest location; every improvement. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE. Columbus Av., 584, near 88th St., apartments, 4 handsome rooms, with bath; all conveniences; rent only $15. Agent POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

133d St., 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; 6 rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $19.

$30.—At No. 2,394 B'way, near 87th St.; only flat in building over store; six roms and bath. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

FREE——ONE MONTH——FREE. A corner Apartment, six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; only $25. Apply 2,474 7th Av., corner 144th St. Agent, POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

Investigate These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; eight rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient to trolley and L elevator station; reference; $24.00-$27.00.

Apartments of six large, light rooms and bath; every modern improvement; handsomely and newly decorated; rent only $25; 58 West 98th St. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Single flat, 7 large, light, decorated rooms, and tiled bathroom; open nickel-plated plumbing, steam heat; rent, $25. 894 Jackson Av., 3 blocks east of 3d Av., near 161st St. elevated station.

NORTHWEST COR. 131ST ST. & 5TH AV. 4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; open plumbing; rents, $18 to $30. E. CABLE, 2,142 5th Av.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST. Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

107th St., 243 West.—Steam heat; hot water supplied; $23; 5 good rooms and bath; exposed plumbing; perfect order. See janitor.

17th St., 309 West, Corner 8th Av.—Elegant flats; latest improvements; elevator service. Inquire of janitor.

76th St., 109 East.—Two elegant single top and ground flats; steam heat, hot water; 7 and 8 rooms; rents, $480 and $420 yearly.

112th St., 137 West.—Single flat, 8 large, light rooms; latest improvements; lease to select families.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath, newly decorated; price, $16.

124th St., 314 East.—Large apartments; 6 rooms; bath; newly decorated; price, $25.

98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy, five-room apartments; newly decorated; $14 to $16.

60th St., 244 West.—3 rooms; tubs and gas; house entirely renovated; $7 to $9.50.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50-$14.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

## Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

TWO OR THREE EIGHT AND TEN ROOMED MODERN NEW HOUSES TO RENT AT YONKERS PARK, HALF AN HOUR OUT ON THE HARLEM RAILWAY; UNLIMITED SUPPLY OF PURE WATER AND DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS; STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL; RENTAL $25 TO $35 MONTHLY. APPLY TO W. R. WATSON, YONKERS PARK STATION. AFTERNOONS ONLY.

## New Jersey Property to Let.

At Roselle, N. J.—14 miles out, 3 houses, 9 and 11 rooms, all improvements; commutation, 18c. per day. C. H. Crane, Roselle, N. J.

## Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

## The Chiswick Inn and Cottages.
White Mountains, Littleton, N. H.; on the slope of Pine Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

FERN CLIFF, situated on an eminence 1,800 feet above the sea; highest point in White Mts. except Summit House; sublime views of White Mountain range, Glen Ellis Valley; beautiful sunsets; peculiarly adapted for asthma, hay fever, &c.; only place of its kind in White Mts.; appointments perfect. Mrs. M. F. Potter, Jackson, N. H.

**THE PEQUAWKET,** White Mountains, Intervale, N. H. Golf, superb views. Modern equipment; most comfortable in the mountains. Booklet. C. C. SMALL.

THE NORTHERN, WHITE MOUNTAINS. The most modern and up-to-date hotel in Northern New Hampshire. Open all year. W. S. DUNHAM, Prop., Littleton, N. H.

NEW YORK.

TOURISTS GOING TO
**LONG LAKE RESORTS**
will find a restful stopping place en route at the
**WILDERNESS INN,**
LONG LAKE WEST,
P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake.
GEO. A. DUKELOW.

Saratoga Springs.

## COME TO
## SARATOGA SPRINGS
and Remain Until Cold Weather.
HEALTHFUL SPRING WATERS AND AIR.
## Hotel American-Adelphi
REMAINS OPEN UNTIL NOV. 1.
GEO. A. FARNHAM.

## Saratoga, The Grand Union
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

Sullivan County.

## Kiamesha Lake House
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS
can be made
For Month of September.
The most delightful month OF WHOLE YEAR IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, WHERE EVERY AMUSEMENT IS OFFERED. Ideal home at moderate cost; accommodating 200.
The healthiest locality in the East.
Positively no malaria or mosquitoes.
No humidity, always cool.
THE MONTH TO
GOLF, FISH & PHOTOGRAPH.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN CO. Write for beautiful illustrated booklet, giving 30 photographic views.
C. M. BARTLETT, Kiamesha, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Long Island.

## Brighton Beach Hotel
Brighton Beach, New York.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPT.

## Manhattan Beach
HOTEL
and
## Oriental Hotel
Now Open.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

**BEACH VIEW HOUSE,** East Moriches, L. I. Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

**MORICHES INN,** CENTRE MORICHES, (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

**SPRINGVILLE HOUSE,** Good Ground, L. I. Directly facing water. (Pleasant and homelike.) Shady grounds, first-class table, boating. PETER NEHNBASS, Prop., owner.

Lake Mahopac.

## THOMPSON'S HOTEL,
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
A select family hotel. Now open. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet.
EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

Staten Island.

**NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL** The Manhattan of Staten Island.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Milford.

## BLUFF HOUSE,
MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
Most beautiful resort on bank of Delaware River, 95 miles from New York City, via Erie R. R. All modern conveniences; orchestra, golf, half-mile track, baseball, tennis, magnificent roads, boating, bathing, fishing. Send for illustrated booklet.
P. N. BOURNIQUE, Proprietor.

Mt. Pocono.

## POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO.
Trout, fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; golf; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

Delaware Water Gap.

**CATARACT HOUSE,** WATER GAP, PA. Strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

## Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

**GLEN ISLAND**

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE. Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn, 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

## INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

THE MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship
## NORTH STAR
4,000 TONS,
to the races for the America's Cup, commencing SEPTEMBER 21ST. Passengers limited to 800.
**FARE $5.00.**
Luncheon will be served by the caterer to the Coney Island Jockey Club and the Morris Park Racing Association.
Tickets for sale at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade Street, and at office on Pier (new) 32, foot of Pike Street, E. R., New York.

## PATTEN LINE.
Long Branch and Back, 50c.
Asbury Park and Back, 80c.
**INSIDE ROUTE.**
LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK
AND
**All New Jersey Seashore Resorts.**
WEEK DAYS.
Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

## Through Express Trains
## SUNDAY and LABOR DAY
FOR
## Rockaway Beach
FROM THE
## BROOKLYN BRIDGE
Via Long Island Railroad.
Half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. "L" stations. Corresponding trains returning.

## BY RAIL TO THE SEA.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R. Leave N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH RY. Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

## AMERICA'S CUP RACES.
Beginning Sept. 21st and continuing every other day, Sundays out, the magnificent new Plant Steamship
**LA GRANDE DUCHESSE**
Leaves pier foot of Canal St., North River. She has steel hull, houses, and decks. Double bottom. Water ballasted. Twin screws. 5,000 tons. Speed, 20 miles.
EVERY PASSENGER PROVIDED WITH A SEAT AND ROOM TO OCCUPY IT.
Maresi, Caterer. Bowron's American Band.
**A Reportorial Staff From the "New York Herald" will Be On Board.**
Tickets, each day, $5.00. Staterooms, $3.00 and $5.00 each, according to location, now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House, Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and George L. Norton, manager, 17 State Street—Tel. 922 Broad.

ERIE RAILROAD.
## LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 2
## SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.
**GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.**
**ROUND TRIP, $1.00.**
**Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.**
Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 6:00 P. M.

## LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS
**To West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.**
**STR. "BALDWIN"** from FRANKLIN ST. 8:00 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 8:30 A. M., for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, and Rondout.
**STR. "RAMSDELL"** from FRANKLIN ST., 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M., for West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Newburgh.
Returning, arrive in N. Y. at 10:30 P. M.
**Round Trip—To Newburgh, 75 cts.; Poughkeepsie, $1.00; Kingston P. and Rondout, $1.25.**

## WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

## SUNDAYS AND LABOR DAY.
IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
ALL DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
On Sundays, also Labor Day, Str. Chester W. Chapin leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. Round Trip, $1.00.

## NORTHBEACH
Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St., **Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly.** Week days, **hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.**

## SUNDAYS UP THE HUDSON 50c
ON SUNDAYS Str. "CITY OF LOWELL" leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as POUGHKEEPSIE Bridge. Returning, due New York about 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'Hote dinner. Main deck lunch, popular prices.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION. Best accommodations; lowest rates; send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, N. Y.

## Excursions.

## Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
## CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
**Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River.** } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
## LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
## "Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

| Leave Foot 22d St., North River. | Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. | Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch. |
|---|---|---|
| 9.30 A.M. | 10.00 A.M. | 12.30 P.M. |
| 1.00 P.M.* | 1.30 P.M.* | 3.45 " * |
| 3.30 " | 4.00 " | 6.30 " |

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

## International Yacht Races
THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER
## PLYMOUTH
of the FALL RIVER LINE
and TWIN-SCREW FLIER
## CITY OF LOWELL
of the NORWICH LINE,
will attend the Yacht Races, commencing September 21st. Tickets, $5.00, either steamer; only a limited number will be sold. Ready September 7th at Pier 19 North River for steamer Plymouth, and Pier 36 North River for steamer City of Lowell. For room accommodations address General Passenger Agent, Pier 19 North River. Applications will receive attention in order received.
The Plymouth and City of Lowell are splendid examples of marine architecture; they are provided with open promenade decks, spacious saloons and staterooms, and are admirably adapted for outside yacht race service. Each steamer will carry a fine orchestra.

## LABOR DAY EXCURSION
## UP LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT
## TO GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR,
Passing Plum Island, Orient, and Shelter Island.
**Returning by Long Island Railroad.**
The Popular Long Island Sound Steamer
## "SHINNECOCK,"
on September 2d, will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., at 9:00 A. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., at 9:30 A. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $2.00.
Good only on September 2d, going by steamer and returning by train, leaving Greenport at 7:47 and 9:00 P. M.; Sag Harbor 8:08 P. M.
**Music and Refreshments on Boat.**
Staterooms may be reserved in advance.

## ON SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
**The Elegant Steamer "Nantasket"** will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall st., 9:30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9:45 a. m.; returning, leave Glenwood 4:00; Sea Cliff 4:20 p. m. Due in New York at 6:30 p. m.
On Labor Day the steamer will land at Great Neck
EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

## LABOR DAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
## TO WEST POINT
by STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaves Desbrosses St., 2:15 P. M., West 22d St. 2:30 P. M., arriving West Point in time to see Dress Parade, &c. Returning on any West Shore Railroad train. Fare for round trip, $1.00. Hudson River Railroad, $1.10. Orchestra Concerts on board.

## ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { **GEN'L SLOCUM.** **GRAND REPUBLIC.**
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. **50c.**
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M.; 2:05 P. M. **Round**
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. **Trip.**

## Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

## North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kaiserin M. Th...Sept. 10 | Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12N |
| *Lahn..........Sept. 17 | Kaiserin M. Th....Oct. 8 |
| Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24 | Kaiser Wm. Gr....Oct. 22 |

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

| | |
|---|---|
| Barbarossa.....Sept. 12 | Gr. Kurfuerst.....Oct. 3 |
| Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19 | Barbarossa, Oct. 17, noon |
| Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26 | K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon |

Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

| | |
|---|---|
| H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon | Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM |
| Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM | H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM |
| Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM | Lahn, Oct. 19, 11 AM |

From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
**OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.**
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

## Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

| | |
|---|---|
| D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM | F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30AM |
| A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM | D'tschl'nd, Oct. 3, 9AM |
| Columbia, Sept. 19, 10AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM |

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

| | |
|---|---|
| Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon | *Phoen'ia, Oct. 5, 10:30AM |
| *Bulgaria, Sept. 14, 6AM | Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM |
| Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30AM | Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM |
| Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM | *Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM |

*To Hamburg direct.
**Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.**

## AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Louis, Sept. 4, 10 AM | Haverf'd, Sept. 21, 10 AM |
| Phila..Sept. 11, 10 AM | St. Louis, Sept. 25, 10 AM |
| St. Paul, Sept. 18, 10 AM | Phila....Oct. 2, 10 AM |

## RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Southwark, Sept. 4, noon | Kens'gton, Sept. 18, noon |
| *Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon | *Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon |

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

## WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Germanic..Sept. 4, noon | Oceanic...Sept. 18, 9 AM |
| Majestic..Sept. 11, noon | Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon |
| Celtic....Sept. 17, 8 AM | Cymric....Oct. 1, 8 AM |

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

## FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK. Nord. America, Sept. 16 | Citta di Torino, Oct. 1. Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck. **Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.**

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
## JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 8, Dec. 1, Feb. 23
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 6, Dec. 29, Mch. 23
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 3, Jan. 26, Apr. 23
Imperial Lim'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.
## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA.......Sept. 20 | AORANGI.......Oct. 18
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

## JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
China..........Sept. 12 | Nippon Maru..Sept. 27
Doric..........Sept. 20 | Rio de Janeiro...Oct. 5
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington B'ld'g. and 287 Broadway. N. Y. City.

## OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. **Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.**
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

## Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

## ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| MINNEAPOLIS | Sept. 7, 11 A. M. |
| MARQUETTE | Sept. 14, 9 A. M. |
| MENOMINEE | Sept. 21, 9 A. M. |
| MINNEHAHA | Sept. 21, 10 A. M. |
| MESABA | Oct. 5, 9 A. M. |

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

**BERMUDA.** Delightful Ocean Trip for Summer Tourists, 1400 miles on the Atlantic and a few days at Bermuda, the charming Ocean Resort and British military and naval depot.
11-day trip, including Hotel and All Expenses........ **$42.50**
From NEW YORK Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5.
Programmes, berths, and information from
**THOS. COOK & SON,**
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

**ANCHOR LINE** U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
C. of Rome, Sept. 7, noon | Anchoria..Sept. 21, noon
Astoria...Sept. 14, noon | Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

## HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
AMSTERDAM.......Saturday, Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons **STATENDAM**
Saturday, Sept. 14, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons **POTSDAM**
Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

## Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

## CENTRAL-HUDSON BOATS.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE
Sat., Aug. 31st. Sunday, Sept. 1st. Monday, Sept. 2d.

**STR. "RAMSDELL"** LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Sat., Aug. 31st, and Monday, Sept. 2d, at 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sunday extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE and RONDOUT, leaving half hour earlier.

**STR. "ROMER"** FROM FRANKLIN ST. Sat., Aug. 31st, at 1 P. M. for NEWBURGH, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

**STR. "BALDWIN"** FROM FRANKLIN ST. Monday, Sept. 2d, at 8:00 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 8:30 A. M., for NEWBURGH, PO'KEEPSIE, and RONDOUT.

**STR. "NEWBURGH"** FROM FRANKLIN ST. Sat., Aug. 31st, at 3:00 P. M. W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE.

On Monday, Sept. 2d, leaves Franklin St., 5:00 P. M., extending trip through to Rondout, making all landings between Cranstons and Rondout.

## BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
**FALL RIVER LINE,** via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
**PROVIDENCE LINE,** via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.
**STONINGTON LINE,** via Stonington. Lve Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
**NORWICH LINE,** via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., ft Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
**NEW HAVEN LINE,** leave Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, Week days 3 P. M. and 12:00 midnight, Sundays 9:30 A. M. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK. See special week end ads. for Sunday, Labor Day, and Saturday half-holiday trips.
Note.—On September 2d steamers will leave New York at 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight. The 3 P. M. trip will be omitted.

## Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..............8:40 "
" West 22d St.......................9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

## TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
**Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display**
**Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.**
Send for booklet excursion tours.
Special excursion rate to Saratoga for Floral Fete. Tickets good from Sept. 2d to 6th, inclusive.

## PEOPLE'S LINE
**Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.**
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

## 50c. TO PROVIDENCE,
via the NEW LINE
Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS.
## FLORAL FETE.
SARATOGA AND RETURN, $3.60.
Tickets on sale Sept. 2d, 3d, and 4th; good returning until Sept. 7.

## CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
LABOR DAY: Extra boat (the "Onteora") from Catskill at 10 P. M.

**BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.** Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

## HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

**Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats** leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF Christopher St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

## Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

## BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago, Pittsburg. | * 4:30 AM. | ........ | |
| Chicago, Pittsburg. | *12:15 Nt. | *12:10 Nt. | Diner |
| Chicago, Columbus | * 1:30 PM. | * 1:25 PM. | Diner |
| Pittsburg, Cleve.. | * 1:30 PM. | * 1:25 PM. | Diner |
| Pittsburg Limited. | * 7:00 PM. | * 6:55 PM. | Buffet |
| Cincinnati, St. Louis | *12:15 Nt. | *12:10 Nt. | |
| Cincinnati, St. Louis | *10:00 AM. | * 9:55 AM. | Diner |
| Cincinnati, St. Louis | * 7:00 PM. | * 6:55 PM. | Buffet |
| Norfolk | † 1:00 PM. | †12:55 PM. | Diner |

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington, Balto. | * 8:00 AM. | † 7:55 AM. | Buffet |
| Washington, Balto. | *10:00 AM. | * 9:55 AM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | *11:30 AM. | *11:25 AM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | † 1:00 PM. | †12:55 PM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | * 1:30 PM. | * 1:25 PM. | Diner |
| "Royal Limited". | * 3:40 PM. | * 3:35 PM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | * 5:00 PM. | * 4:55 PM. | Diner |
| Washington, Balto. | * 7:00 PM. | * 6:55 PM. | Buffet |
| Washington, Balto. | *12:15 Nt. | *12:10 Nt. | |

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.: 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

## CHESAPEAKE & OHIO
Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.
**4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED.** Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.
**8:55 A. M., DAILY.**—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.
Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

## Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES and CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M., and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Florida and Metropolitan Limited, 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M., and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 3:25, (Saturdays only,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.,") 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

## NEW YORK CENTRAL
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

| Leave New York. | | Arrive New York. |
|---|---|---|
| *3:15 a. m. | Mail and Paper Train | *7:00 p. m. |
| †7:50 a. m. | Adir'dack & Montreal Spl. | †10:20 p. m. |
| *8:00 a. m. | Syracuse Local | [illegible] |
| †8:30 a. m. | Empire State Express | [illegible] |
| *8:45 a. m. | Fast Mail | *10:00 a. m. |
| *9:20 a. m. | Exposition Express | [illegible] |
| †9:40 a. m. | Saratoga & Montreal Spl. | [illegible] |
| †10:30 a. m. | Day Express | [illegible] |
| *10:30 a. m. | Chicago & Montreal Spl. | [illegible] |
| †11:30 a. m. | Rutland Express | [illegible] |
| *1:00 p. m. | Southwestern Limited | [illegible] |
| *2:00 p. m. | N. Y. & Chicago Special | [illegible] |
| †3:20 p. m. | Saratoga Limited | [illegible] |
| †3:30 p. m. | Albany Flier | [illegible] |
| †3:35 p. m. | Albany Special | [illegible] |
| *4:00 p. m. | Detroit Special | [illegible] |
| *5:30 p. m. | The Lake Shore Limited | [illegible] |
| *5:30 p. m. | St. Louis Limited | [illegible] |
| *6:00 p. m. | Western Express | [illegible] |
| *6:25 p. m. | Adirondack & Montreal Ex. | [illegible] |
| *6:35 p. m. | Montreal Express | [illegible] |
| *7:30 p. m. | Pan-American Express | [illegible] |
| *9:20 p. m. | Buffalo & S. W. Special | [illegible] |
| *9:30 p. m. | Pacific Express | [illegible] |
| †12:10 a. m. | Midnight Express | [illegible] |

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. §Daily, except Saturday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th Street Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

## NEW YORK TO BOSTON.
SPRINGFIELD LINE.
Via Springfield and the BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.) Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

| Leave New York. | Springfield. | Arrive Boston. |
|---|---|---|
| †9:00 a. m. | 12:46 noon | 3:30 p. m. |
| †12:00 noon | 3:18 p. m. | 5:40 p. m. |
| *4:00 p. m. | 7:27 p. m. | 10:00 p. m. |
| *11:00 p. m. | 3:10 a. m. | 6:15 a. m. |

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

## New Jersey Central
Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

| | Week Days. | Sundays. |
|---|---|---|
| Easton Local | 7:15 a. m. | |
| Easton Local | †6:45 p. m. | |
| Scranton & Reading | [illegible] | |
| Scranton & Reading | [illegible] | |
| Mauch Chunk & Reading | | 1:00 p. m. |
| Mauch Chunk & Reading | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ATLANTIC CITY | [illegible] | |
| ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL | [illegible] | |
| ATLANTIC CITY | [illegible] | |
| Lakewood & Barnegat | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lakewood & Barnegat | [illegible] | |
| Lakewood & Bridgeton | [illegible] | |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | 11:30 a. m. | |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. Saturday Special | [illegible] | |
| N. Y. & Long Branch | [illegible] | |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | [illegible] | |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | [illegible] | |
| N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R. | [illegible] | |

## ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
†4:30, †7:30, †8:30, *9:00, *10:00, †11:00, *11:30 a. m., *1:00, *1:30, †3:00, †4:00, †4:30, †5:00, *6:00, †7:00, *8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:30 p. m., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
*8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., *1:00, †1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Through to Ocean Grove, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 4:00, 9:00 p. m.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination. From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

## LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d A., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. §Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible]

| | Lv. N. Y. A. | Lv. N. Y. B. |
|---|---|---|
| Easton Local | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Buffalo and Western Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Buffalo and Chicago Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Easton Local | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| EXPOSITION EXPRESS | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 280, 355, 1,200 and 1,351 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., 273 W. 125th St., New York; 4 Court and 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

## NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

| Lv. Franklin St. | | Lv. W. 42d St. |
|---|---|---|
| 7:45 A. M. | Day Express to Oswego | 8:00 A. M. |
| 9:05 A. M. | Liberty Express | 9:15 A. M. |
| 12:00 Noon* | Mount'n Exp. to Sidney. | 12:15 P. M. |
| 12:45 P. M. | Saturdays to Rockland. | 1:00 P. M. |
| 3 P. M. | Vestibule Ltd. to Rockland. | 3:15 P. M. |
| 5:40 P. M. | Sullivan Co. Limited | 5:55 P. M. |
| 9:05 A. M. | Sun. Spl. to Midw'y Park | 9:15 A. M. |

*Str. Homer Ramsdell, from Pier 24, N. R., 9:30, W. 129th St. 10 A. M., connects at Cornwall. †Saturdays only. ‡Daily. §Sundays only. Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

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SINGING—September 19th, (Thursday), 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., 8 to 10 P. M.
CHILDREN'S DAY—September 21st, (Saturday), PIANO AND VIOLIN—10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.
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THE SECRETARY.

Reopening of Season Tuesday, Sept. 3.
**NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,**
128-130 E. 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT, Director.
Private Instruction in Piano, Singing, Violin, 'Cello, and all branches of Music by a Faculty unsurpassed for its excellence.
Special Department for Beginners.
All Instrumental and Vocal Students receive free instruction in Harmony, Counterpoint, Vocal Sight Reading, Ensemble Playing, and free admission to Concerts, Lectures, &c.
Specially engaged for the singing department, Sig. BUZZI-PECCIA, Italy's foremost singing teacher, indorsed by Verdi, de Reszkes, Sembrich. Terms, from 15 to 50 doll. per quarter.
Students received daily.
Catalogues sent on application.

**CAROLINE MABEN,**
TEACHER OF PIANO,
HARMONY, AND VIRGIL CLAVIER.
Graduate of Scharwenka's, Berlin. References; best New York families. Class lesson, $1. Private lessons reasonable. Studio, 81 Carnegie Hall.

**M. L. PINKHAM MUSICAL BUREAU**
87 & 88 Decker Building, 33 Union Square West.

MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO, zither, and mandolin.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d, 1st floor, 2d bell. Moderate terms.

Piano.—Sight reading, perfect time, measure, French (Conversational) Literature; novel, delightful method. Magras, 155 West 80th St.

Miss Kueffner, professor of piano, zither, and mandolin; competent, thorough. 235 East 22d St., 1st floor, 2d bell. Moderate terms.

### Teachers' Agencies.

Miriam Coyriere Agency, 150 5th Av., New York; Telephone 554—18th St. Colleges, schools, families supplied; teachers placed; musical department.

### Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

**WISSNER PIANOS**
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

**KRAKAUER PIANOS.**
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

Bargains upright pianos; Steinway, Whitney, Winsor, and ten other makes; these pianos are in perfect order and fully warranted; $90 upward; cash or installments. Whitney & Co., 123 West 125th St.

**PIANOS TO RENT**
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 8 square pianos special sale, $25 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward.
STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

$100 elegant mahogany upright, every improvement; Steinway upright, slightly used; great sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

### Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

### Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—A gaited Kentucky thoroughbred saddle and harness horse. A. B. Hyde, 59 Greenwood Av., Montclair, N. J.

### Safes.

**SAFES**—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

### Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY.
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN W. WOOD,
many years in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., solicitor of American and foreign patents; Instructive Book on Patents and Consultation Free. 237 Broadway, New York; elevator in Park Place.

### Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Old judgments, notes, claims, collected on percentage; advice gratis by mail. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

### Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

### Business Opp[illegible]

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
A finely equipped novelty works plant at Walton, N. Y., for the manufacture of go-carts and all kinds of small wood work. Best equipped of any factory in the East.
GEO. O. MEAD, Walton, N. Y.

OIL PAINTINGS.
A dealer having frequent opportunity to secure paintings at low prices is desirous of meeting some parties who are interested in art and who would take advantage of a good chance. Address Good Faith, X., Box 121 Times Office.

**A REASONABLE CERTAINTY.**
of large returns on small investments. For references and full particulars, address "Conservative," 1,242 Broadway.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald P[illegible] Broadway.

Advertising Business.—Sell half interest [illegible] of ability to take active charge; [illegible] party only; small amount cash. Address [illegible] 219 Times Office.

$600 buys very profitable business, manufacturing mill supply; previous experience unnecessary. James E. Ramsey, 309 Broadway.

Capital Needed.—Control given; profits over 400 per cent. Address A Large City Corporation, Box 195 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

### For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH. $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST ~~14TH~~ ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

European family sells, Monday and Tuesday the entire contents of 15 rooms, consisting of artistic furniture, imported from London and Paris; rugs, oil paintings, four English bedsteads, &c., on account of broken off marriage; whoever wants to get a bargain of magnificent furniture must call immediately. 44 West 85th St., private house.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

**TYPEWRITERS RENTED.**
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.60 paid for any date; gold halves before 1873, $1.00; gold quarters before 1873, 75c.; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Eight pounds of butter from one gallon of milk; no chemicals; recipe 25c. H. E. Smith, 5,720 Erie St., Austin, Ill.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookman, 406 East 75th St.

450 single school desks in good condition, for sale cheap. Finn Bros, 28-32 Centre St.

### Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

### Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 813-819 West 43d St., Just off 9th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

### Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES;
CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN;
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES;
CITY OR COUNTRY USE;
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

### Bicycles.

**Willis** BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row. IN THE BASEMENT. ESTABLISHED 10 YEARS.
Special Sale on 30,000 Tires, Vims, Hartfords, &c., 50c., 75c., 99c., 1.19, 1.39, 1.49, 1.75, 1.99 and 2.19.

### Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, jewelry, bric-a-brac, furs, furniture, carpets, &c. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

### Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American Accommodations.—First-class private house; best location; reasonable. 264 Highland Av., Buffalo.

### Country Board.

Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y., Harlem R. R.—Farmhouse one hour from city; I can accommodate a few Fall boarders with pleasant rooms; terms reasonable. Mrs. C. H. Adams.

Upper Montclair.—Private family; elegant home; private tennis; new golf links; accommodations for couple. Box 62.

### Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—123D ST., 114-116 W.—Double and single rooms; references. Telephone, 2,090 Harlem.

7th Av., 2,305.—One block from Sixth Av. L., on the Drive; finest location in Harlem; second floor, furnished or unfurnished; hall room, $6 per week, with excellent board.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th St.)—Finely furnished rooms, large and small; good location; moderate; table guests accommodated.

11th St., 142 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; superior table; table boarders accommodated; references.

12th St., 128 West.—Newly furnished private boarding house; elegant parlors, suitable for physician; excellent table; reference.

21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large and small rooms; transients and permanent boarders accommodated; park privileges.

21st St., 23 West, Near 5th Av.—Superior accommodations, with excellent table, for permanent parties; table guests.

23d St., [illegible] West.—New England lady has choice, newly furnished rooms; porcelain baths; superior home cuisine.

23d St., [illegible] West.—Large and small newly-furnished rooms; first-class table; [illegible]; references.

[illegible]

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

25th St., 38 West.—Large, small rooms; private bath; newly decorated; first-class appointments; table guests; references.

25th St., 35 West.—Arrangements Fall and Winter can be made; private baths; parlor dining room.

29th St., 124 East.—Student can be accommodated with a front hall room, with board, in private family living in flat; references.

31st St., 20 West.—Boarders wanted; newly furnished rooms; pleasant surroundings; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

31st St., 15-17 East.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths, single or connecting rooms.

32d St., 11 East.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; permanent, transients; table board; references.

34th St., 302 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; references.

40th St., 258 West.—Furnished front parlor and nice rooms, with board; French; respectable.

44th St., 211 West, Near Broadway.—Desirable rooms, with board; superior accommodation; parlor dining room; references.

[illegible] St., 136 East.—Nice front hall room; fine board; gentlemen; very moderate; references.

[illegible] St., 315 West.—Large back parlor, running water; suitable for physician; also front room, second floor.

47th St., 137 West.—Large, pleasant room, second floor, closets, running water; also connecting roms on fourth floor, suitable for couple or three gentlemen.

51st St., 341 West.—Gentleman may have pleasant room, with running water, and excellent table; private American family; best references given and required. Wells.

64th St., 122 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; first-class French cuisine.

72d St., 208 and 210 West.—Very desirable rooms, with board; superior table; richly furnished parlor floor of three light rooms and private bath extension; references given and required.

82d St., 31 West.—Handsomely furnished private house; single rooms; also suites; unexcelled table board; references.

81st St., 178 West.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom; L station; good table. Blair.

82d St., 118 West.—Double and connecting rooms; Winter arrangements now made; table board.

88th St., 175 West.—Neatly furnished room; private house; first-class board; quiet, homelike surroundings; references.

93d St., 130 West.—A few refined people can secure large, handsomely furnished rooms; select neighborhood; excellent service; parlor dining room.

93d St., 122 West, Near Park and "L" Station.—Desirable large and small rooms; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms for gentlemen or family wishing comfortable home; reference.

98th St., 122 West.—Pleasant, large rooms, second floor; good board; parlor dining room; terms reasonable.

112th St., 301 West.—Single room, with board, for gentleman, in private family; references. Wynkoop.

122d St., 150 West.—Extra large, handsomely furnished second-story front room; superior table; American family.

124th St., 122 West.—Large, square and hall room, with board.

127th St., 45 West.—Elegant, second floor; other desirable rooms; best table; couples, gentlemen; Jewish family.

129th St., 7 East, Near 5th Av.—Nice neighborhood; pleasant, well-furnished rooms; good board; bathroom each floor; also handsome back parlor; terms very moderate.

129th St., 108 West.—Back parlor and large front room; good board; private house; references; conveniences.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; pleasant large and small rooms, with board; private house; references.

130th St., 214 West.—Two pleasant large rooms; private family; excellent table, convenient to "L."

139th St., 140 West.—Cozy room; one or two gentlemen; excellent home; bath; board optional; near cars. Osborne.

145th St., 418 West.—Large rooms; elegant board; man and wife; references exchanged; private family.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

Madison Av., 1,535.—Beg to announce I have opened newly furnished house; home comforts. Mrs. Nadel.

Manhattan Av., 543, near West 123d St.—Furnished rooms, large or small; all conveniences; superior table; references.

Mott Av., Southeast Corner 165th St.—Good board and pleasant surroundings; terms moderate.

Owning handsome residence near 5th Av., in every way attractive, I desire to dispose of second or third floor. For further particulars let me communicate with party. B. L., Box 59 1,242 Broadway.

Refined home for one or two gentlemen in private Jewish family; large, nicely furnished room, with board; west side, near L station, and most convenient location. A. B., Box 179 Times.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

### Board Wanted.

Board and room for young couple, or entire floor for four people, between 70th St. and 116th St., West; state price and number of other boarders. Address Permanent, Box Z 163 Times Office.

Wanted, by two young ladies (sisters) employed during the day, board with a refined Jewish family; references. Address Refinement, Box 156 Times.

### Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

16th St., 121 West.—Furnished room, connecting bedroom and bath; suitable for two gentlemen; separate bed, $5.

17th St., 55 West.—Trained nurses; special prices; use parlor, kitchen, laundry; references given, required. Telephone.

17th St., 303 West.—Large, light rooms, corner 8th Av.; private house; $2.25; gentlemen.

23d St., 168 West.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; $4, $5 weekly; transient, permanent.

35th St., 52 West.—Large square room and alcove; neatly furnished; gentleman; references.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

47th St., 112 East.—Handsome parlor and large bedrooms, with board; two gentlemen; bath; refined home. Doyle.

55th St., 368 West.—Exceptional opportunity; few rooms in private house; $2 and $3.50; gentlemen preferred; references.

57th St., 214 East.—Furnished hall room; bath, gas; private family; breakfast optional. Goetz.

82d St., 129 West.—Large, comfortable room on second floor; all conveniences; private house; to gentleman.

56th St., 342 West.—Widow having nicely furnished rooms; elevator service, telephone; breakfast and dinner if desired; gentlemen only; reference. Sanford.

89th St., 110 West.—Handsome parlor and back parlor; modern apartment; small family; reasonable. Berard.

90th St., 121 West.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; running water; private hall and entrance; appointments first class; gentlemen. Powell.

91st St., 4 West.—Pleasant parlor and back parlor; also other rooms; modern apartment; first floor.

93d St., 40 West.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bathroom, in fine apartment; small family; elevated station. Jarvis.

98th St., 128 West.—Fine large and small furnished rooms; reasonable; private house.

104th St., 141 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman; ground floor; private hall. McLane.

104th St., 83 West.—Elegant rooms in private house; near "L" station; superior table; highest references; reasonable.

116th St., 218 West.—Front and alcove; splendid for two, four; choice, light side room, for one, two; new furniture; scrupulously clean; unusually fine closets; hot, cold water; desirable for those appreciating neatness, cleanliness, careful attention; genial, refined American family. Unseld.

116th St., 131 West.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to respectable parties only; all conveniences. Williams.

122d St., 150 West.—Extra large, handsomely furnished second-story front room; superior table; American family.

128th St., 48 West.—Large and small rooms, newly and elegantly furnished; southern exposure; hot and cold water; large closets; private house; gentlemen preferred; references.

130th St., 6 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; southern exposure; private neighborhood; all conveniences.

130th St., 11 East.—Parlor, suitable physician, dentist; good location; other rooms; newly furnished private house.

132d St., 135 West.—Second-floor front room; large closet and running water; private house; conveniences.

132d St., 143 West.—To let, two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; terms moderate; references.

Bradhurst Av., 27.—Furnished, large light rooms; bath, hot and cold water; home comforts.

West Eighties.—Elegant bachelor suites; first floor; steam; running water; two entrances; suitable doctor; breakfast; opportunity practicing; lunch; refined family. [illegible] Times Office.

### Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

**HOTEL ROLAND,**
59th St. and Madison Av.,
block from Central Park entrance.
COMFORTABLE — HOMELIKE
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
MODERN CONSTRUCTION
UP TO DATE HOTEL,
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
ROOMS, $1.00 UPWARD;
WITH BATH, $2 UPWARD.
CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR THE MONEY.

**THE HANOVER.**
2 East 15th St., S. E. Cor. 5th Ave.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.
Apartments to rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six rooms, with bath. Table, American plan. Private service if desired.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

**Sevillia** Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Four apartments of two to four rooms, $650 to $1,200. Absolutely fireproof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

### Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

### Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 51 and 53 Maiden Lane.

### Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Millinery.—Wanted, preparers and copyists; permanent positions and high salaries; our workrooms are large and airy. Apply Peltin Bros. & Gerstenfeld, 603 Broadway.

Milliners on ready-to-wear hats; best pay; long season; airy workroom. HAHLO & CO., 40 Great Jones St.

Umbrella tippers wanted; steady work. A. C. Geiger & Co., 48 Howard St.

Wanted—An expert glove fitter; only those having experience and A1 references need apply. Z., Box 164 Times.

### Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bookkeeper Wanted—Experienced in keeping books by double entry; state experience, age, salary wanted, and gives references. Franklin, Box 168 Times Office.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 1st St.

Manager.—Reliable firm wants capable man to manage branch office, taking direction of business; salary $1,800 and liberal commission; good references and $800 cash required. Address Box 356, Philadelphia, Penn.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Umbrellas.—Salesman wanted for the South; also New York State; no objection to side line if good man. Address J., Box 157 Times.

Umbrellas.—Shipping clerk wanted who can also assist with cutting. A. C. Geiger & Co., 48 Howard St.

Wanted—Tin plate mill workers; competent rollers, doublers, heaters, catchers, screwboys, and shearmen are offered full rates at jobs in our non-union mills, now running or soon to be started; full protection and steady work guaranteed. Apply, stating experience, to the American Tin Plate Company, 1,216 Carnegie Building, Pittsburg, Penn.

Wanted—In the office of a wholesale concern, an energetic young man; must have best of references and reside with parents; salary, $5 per week. Address America, Box 167 Times Downtown Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER FOR LADIES' CLOAKS; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS Z., 188 TIMES OFFICE.

Wanted—A high-grade, well-educated young man, 18 to 20 years of age, with ability to learn the business quickly. Address Commission Merchant, H., 181 Times.

Wanted—Experienced riveters on sheet-iron pipe; competent men only need apply; good wages, steady work. Apply Room 224, 143 Liberty St.

### Situations Wanted—Female.

6c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

**Chambermaids.**

Chambermaids.—By two reliable women, (sisters,) good workers, as chambermaids in a hotel; city or country. Address Competent, J 159 Times.

Chambermaid.—Young girl wishes position as chambermaid or waitress. 401 West 48th St.; ring janitor's bell.

Chambermaid.—Colored girl as chambermaid in ladies' boarding house; steady, obliging. Lillie, 1,620 Broadway.

Chambermaid, &c.—By colored woman as chambermaid or housework in flat. Brown, 149 West 51st St., top floor, front.

**Cooks.**

Cook or Chambermaid.—By respectable colored woman; excellent personal references; obliging industrious. F. T., 1,618 Broadway, (second floor.)

Cook.—Colored; in boarding house; thoroughly competent; excellent carver; bread, pastry baker. Eliza, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Cook.—Good plain cook and laundress in small private family; references. 456 West 49th, top floor.

First-class Swedish cook, private American family; best city references. 733 7th Av.

Thoroughly experienced cook and laundress; unsurpassed city references; steady; reliable. Call two days, 727 7th Av.

**Day's Work.**

Day's Work.—Woman goes out by the day washing, office, or housecleaning. Emmette, 430 West 53d St.

Day's Work.—Young woman wishes work by the day, washing or housecleaning. Murphy, 456 East 116th St.

**Dressmakers.**

B. C. Hennig, Almalfi Building, 30 West 125th St., one flight up, bet. 5th and Lenox Avs., formerly 6th Av.—Fine French ladies' tailoring and dressmaking; wishes to recommend himself specially to stout, also to other ladies, who wish perfect fitting garments, well made; stylish street, elegant evening and reception costumes; tailor-made suits, coats, capes, riding habits, &c.; fancy and shirt waists, artistic designs; fur garments altered and made over to give tailor-made effect; style, fit, and workmanship absolutely perfect; the same attention given if ladies bring their own material.

Dressmaker.—Reliable good dressmaker takes work home; latest skirts, waists; also alterations, remodeling, misses' and children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Dressmaker.—By competent dressmaker; superior cutter and fitter; day or home; reasonable; references. Mme. Bohwedder, 242 West 58th St.

**Housekeepers.**

Housekeeper.—Thoroughly experienced; managing or working housekeeper; painstaking, trustworthy; references. Mrs. Nagel, 725 7th Av.

Housekeeper.—Englishwoman, thorough, hardworking, good plain cook and carver; references. Smith, 308 West 43d.

**Houseworkers.**

Housework.—Respectable woman for general housework in small family; obliging, industrious. 519 West 48th, ground floor.

Housework, &c.—By two colored girls; general houseworkers, or one as lady's maid; good reference. W., 118 West 47th St.

Housework, &c.—By colored woman as houseworker or cook; sleep home. Care Janitor, 260 West 47th St.

Housework.—Respectable woman at general housework in small family; obliging, industrious. 519 West 48th, ground floor.

Neat, painstaking, thoroughly experienced girl for general housework; excellent references. 418 West 54th St; ring Jussel's bell.

**Lady's Maids.**

Maid or Invalid's Attendant.—North German, Protestant, refined young woman; good references. Smith, 258 West 55th St.

**Laundresses.**

Laundress, &c.—Young Swedish woman wants washing, ironing, and house cleaning; also wash to take home. Mrs. Fosbury, 163 East 76th St.

Laundress.—Respectable colored woman desires fine washing; home or out; by day. Beeks, 536 West 50th St.

Laundress.—To take home ladies' and family washing; reference. Halpin, 207 West 66th St.

**Nurses.**

Caretaker for invalid lady; quick, kind, painstaking, trustworthy; moderate expectations; excellent references. Nurse, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

**Seamstresses.**

Seamstress.—Thoroughly experienced seamstress takes work home; curtains, bureau covers, cushions; family sewing by hand and machine; repairing dresses. Hull, 186 West 101st St.

### Situations Wanted—Fem[illegible]

6c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

**Washing.**

Washing, Office, or Housecleaning.—$1.25 daily; industrious, respectable young colored woman; references. Lottie, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

**Miscellaneous.**

Janitress.—Thoroughly experienced, industrious, painstaking widow desires janitorship single apartment house; excellent references. Janitress, 1,620 Broadway.

Respectable colored woman for cleaning mornings; by day or week. Call afternoons, Jane, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

### Professional Situations Wanted.

Addresser desires work home; 75 cents per 1,000. Miss B., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Matron.—Institution; old people's, children's home; experienced nurse; references exceptional. Matron, care Dr. Riley, 1,730 Broadway.

Pianist.—An accomplished pianist, quick and accurate reader, as accompanist or soloist in studio, conservatory, or private musicales. Pianist, 1,515 3d Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Thoroughly experienced; expert, legal and commercial work; references. Miss Ryan, 337 West 49th St.

Typewriter.—By experienced young lady as typewriter; quick and accurate; understands office work thoroughly; best references. H., Box 170 Times.

Typewriter desires work home; thoroughly experienced. Address Miss A., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

### Situations Wanted—Male.

6c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

**Bookkeepers.**

Bookkeeper, &c.—By a young active man, familiar with bookkeeping, German and English correspondence; experienced in general office work; has business acumen. Box Z 166 New York Times.

Bookkeeper.—Expert accountant, [illegible] office manager; rapid, accurate, [illegible] temporary, permanent; excellent references. Painstaking, 1,620 Broadway.

Bookkeeper.—(30;) thorough knowledge [illegible] good correspondent; skillful interviewer; [illegible] line. Bechter, 305 West 48th St.

**Butlers.**

Butler.—Englishman; thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed personal references; temperate, painstaking, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Walkman, 206 West 67th St.

Butler and Valet.—First-class; Swiss; [illegible] care of parlor and dining room; city references. John, 414 4th Av.

**Coachmen.**

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; [illegible] tionable personal recommendations; [illegible] trustworthy, industrious, painstaking; [illegible] iamson, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone [illegible] lumbus.

Coachman.—Single, Englishman, thoroughly competent, strictly temperate, industrious, [illegible] taking, trustworthy; moderate expectations; anywhere. Harris, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Medium height; thoroughly experienced caretaker gentleman's country place; unsurpassed recommendations; moderate expectations. Ludwig, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced private family coachman; unexceptionable personal recommendations prominent families; economical manager. William, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understands duties; unquestionable testimonials; dexterous driver; sober, honest, willing, respectful. Hamilton, 547 West 47th St.

Coachman.—Married; childless; nine years' thorough city experience; unexceptionable personal recommendations; obliging. Rorke, 158 [illegible] 45th St.

Coachman.—Expert driver tandem, four, horse blower; unexceptionable testimonials; smart appearance; temperate, trustworthy; $50. Scotchman, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Gentleman highly recommends thoroughly competent, temperate, industrious, trustworthy single horseman; moderate expectations. 228 West 72d St.

Coachman.—Unexceptionable personal recommendations prominent metropolitan families; unsurpassed driver fours, tandems; economical manager. William, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman—Gardener.—Useful; thoroughly experienced caretaker gentleman's country place; unsurpassed recommendations; $25; temperate, Energetic, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; unsurpassed testimonials; dexterous driver; sober, honest, willing, respectful. Hamilton, 547 West 47th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced caretaker horses, cows, garden, lawn; married; strictly temperate; excellent references. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman—Groom.—35; thorough all-round [illegible] man; 12 years' New York experience. [illegible] man, 113 East 15th St.

Coachman.—Owning new modern hansom, handsome horse, silver harness, desires engagement by month. Reasonable, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married; 8 years' best personal city reference from last employer. John Devereaux, 210 West 76th.

**Gardeners.**

Gardener.—Young married man, English, as gardener; understands the care of flowers, vegetables, and greenhouses thoroughly; strictly sober and reliable; good references given. Westcott, Woodmere, L. I.

**Miscellaneous.**

An Englishman, 22, recently landed, desires position, clerical or otherwise. Picker, 26 3d St., Weehawken, N. J.

Antique furniture repairer and polisher; thoroughly competent; day or piece work; reasonable. Antique, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Barkeeper, 22, having down-town café experience, desires situation; excellent references. Harry Mehler, 411 West 54th St.

Barkeeper.—Young man, 18, desires steady position as assistant barkeeper; experienced. James Hannon, 330 West 52d St.

Barkeeper.—Fifteen years' experience; nine years in last place; best references. D. Gallagher, 450 West 58th St.

Bell or hall boy, elevator runner, errand boy; willing worker; anything; obliging; excellent references. Sieruts, 1,620 Broadway.

Bell or hall boy, elevator runner, errand boy; willing worker; anything; obliging; excellent references. Sieruts, 1,620 Broadway.

Butcher.—Twenty-seven; first-class cutter and salesman; good reference; country desired. Depes, 424 West 46th St.

By young man, 22, married, sober, steady, industrious, position of any kind. Howard, 429 West 45th.

Chef.—Thoroughly experienced; superior cook; butcher; capable manager help; economical, steady, sober. Slasher, 1,471 2d Av.

Chef.—Experienced; just disengaged; private family or yacht. Andrew, 47 St. Mark's Place.

Collector.—Desires charge apartment houses; collecting rentals, superintending repairs, securing tenants; bond; references. Experienced, 1,620 Broadway.

Companion to old gentleman or invalid; thoroughly experienced, temperate, painstaking, trustworthy; moderate expectations. James, 1,620 Broadway.

Cutter and experienced ladies' tailor; city or outside; quick, handy, painstaking. Nerses, 209 West 44th.

Driver or elevator runner by young man, 23; experienced; reference for both. Kennedy, 347 West 44th St.

Evening lessons in telegraphy given in exchange for anything useful. Experienced Telegrapher, 1,620 Broadway.

Gentleman would appreciate opportunity exercising horses during owner's absence, insuring proper condition. Lover Horses, 1,620 Broadway.

Janitor or superintendent apartment house; excellent renter; economical supervisor repairs; good address; references. Bond, 1,620 Broadway.

Janitor.—Understands steam heat; repairs; at present janitor for institution; city references. Janitor, 552 West 53d St.

Man of character and ability; business references; married; willing to work. Schneider, 259 West 54th.

Office Assistant.—Young man, 18, having knowledge of stenography. Swanson, care Balder, 325 West 52d St.

Painter, grainer, kalsominer, and good paperhanger wants work from landlords; good work guaranteed. 603 10th Av.

Painter, paperhanger wants work from landlords; work guaranteed and done cheap. Schneider, 304 East 102d St.

Plumber.—First-class jobber or overhauling; experienced; economical on repairs. Edward Bradley, 707 9th Av.

Printer.—Stonehand and jobber of long experience; reliable and steady. Park, Box Z165 Times Office.

Porter or useful colored man; private or business; excellent references; sober, honest, willing. Staples, 1,616 Broadway.

Private Secretary.—Confidential representative; qualifications: executive ability, superior correspondent, resourcefulness, economical manager; teetotaler. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway.

Salesman, &c.—As salesman or general agent of established line by thoroughly reliable man. L., Box 140 Times Office.

Valet and Attendant.—Perfect masseur; first-class references. Valet, 36 West 10th St.

Young Frenchman, 20, desires office position of any kind; salary wanted, $5; good references. J., Box 158 Times Office.

Young man, 18, mercantile house preferred; good figurer, penman; wages no object. Zi[illegible] 328 West 47th St.

Young man, 21, steady, industrious, desires position at anything; highest references. Jan[illegible] 313 West 47th St.

# SEPTEMBER, FAVORITE MONTH AT BAR HARBOR

## Three Weeks of Dancing and Gayety Ahead.

### Beauty Show at the Theatricals for the Village Hospital—The Splendid Trianon Fete at Sea Urchins.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 31.—The season seems to gain rather than lose as the month of September approaches. There has been no visible let-up in gayety and the next three weeks are filled with dates of importance. It seeems as though September had become the favorite month both with society and tourists. The hotels will be crowded from now to a month longer, and the town is much more lively than it was a fortnight ago. The past week has witnessed several large affairs, but the most important was the entertainment given in aid of the village hospital. Society lapsed into theatricals and vaudeville, and a very clever performance was the result. It was a beauty show, with some well-known women taking the leading part. The affair was managed by Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney. The opening act was a series of tableaus representing groups of Dresden china. Dressed in appropriate costume, Miss Strickland sang the charming ballad, "Dresden China." There was a one-act play translated from the French by Miss Berry and called the "Fourteenth Guest." Its four characters were taken by Miss Berry, Miss Snelling, Mr. Stanifore, and Mr. Kaathoven. There then followed a clever characteristic Dutch dance, arranged by Miss Draper. A series of tableaus called "The Passing of Time" was the star feature of the evening. These were arranged by Mrs. Barney. The Primeval Woman was represented by Miss Thomas, who typified the Golden Age; the Goddess of Diana was Miss Goin, a striking statuesque Englishwoman; Miss Palmer appeared as the Daughter of the Vikings; the Glory of Byzantine Times was portrayed by Mrs. Hubert Vos, wife of the well-known artist. Mrs. Vos is a superb type of beauty. Miss Sylvia Fox was a native Greek maiden, a beauty of simple classic lines. Miss Train portrayed a woman of the early Christian epoch; Miss Helen Sears represented the Renaissance; the Spirit of the Seventeenth Century was shown by Miss Barney; the Philadelphia belle, Miss Pierce, followed in a gown of the first empire; Miss May Handy, as a modern beauty, typified the Present. As a delightful close to the entertainment Miss Violet Whelen had arranged a sextet, which was danced and sung by a group of young men and women. Society, of course, crowded the Casino, where the show took place, and the affair was the success of the season.

At Northeast Harbor Saturday the wedding of Miss Mary Spring Gardiner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Gardiner of New York, and Dr. Charles Harrison Frazier, son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Frazier of Philadelphia, was the largest affair of its kind that has taken place on the Island. Eight thousand invitations were issued, and Philadelphia and New York society from everywhere within 500 miles came to attend the ceremony, which was performed at St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, the new church recently erected by Bishop Doane in memory of his daughter. Bishop Doane, who is the grandfather of the bride, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Marguerite Doane Gardiner, sister of the bride. The best man was George Frazier. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Frazier, Miss Catherine Dix, Miss Grace Henot, Miss Edith Clark, Miss Edith Post, Miss Sarah Butler, Miss Hannah Anderson, Miss Lila Statt, and Miss Annie Boeslier. The ushers were Frank Huntington, John A. Dix, Edward Thurston, Dr. Pepper, Dr. Furniss, Dr. Stengle, Dr. Thomson, George Wharton Pepper, and Benjamin Frazier.

Pierpont Morgan, who took the party over on his yacht, the Corsair, made a present to the bride of a large check. James J. Hill and party went over on the Wacouta, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt also took a party over on their yacht. All the leading fashionables from Bar Harbor were present. The bride and bridegroom will reside in Philadelphia on their return from their honeymoon, which is said will be in Europe.

Harrison I. Drummond, the St. Louis millionaire, made a very successful début here on Tuesday. He entertained society aboard his ocean-going steam yacht, the White Heather, once the property of Lily Langtry. With palms and potted plants and flowers, the craft was made to seem a veritable floating garden. Over 300 guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt gave their first large entertainment of the Summer at Point d'Arcadie Thursday night. The affair consisted of a cotillion, which was led by Creighton Webb. It was preceded by several large dinner parties. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained at Point d'Arcadie, and several leading members of that set also gave dinners at their homes. The guests, who numbered nearly 200, adjourned later to the ballroom at the Vanderbilt place. The house and grounds were marvelously decorated. From the water's edge the broad lawn reaches back to a small woods. Stretched across the intervening distance were miles of electric wires, from which were suspended hundreds of tiny incandescent globes covered with Japanese shades. There were pinpoints of light, also, innumerable gleams from the woods. The ballroom and the verandas were banked with flowers and potted plants in lavish profusion. The various dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Johnston Livingston, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. Markoe, and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins. About 11 o'clock the guests assembled at Point d'Arcadie.

Among the guests were M. Grip, the Swedish Minister; M. Bruen, the Danish Minister; Mr. and Mrs. L. Anderson, Commodore and Mrs. Raymond Rogers, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Blodget, Mr. and Mrs. Spedden, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Miss Hewitt, Baron Kapher, Miss Knowlton, J. B. Henderson, Mr. King, Mr. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Sears, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Miss Sloan, Miss Helen Barney, Miss Palmer, Arden Robbins, Mr. Derby, Schuyler Schieffelin, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Emmons, Miss Julia Lawrence, Miss Bowler, Miss Scott, Miss Dodge, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mr. Irving, Robert Livingston, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Davenport, Miss Rogers, Miss Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, Robert Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Marcoe, Miss Biddle, Miss Lawrence, Thomas Ridgeway, Mr. Willing, Mr. Gurnee, Mr. Martin, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Coles, Miss Kenmant, Miss Hone, Miss Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barney, Miss Coles, Mr. Morris, Richard Thorndke, Mr. Van Nest, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Edwards, and Miss L. Gurnee.

The old régime was danced and fêted at Sea Urchins Friday afternoon. Time rolled backward in his flight a few centuries, and upon the broad grassy lawn at Mrs. Burton Harrison's the characters of history stepped in graceful measures to the stately minuet. The affair was a Trianon fête of the times of Marie Antoinettte. It was picturesque, dainty, unique, the prettiest affair of the season thus far. A programme of clever features was arranged by Mrs. Harrison. There came first a procession of Court ladies, petite Trianon shepherdesses and milkmaids led by Miss Barney and Mr. Van Gartner. Odd and bizarre figures trailed along. There was a soothsayer and charlatan, in real life, John Henry Keen, in a wonderful gown of green and gold and a marevlous hat. Capt. Bush, being related to James Lane Allen's "Reign of Law," was designed to represent a Kentucky hemp field.

Miss Conover was beautiful as Marie Antoinette. The shepherdesses were very pleasant to look upon, and one wished, not unjustly, that paint and powder would not wash off, and that the costumes might remain. With their gay dresses so chic and charming and their large leghorn hats, they made a striking picture. There followed a little pastoral called the "Reward of Amaryllis," in which the characters were taken by Miss Davenport as Amaryllis, Miss Palmer as Egeria, and Mr. Hubbard as Strephon. This preceded a musical rendering of Shakespeare's words, "Orpheus With His Lute." Miss Strickland sang the words of the song to Mr. Von Gaertner's violin obligato. The following girls took part in the dance: Miss Ames, Miss Gourlie, Miss Draper, Miss Bowler, Miss Pierce, Miss McCauley, Miss Miller, Miss Whelen, Miss Richardson, Miss Grant, Miss Theobold, Miss Edwards, Miss Barney, Miss Potter, Miss Patterson, and Miss Ruth Lawrence. There were many beautiful toilettes. Miss Ruth Lawrence was a picture of beauty. Her gown, which was made in Paris, was designed from that in the portrait of Princess Lamballe. It was suggest[illegible]e of Watteau's paintings—all silk and bro[illegible]de and frills, a big black picture hat, with [illegible] plumes, the powdered hair of a "Ver[illegible]es beauty" patches of vanity, a "por[illegible]in trifle," made from madrigals. Mrs. [illegible]hock, Mrs. Pulitzer, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Fremont Smith, and Miss Griggs were all beautifully gowned. A great rush of people were present that overflowed the grounds and house.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt gave the most delightful musicale of the Summer at Point D'Arcadie Friday night. Miss Lewis sang and Miss Eleanora Jackson played the violin.

A cable was received here Friday announcing the death of Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, at Aix-les-Bains, on the 22d inst. The cause is stated as apoplexy. The news comes with extreme sadness to Bar Harbor, where Mrs. Bowler had many connections, and was well known as one of the most prominent Summer visitors. Mrs. Bowler was a Miss May Williamson of Cincinnati, and a sister of Mrs. Robert Pendleton Bowler. Her son, Robert Pendleton Bowler, was abroad at the time of Mrs. Bowler's death, but was not with her.

Mr. Lewis Niles Roberts, who has been entertaining an elaborate series of dinner parties this Summer, had as guests Tuesday night Mrs. Weeks, Miss Richardson, Miss Mildred Morris, Miss Handy, Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Keyser, Miss Violet, Miss Burbage, Mr. De Strale, Mr. De Bilt, Mr. Booream, Capt. Sweetnam, Mr. Frazier, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at dinner Thursday night Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whelen, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Ireland, Miss Davenport, Miss Goin, Miss Palmer, the Misses Barney, Waldron Bates, Mr. Winslow, Mr. De Bilt, Dr. Orville Horwitz, Mr. A. Grip, the Swedish Minister, and Mr. Harvey.

The Malvern Wednesday was very gay. It was the largest hop of the season, and preceded by several dinners of note. Those who entertained were Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. A. L. Edwards, Mrs. Thomas Leaming, and Mr. Van Nest. The first two dinners were given in the palm garden.

Mrs. Edwards dined Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Miss Gurnee, Miss Morris, Miss Edwards, Miss Lawrence, Miss Barney, Miss Sard, Miss Bend, Miss Thomas, Miss Hardy, Miss Oliver, Miss Fox, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. Coster, Mr. Sears, Mr. Pulitzer, Mr. Barney, Mr. Webb, Mr. James Gerard, Mr. Sumner Gerard, Mr. Childs, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Pyne, Mr. Barry, and Mr. Ingraham.

Mrs. Haggin had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Amesden, Miss Cochran, Miss Conover, Miss Davis, Miss Draper, Miss Taylor, Countess Festetics, Miss Keyser, Mrs. Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Emery, Mr. Haggin, Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. Manly, Capt. Bush, Mr. Curley, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Webb, Baron Von Rap Ker, Count des Garch, Mr. Schuyler Schieffelin, and Mr. Whittier.

Mrs. Leaming dined Mr. and Mrs. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Emmons, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Beekman, and Miss Beekman, Dr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Weld and Robt. Adams.

Dr. and Mrs. Seely entertained at dinner Thursday night Mrs. Dimock, Mrs. Niles B. Carpenter, Mrs. Anderson, Justice and Mrs. Lawrence Provost and Mrs. Harrison, Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence, Justice and Mrs. Patterson, Senator and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Curley, and Mr. Bush.

Mrs. Frederick Joy entertained at dinner Friday night Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Tod, Mrs. Van Nest, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Waldron Bates, Robt. Booream, and Mr. Kretchmar.

Mr. Wm. Radcliffe of London gave a dinner Sunday night at the Malvern. His guests included Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Dawkins of London; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Countess Festetics, Mr. Burr, and Oliver Bagely, the British Consul to New York.

Mrs. Megargee Wright gave a luncheon at her cottage Lookout on Eagle Lake Road Saturday. Among those present were, Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman, Miss May Conover, Mrs. Spencer Biddle, Mrs. Daniel L. Hutchinson, Mrs. John B. Shober, Mrs. Marcellus Cox, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. M. Searle and Miss Amy Penn Gaskill Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening last Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill. On Wednesday Mr. Kennedy had a luncheon of eighteen gentlemen to meet Mr. Hill. Among the guests were J. Pierpont Morgan, Morris K. Jesup, T. Willis Janes, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, and William E. Dodge.

The annual regatta of the Bar Harbor Board of Trade was held Friday over the triangular course. There was a large entry list and some first-rate racing. In the class for raceabouts the Rip, owned by Edgar Scott, won by two minutes over the Cherub, which belongs to William Lawrence Green. In the class for sloops Fred May, with the Rosalind, won, but will probably lose to W. P. Draper's Kabayun on time allowance. W. C. Allison gave the cup. W. C. Allison's Lady Mary won in the class for single stickers under thirty-six and over twenty-five feet on water line, taking the cup given by A. Y. Stewart. The Zain, Capt. Tracy, of Winter Harbor, won the hundred-dollar prize offered for sloops under thirty-two feet owned by residents of Maine.

In the catboat class, the Why Not entered by Mr. Bowen, was the winner, obtaining a cup offered by William Lawrence Green. The cup for the small sloop class was offered by C. B. Newbold and went to the Una, entered by Dr. Inches of Boston. W. H. Sherman's boat the Hilda was second.

The ladies' handicap golf tournament was played Monday over the course at Kebo. The entry list was considerably larger than last year, and the quality of the play was excellent. Miss McLane, playing from scratch, had a score of 102, which is fast playing. Miss Willing had a good round, and with her handicap of 12, won first place with a net score of 96. Mrs. Condon was second, with a gross score of 101. Miss McLane was third, and Mrs. Bowen, with a net score of 103, was fourth. The entries included Miss Willing, Miss Condon, Miss McLane, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Kane, Miss Miller, Miss Hinkle, Mrs. Tappie, Miss Kimball, Miss Griggs, Mrs. Ireland, and Mrs. Wellman.

On Tuesday the four ladies having the four best gross scores in the tournament of Monday met in a special match play. Miss Willing defeated Mrs. Bowen, and Miss McLane defeated Mrs. Condon. In the finals Miss McLane defeated Miss Willing by 5 up and 4 to play.

There were two events in the golfing line at Kebo Saturday, the regular weekly handicap tournament and a mixed putting contest for cups offered by Miss Frances McLane. Both events witnessed a good list of entries. The weekly handicap disclosed a very close contest, and finally resulted in a tie between H. Emmons and George S. Robbins, which will probably be played off Monday. The entry list included N. Emmons, G. S. Robbins, C. S. Whelen, C. Bridgden, L. Gourlie, R. K. Thorndike, C. R. Auchincloss, F. Wellman, J. R. Suyden, J. De K. Bowen, Mr. Radcliffe, Waldron Bates, H. Thatcher, N. B. Burr, J. Ireland, G. T. Ireland, Dr. Collins, T. G. Condon, Amory Hodges, J. L. Ketterlinus.

The putting contest was won by Waldron Bates and Miss Griggs, with a score of 43. For second place there was a very animated struggle, E. J. Curley and Miss Davis, Mr. Hodges and Miss Iselin, and H. Tappin and Miss Tappin being tied. On the play-off of nine holes the first-named pair won in 21. The other contestants in the tournament were Dr. Collins and Mrs. Wellman, F. Wellman and Mrs. Gooch, J. C. Tappin and Mrs. Hodges, Dr. and Mrs. R. F. O'Neil, Mr. Jordan and Miss Hinkle, P. R. Labouisse and Miss Grace Seely, R. M. Littlejohn and Miss F. McLane, A. T. Ireland and Mrs. Catherwood, T. H. Pratt and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. Falls and Miss H. D. Robinson, Mr. Stramford and Miss Strickland, W. M. Rutherford and Mrs. Rutherford, A. Meserole and Miss Hollins, A. Hodges and Mrs. Condon.

Mr. E. J. Curley entertained at dinner Monday night. It was one of the notable affairs of the season. Mr. Curley is a Kentucky millionaire, a bachelor, and a great favorite with society. His guests included Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Admiral Upshur, Commodore Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Powell, Countess Festetics, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Winston, the Misses Gurnee, Miss Taylor, Miss Draper, Miss Scott, Miss Lawrence, Miss Dennison, Miss Fox, Miss Conover, N. B. Burr, Peter Marie, Charles Winslow, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Manly, J. B. Henderson, and Schuyler Schieffelin.

The annual tennis tournament of men's doubles at Kebo was won by Hasket Derby and Arthur Derby.

It is almost certain that the warships will not be here this season. Unless Admiral Upshur receives word in a few days the matter will be considered as ended.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at dinner Tuesday night. The guests were Mrs. Biddle Porter, Miss Handy, Miss Morris, Miss Frances Hinkle, Miss Miriam, Miss Goin, the Misses Barney, Mr. Ireland, Capt. Sweetnam, Louis Niles Roberts, Mr. Von Kaatoven, and Faircroft Davis.

## Suicide of R. M. Wilson of Rome, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 31.—R. M. Wilson, at one time owner of the Rome Sanitary Works, one of the largest manufacturing plants here, shot and killed himself to-day in his cottage at Sylvan Beach in the presence of his wife and three children. He left his plant in the hands of a syndicate a year ago and went to Boston, Mass., where he leased buildings for the purpose of establishing a factory similar to the one here.

## Two Killed in Powder Mills Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 31.—The powder mills at Kreb's Station were totally destroyed by a terrific explosion at noon to-day, and two men, Iris Rupert and Richard Houser, were instantly killed. Both the victims were residents of Kreb's Station.

# NEWPORT SEASON NOT YET AT AN END

## Many Dances and Dinners Arranged for September.

### Cottage Residents Do Not Take Kindly to Poetic Recitals in Summer—Fine Site for Cornelius Vanderbilt's Villa.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—It is the last day of August and there is as yet little diminution in the number of entertainments which are given daily by the Summer residents of Newport. The season has, it is true, reached its height and will soon be going rapidly on the decline; but the end is not in sight yet. The past week has had several dances and one ball, which was the most elaborate of the season, and there is at least one more ball arranged for, that to be given by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly for her daughter's formal introduction next week. There will be few departures until after the Horse Show and races next week, but after that time the decline of the season will undoubtedly be rapid. Next week, however, will not mark the end of everything, for there are dinners and other entertainments projected for well into September, and at least three weddings, which will keep the people here.

Next week Miss Leary will have as her guests Archbishop Corrigan and others high in the Roman Catholic Church, and will give a dinner next Thursday evening in their honor. On the following night she will give another dinner in honor of Miss Van Alen.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse has not yet succeeded in getting into her new house. It is still in the hands of the builders in spite of the positive announcement that it would be ready for occupancy on Monday last. The contractors are working night and day to complete the finishing touches, but it will be very late in the season, if at all, when Mrs. Morse will be able to open the house to guests.

Minister Wu, the Chinese Ambassador, has had his first taste of Newport hospitality, and he undoubtedly has enjoyed it. He found an "open door" to all the best entertainments and was deluged with invitations that he could not accept on account of his limited stay. He went to Narragansett Pier early in the week, but returned later to accept some of the hospitality that was offered to him. He was the lion of the hour in social circles during his Newport visits.

Mrs. George Crocker introduced a novelty, for this season at least, at her dinner Wednesday night. It consisted of two short comedies performed by professionals in the hall of the Osgood villa, which she is occupying. It was a complete success, and has given rise to the report that before the season is finally closed there will be some private theatricals by some of those who in the past have figured as very creditable amateur actors.

The poetic recitals by Mr. Sidney Woollett this week have again shown that the cottage residents do not care for that sort of entertainment during the Summer. Mr. Woollett's ability as a dramatic reader is well enough known to attract a good-sized audience at almost any time, and the programmes he offered were varied and interesting enough to suit everybody, but the audiences which gathered to hear him were very small and gave no encouragement for future recitals. Quite a large number of leading cottagers subscribed to the course, but they either forget the hour for the recitals or did not care to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel of England have been spending the week in Newport and have had no lack of invitations to all [illegible] of entertainment. Many of the entertainments have been given in their honor, [illegible] the dinners by Mrs. John R. Drexel [illegible] A. Lanfear Norrie and the luncheon [illegible] Mrs. Charles A. Marshall. At the latter [illegible] was a notable gathering of society [illegible], including Mrs. William Astor, Thomas [illegible] Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts [illegible]man, Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, [illegible] John Jacob Astor, Mrs. John R. Drexel, [illegible] Frederick Neilson, and Mrs. Stuyvesant [illegible].

There have been several rentals of cottages for next Summer, and in every case they have been by the same persons who are this year occupying them, which must be regarded as an indication that these people are so fond of Newport and so pleased with the attractions it offers that they propose to enjoy them another year. None of the sales of real estate which has been talked about has yet materialized, but the agents are certain that before long there will be many important transfers to announce. The site which Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is said to be negotiating for was this week measured and staked out, and it is probable that the sale may be consummated within a few days. It is a fine site for a villa such as is being built in Newport nowadays, on the high ridge of rocks west of the lily pond, and bordering on Ocean Avenue on the south and Ruggles Avenue on the north, affording a front and rear entrance to an estate such as few if any in Newport possess.

The contract has been awarded for the new house to be built for Arthur T. Kemp on the high lands overlooking the harbor, and it will undoubtedly be completed for next season. It will be in the immediate neighborhood of the estates of Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. F. O. French, Gibson Fahnestock, Herman B. Duryea, and the estate which William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., recently purchased.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay during the week has given two elaborate luncheons. She has been occupying the New Cliffs Hotel during the Summer and having no place there suitable for entertainments has used Berger's Pavilion, and there has entertained extensively. Berger's, by the way, and the Casino grill rooms have been more generally used this year for dinners and luncheons of note, because the demand for cottages this year was so great that many were compelled to take smaller houses than they wished, and if they entertained at all were obliged to go to one or the other of these two resorts. The Golf Club has been open for entertainments, but very few functions have been held there, and the days of that institution seem to be numbered.

Miss Ethel Barrymore has been a popular guest this week, being introduced by Mrs. William H. Sands, whose guest she was.

Lawn tennis continues to be very popular, and the two tournaments in which ladies only participated have attracted as large a number of the society people and created more interest among them than did the games of the National tournament earlier in the month.

The automobile races on Friday were a strong drawing card, and next week the Horse Show and the horse races at Bateman's Point promise to be as largely patronized by society as any feature of the season.

# TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT THE LENOX CLUB.

## Guests Arriving at Lenox Cottages to Attend It.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LENOX, Aug. 31.—Many of the Lenox golfers have been in Stockbridge this week attending the annual tournament of the Stockbridge Golf Club, either as contestants or spectators. Those who entered for the tournament were Samuel Frothingham, Francis Jaques, S. Parkman Shaw, David T. Dana, and C. G. Greenleaf. They all made excellent scores, especially Samuel Frothingham, who made the best score in the qualifying round, thus receiving the handsome prize offered by the Stockbridge Club. They were all in the first sixteen who qualified for the Stockbridge Cup. These same men played in Stockbridge on Monday a match with a team of Stockbridge golfers, in which the former were the winners by a score of 11 to 7. The return match will probably be played on the Lenox links next Monday. Mrs. Edward A. Manice and Miss Caroline Barnes are practicing daily at the Lenox links, fitting themselves to enter as a team in the foursome at the women's championship tournament at Baltusrol in the Autumn. The weekly handicap matches on Saturdays are very successful this season. Mr. Joseph W. Burden was the winner of the cup last Saturday.

Another of the interesting paper chases takes place to-day, starting from the country place of Mr. Jack Lawrence, in Stockbridge. Mr. Lawrence has been riding with the Lenox young people in the series of paper chases which have been going on this season, and invited them to meet with him to-day. Last Monday the meet was at Tanglewood with Mr. Arthur S. Dixey.

Arrangements are practically completed for the tennis tournament which is to commence next Tuesday on the courts of the Lenox Club. Mr. Joseph W. Burden, who is especially interested in tennis and the tournament, has been away all the week on a yachting trip with Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, but is expected to arrive in Lenox to-night. Many guests are arriving at the various cottages especially to attend the tournament, and it is expected that many crack players will be present. A tournament for the women is being arranged for the week beginning the 16th of September. This will be rather informal in its nature, and the players will meet about at the various private courts connected with the country places. It is thought the first meeting will be on the courts at Wheatleigh, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have returned to their country place here after a visit to Bar Harbor. They will remain through the Autumn season, and will entertain largely.

Lieut. Edward Donnelly is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, at Lake Side. He has recently returned from the Philippines, where he has been in active service.

Miss Bigelow of New York, who is spending the season at Allen Winden, gave a delightful dinner party on Thursday for her guest Miss Alice Denny of Marblehead.

Consul and Mme. von Linzen have arrived in Lenox from Baltimore and are staying at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven have arrived in Lenox for the Autumn season.

Mr. David Wolfe Bishop has been spending the past week in Newport as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge S. Gerry. Mr. Bishop expects to have out his new motor car, if the automobile races take place. Later on it is reported he will bring it up to Lenox.

Mrs. C. D. MacDougall is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook, at Wheatleigh.

Among returning cottagers this week are Mr. and Mrs John Inness Kane, who have been spending some time in Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn and Miss Schermerhorn, who have been in Bar Harbor but who arrived this week at their cottage here.

Mrs. Benjamin Brewster and her son Mr. George S. Brewster of New York are spending a month or so in Lenox.

A driving party from Brooklyn in Lenox this week consisted of Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Wagner, Miss Emma Hendricks, and Miss Clara Reed.

Mr. and Mrs. Junius Morgan arrived in Lenox on Wednesday and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, at Ventfort Hall. They came here directly from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse and family arrived at Erskine Park on Wednesday. They have just returned from an extended trip abroad.

Mrs. Robert W. Chapin gave a dance for the young people Friday evening at her country place, Norwood. Other entertainers of the week were Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, who gave a small party at Curtis's, and Mrs. Grant Walker, who gave a dinner Friday evening.

Dr. H. P. Jaques, Secretary of the Horse Show, has already received a number of entries for that event, which takes place Sept. 20. It is expected that the judges will be Mr. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. Frank K. Sturgis, and Mr. Reginald Rives, all of whom are members of the National Horse Show Association of America. The prospects are for an excellent show this season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor have returned to their cottage here after several weeks' stay in Bar Harbor.

Miss Lila Sloane arrived at Elm Court on Tuesday after a visit of some weeks in Newport.

Mr. Richard Goodman, who has been visiting Mr. James R. Jesup in Saratoga, returned this week to Yokun.

Mr. J. Frederick Schenck and family returned to Lenox this week from Bar Harbor and are staying at one of the Curtis cottages.

Mr. Henry W. Curtiss and Miss Maud Curtiss arrived in Lenox on Wednesday. Miss Curtiss is one of the most prominent of the young women golfers, is a fine equestrienne, and also plays tennis. She will take an active part in all the outdoor sports of the Autumn.

Mrs. William H. Welles of New York is spending a short time in Lenox as the guest of friends.

Mr. T. S. Young of New York is the guest of Mr. John Sloane at his country place, Wyndhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell and Miss Russell of Middletown, Conn., arrived this week for the annual visit to Lenox. They usually spend the month of September at the Curtis Hotel.

The Misses Clementina and Sophia Furniss have returned to Lenox from a visit to Bar Harbor, and are now at their country place Edgecomb, where they will entertain many guests during the Autumn season.

There have been many driving parties through here this week, as the weather has been the most favorable of any this Summer. A large party composed mostly of women included Mrs. E. T. Welsh, Mrs. Moses Warner, Miss Lucy Baudbent, Miss Jennie Welsh, Miss Mary Welsh of Troy, and Miss Mary Brent Stewart of Louisville, Ky. Another driving party from New York consisted of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Couch, Miss Salt, and Miss Brice. Still another party of New York people was Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clark, Miss Annie Clark, Miss Clara Clark, and Miss Nellie Francis.

Among this week's arrivals at the hotel are these: Mr and Mrs. Louis Harrison, E. L. Sackett, H. A. Capern, S. E. Gage, Lawrence Geer, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell, Miss Russell, Middletown, Conn.; R. W. Curry, Newport; Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Huntington, Columbus, Ohio; S. E. Hawley, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. E. M. Smith, Mrs. Barclay, Charles J. Jager, and S. L. Palmer, Boston.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

School Stationery.

A most complete line now ready. High in quality yet low in price. Not sent C. O. D. Section C.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Fashions for September.

Our new monthly journal, Fashions, an authority on woman's dress. September number free to all on application at our book store.

Along the Well-Trodden Road.

Emerson has said, "If one does things well, though his home be in the wilderness, a beaten path will by and by be trodden to his door." For over a quarter of a century we have been "doing things well" here; and the narrow pathway which your mothers' and grandmothers' feet gladly trod has grown into a broad highway, known to all, far and wide. Each year brings new friends and strengthens the faith of old ones in "Loeser" merchandise. Again, in the coming week, many thousand feet will tread this well-trodden road, for Tuesday's offers are rich in opportunity for the thrifty. Every late Summer want, every needful for these early Autumn days awaits you here, at prices both unusual and irresistible.

Our Annual Fall Sale of Fine China and Cut Glass.

It opens next Tuesday morning. A sale that would be of economic importance at any season of the year—but doubly of interest now on account of its timeliness. We have planned most thoroughly and broadly to meet your every want—and to-day you reap the harvest of six months of preparation. Heavy orders, given when potteries and factories were idle, mean lower cost—often a half, or more, less than regular. These most substantial reductions we gladly pass on to you in this marvellous showing of all the sterling needfuls and artistic luxuries that go to make the home beautiful. Just an item here and there that you may realize the wide scope of these doubtlessly welcome savings.

Rich Cut Glass. From one-third to nearly half is clipped off of the lowest regular selling prices. The designs are of the very newest and the quality is the best that can be made. Details follow:

Fruit and Salad Bowls. $3.75 instead of $5. $3.98 " " $6. (five cuttings.)
$5.00 instead of $7.50.
5.50 " " 8.00.
(two cuttings.)
$5.98 instead of $9.00.
6.00 " " [illegible].00.
(three cuttings.)
$8.00 instead of $12.00.
9.50 " " 15.00.
11.50 " " 16.00.
12.00 " " 18.00.

Nappies—(shallow bowls, suitable for cake or fruit.)
$3.00 instead of $4.50.
3.75 " " 5.00.
6.50 " " 10.00.

Handled Nappies. For bon bons. ice cream, &c.
$1.98 instead of $3.00.
2.50 " " 3.50.
$3.50 instead of $5.00.

Olive Dishes, Berry Saucers. $1.50 instead of $2.50; $1.98 instead of $3.

Punch Bowls. $19 instead of $30. 29 " " 40.

Ice Cream Trays. $7.50 instead of $12.00. 10.50 " " 16.00.

Ice Tubs. $4.00 instead of $6.00. 6.00 " " 9.00.

Celery Trays. $1.98 instead of $2.98. 3.75 " " 5.00. 4.50 " " 6.00.

Sardine Trays. $2.50 instead of $3.50.

Whiskey Jugs. $8.50 instead of $12.00.

Sugar and Cream Sets.
$4.50 instead of $6.00
5.00 " " 7.50
6.50 " " 9.00

Spoon Holders. $2.50 instead of $3.50. 3.00 " " 4.50

Water Bottles.
$2.98 instead of $4.00.
$3.75 " $5.00.
$4.50 " $6.00.
$6.00 " $9.00.
$9.00 " $13.50

Butter Ball Trays. $2.75 instead of $4.00.

Wine & Water Pitchers.
8.50 instead of 12.00
10.00 " " 15.00
12.00 " " 18.00
13.50 " " 20.00

Bric-a-Brac.

Rich Austrian Vases Royal Worcester finish, artistic floral work, gold-traced, graceful shapes:
29c., regular 50c.
50c., " $1.00
98c., " $2.00
$1.50, " $3.00
$1.98 " $4.00

AT $1.25, REGULAR $2.50—Fine English pottery vases, 10 inches high, delicately tinted, rich floral work decoration.

AT $2.98, REGULAR $5.00—Fine English pottery vases; solid colors, pink, red and cobalt blue; overlaid with gold floral work and otherwise lavishly treated with gold.

Royal Bonn Vases. A table full of new shapes of this world-famed pottery. Exquisite color effects, graceful shapes, specially priced from $2.25 for the smaller pieces up to $18.50 for the larger pieces.

Louwelsa Pottery Vases. Another table filled with a handsome assortment of this popular triumph of American art. Deep, rich, blending color, exquisite floral treatment, all hand work under a lustrous glaze make this ware very attractive and specially priced.

Austrian Vases. Six tables filled with Austrian vases, both glass and pottery. Fanciful shapes and tasty decoration, figure ornaments, plaques and various what-nots, all marked at half and less.

Dinner Sets, At $5.98, instead of $9.00.

Good porcelain dinner sets in a pretty spray design, new shapes, good quality of ware, 100 pieces, including soup tureen.

AT $8.50, INSTEAD OF $15.00—Fine porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen, decorated with neatly executed floral designs.

AT $14.98, INSTEAD OF $20.00—Fine English porcelain dinner sets, 113 pieces, including soup tureen, new and graceful shapes, decorated with attractive border patterns—four color treatments to choose from. All pieces gold trimmed.

AT $15.00, INSTEAD OF $25.00—Fine Limoges (French) china dinner sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen. The decoration consists of a spray of rosebuds, natural colors. All pieces handsomely gold trimmed.

Plates. One large table filled with plates to sell singly. We have grouped all plates of which there was less than 1 dozen and marked them for quick selling.

Plates worth up to $18.00 a dozen, 50c. each.

Plates worth up to $30.00 a dozen, $1.00 each.

Fancy China at ½ and ⅔ Prices.

A table laden with a large assortment of decorated chinaware articles for the table, sideboard and dressing table, all marked at ⅓ off and some at half price.

Terra Cotta Figures. Terra Cotta figures—beautiful Oriental subjects—executed in the best manner by the best artists in this line. Very ornamental for hall or parlor.
$10.00 instead of $15.00
12.00 " " 18.00
15.00 " " 20.00
16.67 " " 25.00
26.00 " " 39.00
35.00 " " 50.00

Marble Busts and Figures
$8.00 reduced from $12.00
10.00 " " 18.00
15.00 " " 25.00
22.00 " " 37.50
55.00 " " 90.00
60.00 " " 100.00
120.00 " " 175.00
140.00 " " 200.00

White Marble Pedestals. Some have slight imperfections which are hardly noticeable.
$5.00 reduced from $11.00
8.25 " " 16.50
9.50 " " 19.00
7.50 " " 15.00
10.50 " " 21.00
13.00 " " 26.00
12.50 " " 25.00

Lamps. They are all hand painted best central draft burners—neat floral effects on soft tinted ground. The metal parts are of the best—must be seen to be appreciated.
$1.98 instead of $3.50
$2.98 " " $5.00
$3.75 " " $6.00
$4.98 " " $10.00
$5.98 " " $12.00

Bronze Figures. Fine French bronzes at ⅓ off. You can form a little idea of their worth without seeing them:
$6.00 instead of $9.00
8.00 " " 12.00
9.00 " " 13.50
10.00 " " 15.00
16.67 " " 25.00
23.34 " " 35.00
56.67 " " 85.00

Bronze Busts. $10.00 instead of $15.00. 13.34 " " 20.00. 15.00 " " 22.00

Bronze Electroliers. Fine bronze figures fitted in an artistic manner with electric lights. From one to five lights.
$11.00 reduced from $15.00
15.00 " " 20.00
22.50 " " 30.00
33.50 " " 45.00
37.50 " " 50.00
75.00 " " 100.00
90.00 " " 125.00

Jardinieres and Pedestals. Fine pottery jardinieres in rich 3 color effects—new shades—cut tops—neatly embossed.
29c. instead of 50c.
59c. " " $1.00
79c. " " 1.50
$1.00 " " 2.00
1.25 " " 2.50
Also jardinieres with pedestals.
$3.00 instead of $4.50
4.00 " " 6.00
6.50 " " 9.25
8.00 " " 12.00

Globes. Globes tinted with rich floral effects, all hand work up to 12-inch size, suitable for piano lamps; worth up to $3.00 at $1.00 each. Also a few small sizes at 50c. and 75c., worth $1.00 and $1.50.

Blankets, Comfortables, Bed Spreads.

Sheets, Pillow Cases and White Goods.

By far the best showing we have ever made of these household needfuls. The wool blankets were specially made to our order from selected wool—the sheets and pillow cases, too, were made under our careful supervision—hence we know whereof we speak when we describe their sterling qualities. No need to point out their remarkable money values to knowing housekeepers, for the descriptions and prices speak for themselves—as follows:

Blankets.

Second floor.

At 49c. instead of 75c—10x4 white cotton blankets—double fleeced face.

At 98c. instead of $1.25—11x4 white cotton blankets—heavy weight.

At $2.75 instead of $3.50—11x4 white wool blankets—on fine cotton warp.

At $3.98 instead of $4.98—11x4 fine white wool blankets—closely woven wide silk binding.

At $4.98 instead of $6.00—11x4 white California wool blankets—made from fine selected wool—wide silk binding.

At $6.00 instead of $7.50—A number of sample pairs of 11x4 fine white California wool blankets—extra weights—wide silk binding.

At 89c. instead of $1.25.—Silkoline comfortables, figured on one side—plain on the other—filled with new white cotton—full size.

At 79c. instead of 98c—White crochet quilts—full double bed size—hemmed ready for use.

At $1.49 instead of $1.85—fringed white crochet quilts—extra size Marseilles pattern.

White Goods.

Four very special values:
12½c. for 18c.—white India linon, 40 inches wide.
15c. for 25c. white India linon, 40 inches wide.
96c. for $1.25 English long cloth—chamois finish—12 yards in piece.
$1.18 for $1.50 English long cloth—chamois finish—12 yards in piece.
4x4 Wamsutta bleached muslin, 9c.
4x4 Fruit of the Loom bleached, 8c.
4x4 Utica bleached muslin, 8c.
4x4 bleached muslin, soft finish, 5c.
4x4 unbleached muslin, free from specks, 5c.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Section B.

French finished, hand torn and laundered. Ready for use at less than the cost of the muslin by the yard.

SHEETS.
54x90 at 32c. 72x90 at 42c.
63x90 at 37c. 81x90 at 45c.
90x90 at 49c.

PILLOW CASES.
42x36 at 11c. 50x36 at 12½c.
45x36 at 11c. 54x36 at 14c.

A special lot of bleached pill[illegible] of Wamsutta, New Bedford, Pequot and New York Mills, 45x36, 9½c. ea[illegible].

Autumn Sale of Lace Curtains.

Such a rich and wide selection of these handsome draperies has seldom been gathered together under a single roof. This showing includes Point Arabe, Renaissance, Irish Point, Marie Antoinette, Nottingham—in fact everything in Lace Curtains is the full story. We have searched every well-known market both here and abroad, and many of these superb patterns are exclusive here. Prices, too, are as low as the choice is wide. As an example we quote a single one of the remarkable values we shall offer on Tuesday's Opening Sale.

575 pairs white Irish point lace curtains at about one-third less than regular. An unusual opportunity to get the most desirable curtains in the market, all this year's patterns, at less than wholesale. Detailed prices per pair follow:
$3.55 for $5.00 Curtains
$4.98 for $7.00 "
$5.48 for $7.75 "
$5.98 for $8.75 Curtains
$7.50 for $10.00 "
$8.25 for $11.50 "
$11.50 for $16.50 and $18.00 Curtains.

Fine Housekeeping Linens.

A splendid gathering of these dainty and useful products of the loom—the handsomest of artistic designs, the newest of new patterns. If you are any judge of linen values these offerings cannot fail to please you.

TABLE DAMASK:
49c. for 65c. silver-bleached, all-linen heavy-weight German damask, 64 inches wide.
59c. for 75c. silver-bleached, all-linen, very heavy weight Austrian damask, 64 inches wide.
59c. for 75c. Irish bleached, all-linen damask, heavy weight, 64 inches wide.
75c. for $1.00 Irish grass-bleached, all-linen, satin-finished damask. 72 inches wide.
69c. for 85c. silver-bleached, all-linen Austrian damask. 72 inches wide.
$1.22 for $1.49 all-linen heavy bleached napkins, sizes 18 inches.
$1.49 for $1.85 all-linen heavy bleached Irish napkins, size 20 inches.
$2.00 for $2.69 all-linen heavy bleached Scotch napkins, size 22 inches.
$2.59 for $3.25 all-linen heavy bleached Irish napkins, size 25 inches.
$3.00 for $3.75 all-linen Irish grass-bleached napkins, size 25 inches.
$1.25 for $1.59 heavy all-linen, silver-bleached napkins, size 19 inches.
$2.19 for $3.00 silver-bleached, all-linen hemstitched, damask cloth, 2½ yards long.
$1.39 for $2.00 all-linen, silver-bleached damask cloth, 2½ yards long.
19c. for 25c. all-linen, bleached tray cloths, 20x30 inches.

FINE TOWELS.
10½c. for 12½c. all-linen crash towelling, 17 inches wide.
12½c. for 16c. all-linen, homespun Russia towelling, extra heavy, 17 inches wide.
12½c. for 15c. linen huck towels, hemmed ends, size 20x38.
12½c. for 17c. bleached Turkish bath towels, extra heavy, size 22x46.
4c. for 8c. wash cloths, hemmed ready for use, pink and blue stripes, fast colors.
19c. for 23c. heavy bleached Turkish bath towels hemmed ends, size [illegible].
25c. for very heavy [illegible] bath towels very fine spun yarn, hemmed ends, 25x46.

SEPT
1901

The New York Times

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# THE MAN IN THE STREET.

DR. STIMSON tells a story of the Stoddards which loses nothing by the doctor's telling. Every one who knows him at all knows that it is possible for Richard Henry Stoddard to add emphasis to his conversation when literary exigencies seem to require it. His brilliant wife, Elizabeth, has conscientiously "blue-penciled" him for many years. One night several men of intellectual calibre and irregular habits dropped into Mr. Stoddard's to have a chat. It was very late, and Mrs. Stoddard had retired. The visitors talked and smoked, and talked again, until somewhere around 2 o'clock in the morning they began to feel hungry. None of the household but Mr. Stoddard was up, and it devolved upon him to find something to eat.

After a search the only thing he found was a can of sardines. He stood in the library; still talking with the assembled two or three and trying to pry open the tin box with his pocketknife. The operation was not as successful as he wished, and while he talked he paused to express his feelings. The conversation was progressing somewhat after this fashion:

"I thought on that occasion—(blankety-blank-blank-blank)—if he had only—(blank-blank-blank)—if only things had—(blankety-blankety-blank-blank-blank-blank—")

And just at this point a feminine voice called admonishingly from above stairs:

"Richard, what are you doing?"

"I am trying to open this box of sardines," came the reply.

"But what are you opening it with?"

"My jackknife," said Stoddard.

"I thought you were not opening it with prayer," said she.

◆ ◆ ◆

Edward W. Townsend, the creator of "Chimmy Fadden," was picking his way through Pell Street the other day, having come in from his Montclair cottage to get the details of some old houses that will figure in his next story. He [illegible] ning a peculiar-looking doorway [illegible] ing some rough sketches and [illegible]

"Ketch on ter d[illegible] will yer [illegible] of the few English-[illegible] in the vicinity.

"[illegible] nuthin'," was the rejoinder. "He's one o' Jerome's men layin' plans fer a raid. Don't yer know a thing when yer see it?"

◆ ◆ ◆

Sometimes of a sunny afternoon Mark Twain strolls up and down that part of Fifth Avenue above Twenty-third Street where art and book stores are frequent. The humorist seems to find certain rest in peering into windows of these, though he rarely crosses their thresholds. He was about to turn away from the window of a shop when his eye was caught by what seemed to be an etching of himself. The humorist was staring blankly at his likeness when he was joined at the window by one of those chatty individuals always ready for a street corner exchange of opinion.

"Pretty good likeness of the old man, isn't it?" said the chatterer, without seeing the writer's full face, which was partly in shadow.

Mark said it was.

"Say, what do you think of that fellow's work, anyway?" went on the chatterer.

"I think," said Mark, still without turning his head, "that he is the greatest impostor the American people ever refused to take seriously."

"How so?"

"Well, because he really is serious and because nobody'll believe him; he passes for being humorous." With that Mr. Clemmens faced his questioner.

"Well, I'll be switched!" ejaculated the chatterer.

The face of the humorist became deeply concerned. "For Heaven's sake, don't tell any one I told you. It would ruin me with my publishers," he said, starting up the avenue.

But the chatterer went home and told his friends.

◆ ◆ ◆

Robert Pidgin of Colorado Springs, who has been at Saratoga, is in the city, en route home. Mr. Pidgin brings a stirring story of a game of chance from Saratoga. He says he was standing in one of the big clubs of the Spa the other evening watching the play in the big room. He elbowed many men conspicuous in the world of finance, politics, and sport, who were either making a hazard or two for pastime or watching other players. Some one near Pidgin remarked, "There will probably be some exciting play now," [illegible]

turned his back on the table and walked sedately out of the room.

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Richard Mansfield is known to have very decided notions upon deportment and matters of etiquette. With a friend, who is authority for the story, Mr. Mansfield rode up town on a Broadway car the other afternoon. Both men had seats for a time until, at the intersection of a shopping street, the car became crowded with women. Both offered their seats to the nearest women. The one who accepted Mr. Mansfield's courtesy slid into his seat without a word. The actor raised his silk hat.

"I beg your pardon," he said slowly.

The woman looked up apparently in surprise.

"I didn't say anything," she volunteered.

"Pardon me for my mistake," returned Mansfield in a kindly tone. "Pardon me. I thought you said 'Thank you!'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Senator Chauncey Depew's remark the other day, that he was going in to borrow car fare from his old friend J. P. Morgan, recalls the story of how H. H. Rogers, one of the so-called oil kings, took luncheon in a down-town café that he visited but infrequently. When he came to pay his check he found he did not have any of his $30,000,000 with him. So he sat down and waited while a messenger boy went to his office and got him some money. Later he said to a friend to whom he was reciting his predicament, "That lunch cost me several thousand dollars in time—but I really had not the nerve to ask the cashier for credit."

◆ ◆ ◆

New York theatregoers know pretty generally that Joseph Holland, who is now playing the King in William Faversham's play "A Royal Rival," is totally deaf. He overcomes this unfortunate disadvantage in his work by counting the time between [illegible]cues, and, when possible, watching the [illegible] other actors when talking to [illegible] stage [illegible] with M[illegible] speaking to him for the [illegible] wife, Marita, with whom the King is in love. Don Caesar addresses to him a speech beginning:

"I know you are deaf to all those words I am speaking," &c.

The literality invariably causes much whispering in the audience, and the actor unknowingly receives much sympathy.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Yes, I've been mistaken for all sorts and conditions during my wanderings," said Ernest Seton-Thompson. Hiding himself eyes deep in a garbage heap back of the Yellowstone Park Hotel, to watch the antics of some bears over their food, he had naturally put on the oldest clothes he could muster for the occasion. Digging away in that unsavory pile, he did not exactly convey the impression of opulence. "It really didn't occur to be, however, just how my actions might be interpreted," he said, "until some tourists hallooed to me from the edge of the wood:

"Say, my man," one of them called, "come out of that. Here's a plunk for you, and the cook'll give you something to eat up at the hotel."

◆ ◆ ◆

Local golfers are enjoying a story at the expen of Charles B. Macdonald, the amateur golf champion of 1895. Mr. Macdonald has been a resident of this city for several years, but came from Chicago, and still retains his membership in the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton, where he is handicapped at plus four.

Shortly after he had been runner-up in the Shinnecock Hills tournament, the former champion made a visit to the scene of his earlier golfing triumphs, and found the members of his old club celebrating the victory of one of the club's scratch players over a scratch player of the rival Onwentsia Club. Bearing in mind his rating of four better than scratch, Mr. Macdonald rather intimated that the Wheaton scratch player's golf was not nearly so high class as that of some of the Eastern players whom he had put to the bad at Southampton, and expressed a desire for a match at $100 and $10 a hole.

"Make it $50 for the match and $10 a hole and I will go you," said the Chicago player.

"Done," said Mr. Macdonald, and the match was played, with the result that the former champion was soon [illegible]

"[illegible]

of the Chicago Golf Club appears, he will be moved down to scratch or the scratch man moved up to plus four.

◆ ◆ ◆

Although Maxine Elliott has been best known as a rarely beautiful woman, yet she has a wit whose only defect is its extreme subtlety—it may often fail to affect properly the person against whom it may be directed. Not long ago a lesser professional sister approached the actress with this question: "To what element do you attribute the large measure of your success, to your beauty or your art?"

The wife of Nat Goodwin looked at her questioner lazily. Then languorously she answered: "But, my dear, my beauty and my art are one and the same."

◆ ◆ ◆

"There goes a man whose start in life would make a good Sunday school sermon on the text 'Honesty is the best policy,'" said a Calumet Club man as Nathaniel Witherell passed down the avenue.

"Splendid man, too—what's the story?"

"Well, he and a friend put every cent they had into a mine in Montana when they were young men—worked it some time with more or less profit, and then sold out at a big profit to an English syndicate. Under this management, however, the thing shortly proved to be only a 'pocket,' and the syndicate representative accused the two of unfair dealing. The verdict of an expert employed practically coincided with that of the owners as to the pocket claim. So, after consultation with his associate, Mr. Witherell concluded to refund the money rather than suffer the imputation of dishonesty, and six months after the original transaction the whole business was on their hands again. The transfer papers had been drawn up and signed, and the last gang of workmen were leaving the mine when one of them half way up the shaft dropped his pick. This enterprising implement proceeded to chip bits off the side of the shaft here and there on its way to the bottom. One of these bits was discovered to contain an unusually rich streak of ore. Witherell's expert located the spot from which the chip had broken, found a rich vein of ore, and work was resumed. The find proved a valuable one, and Mr. Witherell's [illegible]s are principally due to his unusual [illegible] and that chance tumble of a p[illegible]

While Fran[illegible] McKee, and several others [illegible] an up-town restaurant [illegible]alking shop," the peculiarities [illegible]ess, who is anything but popu[illegible] of the profession, were di[illegible] finally remarked:

"She is morbidly sensitive."

"I don't agree with you," said McKee. "Why do you think so?"

"She is so nervous that she will not even have a tea urn in her room, that's why," replied the comedian.

Now, every one realized that there was a joke somewhere, so one of the party asked:

"What's the answer, Francis?"

The comedian, with a dreamy, far-away look in his eyes, replied.

"She can't bear to hear it hissing; it recalls unhappy moments of her life. See?"

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. Mary Platt Parmele, author of the "Evolution of Empire" series of histories, is an accomplished musician and deeply interested in vibratory physics. Passing through Manhattan lately en route for Staten Island she lunched at the Holland House with a friend who is noted almost as widely for his crass awkwardness as for his scientific researches. His admiration of Mrs. Parmele's tact was therefore probably increased to infinitude, when with one excited gesture he swept his glass and salad plate and fork to the floor.

"But hark," said Mrs. Parmele instantly, as the resonant echoes of the glass and silver rang back from the hard floor, and then catching up the keynote of the crash, hummed a few bars—"wasn't that the same—don't you remember that exquisite little cadence in Beethoven's ninth symphony—now do you know, Prof. X., that richly illustrates my idea that just as all folk-lore has its rise in distorted conceptions of natural facts, so what we call music is but an interpretation of the rhythm of the universe—even of the common, daily happenings, perhaps, as it echoes to the individual soul?"

And the poor little man quite forgot his mortification in the interest of the discussion that followed.

◆ ◆ ◆

In Mr. Cutting's [illegible]

erhood movements on foot—whose name is mentioned in connection with every—"

"That's just it," the old man interposed. "I'm a sort of moral pudding stick. I contribute my little stir to any good combination, but I don't stand as an individual for any one thing. However, I suppose the world has need of pudding sticks, and there would be no puddings without them."

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir Thomas Lipton said to a party of friends the other evening:

"Do you know, the hospitality over here is simply overwhelming; I suppose I am captious to criticise even in this, but it is very embarrassing the way some of my kind friends on the newspapers will insist on vaguely hinting about my marriage with this or that lady. It's confusing, don't you know? And besides, Lord bless me! think of the ladies."

◆ ◆ ◆

College Presidents have an informal association that meets occasionally for the quiet and unrecorded talking over of methods and means, the "swapping of experiences" of university management. One day the talk finally drew away from problems of administration, courses of study, and finances.

"Don't you find," said one of the group, a university head of ultra-modern ideas, "that stenographers and typewriters simplify a man's work greatly; make his detail much easier?"

"Yes," dryly put in President Eliot of Harvard, "the only trouble is the other fellows have them, too."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Whenever I hear Seth Low sp[illegible] as a Mayoralty candidate," said a [illegible] town lawyer, "I always recall an in[illegible] of his school days. It was comm[illegible] night of the Brooklyn Polytechnic in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and Seth had just been graduated at the head of his class, taking the valedictory. He was a good speaker as a boy, and all Brooklyn Heights was proud of him. After the exercises in the big auditorium were over, he came out of the stage door, and stood looking up and down the street for a moment before joining his family. An old man came by and glanced curiously at the lighted building and the crowd coming out of it. Then he stepped up to the youth, who is now President of Columbia.

"'My boy,' he said, 'do you go to the Polytechnic?'

"Young Seth drew himself up very proudly. 'I did once,' he answered."

◆ ◆ ◆

When Augustus Thomas was rehearsing the new cast of "Arizona," now playing at the Academy, the cowboys appeared at dress rehearsal with the dust which had been supposed to settle on them while riding hard through the alkali carefully deposited on their shoulders. Thomas looked at them for a moment and said:

"You fellows were never in the West—and you never rode a horse. Good Lord! Go and put that dust on your back and about the waist line and fool 'em."

◆ ◆ ◆

Miss Maria Birch, a member of an old Baltimore family, who spends much of her time in this city, was one of the heirs of her brother, John S. Birch, who, a generation ago, made a fortune by his patent watch key. Mr. Birch was not a mechanic, but a business man. But he had a taste for working with tools, and a prolonged season of ill-health, which rendered it impossible to attend to business, gave him time to devote to his favorite pastime. It was then that he perfected his invention, a key that would wind any watch. He took out patents in most of the European countries, and the key was sold throughout the civilized world. Made of solid gold or mother of pearl or [illegible] with gems, it made an elegant [illegible] charm. But it was the kind that [illegible] 25 cents that brought Mr. Birch [illegible] come of $30,000 a year. There [illegible] reason why he should not [illegible] mously wealthy, [illegible] winder was invented, [illegible] would wind any [illegible] upon the shelf. [illegible] the only specimens [illegible] She retains some [illegible] more expensive [illegible] encounters a friend [illegible] fashioned watch [illegible] with a Birch key [illegible] ventor, to whom she [illegible] tached.

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Odell Williams, the [illegible]

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[illegible] from his toes up to his big head, a distance of some six feet, and seemed mentally comparing his huge bulk with that of the boy on the horse.

"Dear me," he murmured, finally, "it's lucky I've had my breakfast or I'd eat him and the horse, too."

And the passengers roared at this modern suggestion of Jack the Giant Killer.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. Burton, wife of Prof. Richard Burton of the University of Minnesota, who is the author of several volumes of poetry, comes to New York frequently on an odd errand. She goes into a book bindery in order to learn the craft under the instruction of one of its masters. Mrs. Burton believes that every woman should know some trade, profession, or occupation, by which she could earn her living if necessity arose. Extremely fond of fine books, and devoted to the art that produces them, she became one of the earliest pupils of the late Evelyn Nordhoff, who was the first to introduce this craft among American women. Mrs. Burton has many beautiful books on which the work has been done entirely by herself and from her own designs. She likes to bind her husband's books in this way, and friends of the Burtons think themselves highly favored i[illegible] they receive as a gift a book written by the husband and bound by the wife.

Mrs. Burton has had experiences, sometimes funny and sometimes annoying, with the Binders' Union. She has been "chased" out of every bindery in Minneapolis, and absolutely deprived of the privilege of gaining the instruction she sought there. They consider that she comes under the head of an apprentice, and the matter of apprentices is very strictly regulated by the union. Thus far the New York unions have regarded her simply in the light of an interesting faddist, but she lives in fear that they will discover in her a more dangerous character, and order her out. That is the reason that she has been grilling over a press in a hot bindery in New York this Summer, in order to make hay while the sun shone.

◆ ◆ ◆

Dr. E. R. L. Gould of City and Suburban Homes distinction recently had occasion to [illegible] one of the company's apartment [illegible] on the upper east side, when he was [illegible] by a tot of some seven Summers, [illegible] ideas regarding his work and Helen [illegible] beneficence seemed hopelessly tangled.

"Oh, Mr. Gould," she cried, running up to him, "won't you or your little girl give me and my mamma a house in the country—it's so hot here, and I never saw the country," she pleaded.

"My little girl?" repeated the big man in surprise.

"Yep—your little girl, Helen, what gives so many things to people—isn't you the man what has houses in the country to give away? Oh, Mr. Gould, please give us one!"

◆ ◆ ◆

They are telling throughout the South a rather amusing story at the expense of Miss Mary Lee, elder daughter of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee. It appears that she happened to be in some foreign city at a time when the attachés of the American Embassy were about to give a ball. As no invitation arrived for Miss Lee, a friend who happened to be in the hotel where she was stopping called at the embassy and expressed surprise that "the daughter of America's greatest General" had not been honored with an invitation. The Secretary in charge apologized most profusely and said that the error would be rectified at once. Soon afterward a large envelope inclosing the elaborate card of invitation was received at the hotel addressed to "Miss Grant."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Nat" Goodwin was seated in a London café one night last season after the performance. He observed a group of men at another table a few feet away, among whom was his leading man. The latter was entertaining a crowd of Britishers with his American experiences and was making liberal use of the personal pronoun in the endeavor to impress his hearers with his greatness. The leading man was beginning a new story, starting it by saying:

"It was one night at the Knickerbocker Theatre in New York. 'Nat' Goodwin was ill, and I was playing his part—"

"What's that? What are you saying there?" inquired Goodwin, jumping to his feet and confronting the story teller.

"Oh, I beg pardon, Mr. Goodwin," apologized the leading man, "I didn't know you were here."

"Oh, that's all right," replied Goodwin, addressing the group. "Believe every word that man tells you, for he honestly believes it himself."

◆ ◆ ◆

Congressman Amos J. Cummings was walking along Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington a short time since when a newspaper photographer intercepted him and asked him to pose for a snapshot.

"What's this for?" inquired the Congressman.

"The Globe-Democrat," it was replied.

"Go ahead. I'm an all-around expansionist sort of Democrat myself," he replied quick as a flash.

◆ ◆ ◆

[illegible] Yetto, the Japanese artist who [illegible] the stage setting for "Madame [illegible]," and has lately completed the [illegible] for "A Japanese Nightingale," [illegible] fond of taking solitary sketching [illegible] search of picturesque wild flowers [illegible] these all-day tramps he often carries [illegible] luncheon. Disposing of the [illegible] the other day, a small moist spot left on the stone. Ferreting out another of the slimy things, Mr. Yetto gathered up a little of the salt and repeated the experiment to make sure that his eyes had not played him a trick—he having never before heard of the salt and snail combination, the magic of which he declares exceeds any of the seed and flower jugglery of his own country or India. So charmed is he with the performance that he even contemplates giving a "snailing party" some time in his Fourteenth Street studio.

◆ ◆ ◆

Here's a story on Richard Mansfield. The actor is a great friend of Dr. Carlos MacDonald, the "insanity expert." Mr. Mansfield met the doctor on Madison Avenue and walked on down with him to his office, the care of which devolves upon a gray-haired factotum. Mansfield lingered a moment in conversation after the door had been opened in response to the doctor's ring, and the man in waiting eyed him keenly.

"That was Mr. Mansfield," Dr. MacDonald said to the old servant, who followed him into his office.

"Oh," was the rejoinder. "An' he looks it. One o' yer patients, I presume, Sir, and able to be out alone now."

◆ ◆ ◆

The lady from Hoboken who was abroad in the town a few days ago received a setback while wandering about the Aquarium. Mr. Spencer, chief cook and bottle washer to the fishes, and than whom nobody knows more about them than he, was showing a party of friends about the place. The lady abroad had smuggled in her umbrella by some means and was emphasizing her interesting remarks by pointing violently at the glass tanks. Mr. Spencer had been watching her nervously for some moments and had retained his composure with difficulty. Presently he said in a gentle voice:

"Madam, pray do not poke the Differential Calculus and E Pluribus Unum, for when those two get loose together there is always trouble."

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Many anecdotes are told of the late Augustin Daly, but none better illustrates the literal possibilities of his character, perhaps, than the story told by one old in his employment. Mr. Daly and his factotum were about to leave Paris one night to catch the Calais-Dover boat. The last few hours of their stay proved wearisome. So Mr. Daly's companion suggested that they put in their time over a French dinner of epicurean quality. Daly thought over the matter for a moment, and said at last:

"All right—with one proviso. We will have the dinner at your suggestion, but at my expense, with the understanding that if I am ill on board the boat and lose my share of the dinner, you are to be discharged from my service upon landing in America."

"That goes," was the reply, and the little French dinner followed.

A few hours later Mr. Daly was d[illegible] ill and parted with the [illegible] was said in reference [illegible] that last Paris [illegible] stay in London. Be[illegible] reached, some weeks la[illegible] and employe though[illegible] Paris had been forgo[illegible] morning that the tw[illegible] the gangplank to the [illegible], Daly turned toward his companion and said over his shoulder: "By the way, D., you are discharged." And so he was—for a time.

◆ ◆ ◆

Illustrating the interest in racing matters at Saratoga, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn relates an annoyance to which he was subjected on the occasion of a visit to the United States Hotel. While at dinner the Bishop's waiter whispered in his ear, "Play Cornwall." The Bishop replied that he was not interested. The waiter, however, persisted that he was sure the tip was straight, and urged the Bishop to bet. The Bishop afterward ascertained that Cornwall lost the race.

◆ ◆ ◆

Henry D. Harlan of Baltimore, the youngest Judge on the bench at the time of his appointment, recently stopped over in New York with his cousin, Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court. The younger ma, though tall and square-shouldered, is fair and slender, and does not look nearly his age, while the Chief Justice is 6 feet plus, powerfully built, and looks his office in every detail. They were lounging in the hotel corridor on Thirty-fourth Street awaiting the return of a messenger and incidentally discussing different makes of footgear. A small boy roaming the halls was attracted by something in their appearance or conversation, and joined in the latter with the charming bon camaraderie of childhood.

"Are you a shoemaker?" he presently asked the older man.

"Do you think I look like one?" the white-haired Judge returned.

"No," replied the youngster, slowly and scanning him keenly, "you look like a—like a—lawyer man—my papa's a lawyer man."

"And how about me?" smiled the younger man, who, by the way, is now over forty.

"You," returned the small personage, looking from one to the other and evidently feeling about for the right thing under the circumstances, "you look like his little boy."

◆ ◆ ◆

A young girl from the wild woods of West Virginia recently wrote Ella Wheeler Wilcox, imploring aid in her literary struggles. "My poems always come back," the letter ran, "and a friend of mine tells me she has heard that there is a [illegible] the inside. Won't you tell me if this is true? If my name is boycotted I don't want to waste any more postage."

"Poor child," Mrs. Wilcox sighed, laying the letter down and leaning back in a steamer chair on the porch of her bungalow on the Sound. "I think I must depart from my rule and answer this letter personally. What an impossible point of view! And yet how typical the child's fear is of most of our bête noirs," she added. "It is only our own fearsomeness that blackballs and boycotts us, and the literary world as well as all others belongs, as Emerson said, to the energetic."

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John Brisben Walker, when he is not busy experimenting with motor vehicles, likes nothing better than to have a European celebrity visit him up at Irvington and go over The Cosmopolitan editorial and printing plant. He induced Zangwill to come once, during one of that famous writer's journeys to this country. Mr. Zangwill appeared careless as to his dress, as is his wont, with a paper parcel under his arm. He fairly scintillated with witty remarks during his tour through the building. A day or two later a package was found on one of the editorial tables.

"That's Zangwill's," said one of the editors. "I remember seeing him carry it."

But another editor thought they had better make sure, and the parcel was opened. It was Zangwill's property sure enough, as a scrawling of the novelist's name on the inside of the paper showed. Its contents were a soiled shirt.

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A beautiful young denizen of Chicago was recently introduced to Dr. Milo Roy Maltbie, Secretary of the Social Reform Club of this city. At some chance mention of his work she turned to him enthusiastically:

"Oh, are you really one of them?" she exclaimed. "Did you help break into safes? Oh, it must have been such fun! Do tell me about it. I wish I could go on a raid once!"

And it was with some difficulty that the doctor eventually convinced his admirer that he had nothing whatever to do with the Committee of Fifteen.

"And have you more than one reform association?" she insisted, ingenuously.

"Alas!" sighed the little man, "there is one for every issue—and still they come."

◆ ◆ ◆

Assistant Secretary of State Adee does not occupy his city house in Washington during the Summer, but daily leaves his office in the big building alongside the White House and seeks a country retreat. As he was about leaving the other afternoon he stopped a representative of a press association, and in his cheerful, chirpy manner gave him advice.

"I say, Eddie," he went on, "[illegible] to [illegible] man that it is [illegible] go up to my house every [illegible] my bell and call out my caretaker to be told that I am not at home. He may think she is young and prepossessing, but it is useless. Don't say anything to the men of the 'yellows' and the 'browns,' for I think the exercise may keep them out of some mischief."

Then, with a laugh, he took up his dispatch bag and ran for his train.

## BACHELORS OF NEW YORK.

THE severe illness of S. Howland Robbins, who has been at the Presbyterian Hospital for some weeks, and who has been for years associated with Lenox life and known as one of the best of raconteurs, calls to mind that there are very few good story tellers or witty dinner men now in society. The race seems to have run out.

James V. Parker is considered to-day about the wittiest man in New York society, and he is met more frequently at Newport, where he has a Summer home, than in town. Like Mr. Robbins, Mr. Parker is a bachelor. In fact, he is the Dean of the bachelor contingent in society, although perhaps he is not as old as Peter Marié, but on account of his long white locks he has a much more venerable appearance. Mr. Parker is one of those men who do not believe that the rules of the game of whist include one for absolute silence, and many times at the Newport reading room players are kept convulsed by the running fire of comment which Mr. Parker keeps up during the progress of a game, though never missing a good play.

It is told of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt that some seasons ago, having heard it frequently regretted by the very clever young women she knew that there was a particular absence of clever men, she invited four very remarkable self-made men, who were extremely brainy and who were from the West, with new ideas and plenty to say, to meet four of the cleverest women in New York society. Mrs. Vanderbilt is quoted as having said that she would never repeat the experiment. There was something wanting, and the women, although extremely cultivated, well read, and very brilliant, would almost have preferred men for their dinner partners who could talk only about the gossip of the day—gossip such as prevailed alone in the sets in which they moved.

Thomas C. Meyer is to-day probably the oldest unmarried member of the Union Club. He is a graduate of Columbia of the class of '40, has an independent fortune, and has for many years been a man of leisure. One of Mr. Meyer's fads is to [illegible] of his [illegible] made [illegible] for the dandies of the period o[illegible] much unlike Mr. [illegible] is a great favorite in society, and goes to Newport regularly each season.

The Schermerhorn family has several unmarried male members. Among these are William B. Schermerhorn, who is a graduate of Columbia, 1863, and Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn. William Schermerhorn belongs to the Union. Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn is a member of numerous clubs, including the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Metropolitan, and the New York Yacht. He lives at 101 University Place. His sister, Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, lives in the same house, which is one of the few examples of beautiful old New York mansions which have not been pulled down. It is near Martin's restaurant and the University Place Presbyterian Church. Mr. Schermerhorn leads one of the most delightful of existences. He has a country estate at Lenox which he keeps open for only a few weeks every year, a yacht on which he entertains handsomely, and a beautiful residence at Whitestone, L. I. He and W. W. Stow have given to Whitestone its Country Club.

Isaac Iselin is the one bachelor in the Iselin family, although there are a number of younger members now just coming into society. Isaac Iselin is a cousin of Adrian, Jr., C. Oliver, and the other brothers. His brother John Iselin died some years ago, and one of his nieces married this Spring a son of Mrs. Frederick Goodridge. Mr. Iselin is much sought after for dinners. He tells very witty stories, and has an almost inexhaustible stock of them and very much entertaining gossip. He is a boon at country houses and is a member of the University and Metropolitan Clubs.

Another bachelor who is extremely popular in society, who lives in his own house and who gives the most delightful little dinners, is John Cadwalader. He is a member of sixteen clubs, including the Knickerbocker, Union, and Metropolitan—the trinity to which the majority of fashionable clubmen belong. He is a Princeton graduate of the year 1856, and a brother of Mrs. John Hone. As his name implies, he comes from Philadelphia. He goes abroad each year, and now and then goes to Lenox or to Bar Harbor for a short season. He is a lawyer by profession.

Henry Parish, who is also unmarried, belongs to the Metropolitan Club. He is one of the most precise of men in his dress and one of the most punctilious, even to details. Always in fair weather or foul he carries an umbrella, after the English fashion, and can often laugh at the imprudence of others in not following his example in this very uncertain climate. Mr. Parish was graduated from Columbia in 1849.

[illegible] one bachelor in the Oelrichs [illegible] Oelrichs, a brother of Her[illegible] [illegible]ries. He lives at Newport. [illegible] slightly impaired, and he is seldom seen in New York society these days. He is the youngest of the three brothers.

Creighton Webb is the unmarried member of the Webb family, but there is no bachelor in the Vanderbilt, the Astor, or the Belmont family. In the Astor collateral line there is Matthew Astor Wilkes, and perhaps William K. Vanderbilt, being now matrimonially free, might be regarded as a bachelor.

## WINE AT BALLROOM SUPPERS.

WHILE it has been well said, in regard to the quality and lavishness of the collation or supper furnished at social entertainments in America, that these improve, as a rule, every mile south of New York, and while Southern hospitality is proverbial, it is rather curious that Southern hosts and hostesses, in Summer at least, seem to pay comparatively little attention to the more solid portion of a feast at a dance or ball, but a great deal to the liquid part of the entertainment.

Even at Newport, society devotes itself quite as much to eating as drinking at the dances and balls of the season. At the White Sulphur and other leading Southern Summer resorts, the so-called collations, or suppers, furnished at the conclusion of or during the morning germans or evening cotillions, consist of little more, as a rule, than sandwiches. Where at Newport, however, there is always enough wine to accompany a supper, at the Southern resorts champagne fairly flowed.

This wine has largely gone out of use in the North as a morning or even afternoon beverage, but it is drunk in the South as freely in the morning as at any other time of the day. It is a decided novelty to a Northerner to see the dancers and guests at a morning german, which generally ends about 1 or 2 o'clock, quaffing champagne in the freest possible manner. It must be said to the credit of the Southerners that this free use of wine is seemingly never abused. The same amount of champagne consumed by men and women of position and refinement in the North as in the South would in the North show very plain results in flushed faces and unsteady movements.

### Kapacious Kamp Kill Kare.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has a side to his character that only his society friends know—that of host of the finest camp in the Adirondack region, Kamp Kill Kare, on Lake Kora. The Lieutenant Governor in his group of buildings that make a small woodland village in themselves can furnish sleeping accommodations for over a hundred guests. His latest addition to [illegible] of these

1901

# Revival of the Ballet

## Bonfanti and Her Triumphs
## Vogue of the British Blondes

## An Attempt to Revivify the Sensation of the Black Crook Days

THERE is at hand a renaissance of the ballet in America. We have had signs and signs, but now it seems to have come. Probably the best of these signs was the ballet of "Versailles," given in Koster & Bial's Thirty-fourth Street house several years ago. "Versailles" was doubtless the most complete and artistic ballet seen here since the glory of the "Black Crook" dawned upon a virtuous but discreet public. There is no comparison drawn here, however.

During the past season we have had ballets at the New York Theatre, at the Victoria, and there now begins an inaugural season of ballet which is but the herald of a five years' spectacle of the kind, which shall precede the Wagnerian season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

This new ballet is clever in conception, and it only remains to be seen how well the idea of an "Around Town Ballet" has been carried out by Mr. Aarons, whose enterprise it is, and by Signor Albertieri, who has the ballet under hack.

The "Around Town Ballet" marshals nurse maids, letter carriers, policemen, messenger boys, Tenderloin damsels, and Waldorf-Astoria dames, all in Amazonian order, and a shipload of British blondes has arrived to march in the ranks of the Broadway Squad and to appear as some of "The Finest."

But America welcomed the seed British blonde of the universe many years ago, and they must be blondes indeed and British to the backbone and wicked and skittish and all the rest of it to a superlative degree to make the man of Lydia Thompson's day turn a hair.

Never again can come the good old times of 1867—when the original "Black Crook" burst into view. Later the beauties of the blondes were of a more bursting order yet, and a dignified journal of that time said deliriously: "The season of golden hair is upon us."

But the blondes were not the ballet. It had arrived before them. Fannie Ellsler had danced here, but her appearance was several times in period of years beyond that time, "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The inaugural ballet of our time was that of the "Black Crook," given by "Jarrett and Palmer's Great Parisienne Troupe." Men still speak of the dawn of those beautiful women, and women of genius, with a kind of awe. They revealed to a startled public the true poetry of motion.

"Never has there been anything like it in heaven or on earth," said an old man the other day, who admits having occupied a box during the initial run of the "Black Crook" for thirty nights without interruption. He said, in speaking of it: "And if I had not run short of money I had been there yet."

There were fortunes spent in flowers alone, in those days of the "Black Crook." One florist said not long ago: "Bonfanti made my fortune. You see that house out there?" He referred to a palatial country house owned by him. "Well, Bonfanti's flowers alone nearly did it. Every night, every night. Rich men, and men who could not afford it. If an admirer left town I received a telegram from him: 'Do not forget Bonfanti, Sangalli, Rigl, or whoever the favorite might be—and I didn't forget. There were others than Bonfanti, but they meant less. The "Black Crook" did it. Such days can never come again. I don't know whether the women no longer exist to furnish the powerful provocation or why—but I am sure it will never happen again."

One rich in reminiscence tells of the first night of "The Black Crook"; "New York did not know what it was going to see, and consequently it turned out to learn en masse. The curtain rose on a spectacle before undreamed of as a possibility to stage mechanics, and eight premières occupied the first row." This last bit of artistic and managerial superlative was told with an impressiveness that would befit the most tremendous occasion.

"There were twelve première danseuses in all, and every member of the ballet trained in the ballet schools of France or Milan and representing the perfection of the art of dancing.

"There were two bright particular stars among them—they danced together—Bonfanti and Rita Sangalli. There certainly was never anything like it. I am not referring to the anatomical part of it. I don't know that we old fellows thought about that; it was art, magnificent art. It nearly 'knocked' us emotionally. But I doubt if any of us stopped to dissect or to analyse. It was the coloring, the aggregation of beautiful women, the music, the motion, everything. Oh, it was great! Our sons will never see anything like it. Tastes have become too vitiated nowadays for them to appreciate anything so delicately beautiful. We saw then, and for the first [illegible] ballet in its perfection, and it [illegible] never see anything like 'The Black Crook'—thank Heaven, for it made me poor.

"Sangalli and Bonfanti danced together. Sangalli was a full-grown woman, experienced, and had had ten years' at La Scala. Her dancing was very fine, nearly perfection. It was precise, technically beautiful, and all that a reasonable mortal would exact, but—she danced with Bonfanti. That settled Sangalli. I guess she was the best the management had to put up alongside of Bonfanti, but it couldn't last. It was Bonfanti. She was the most adorable creature ever seen in this country. She was little and dark—a flashing, scintillating point of fire. She was a little girl. When she came she seemed to be a bursting bud. Two years later we could see the womanishness that had crept upon her almost under our very eyes. Bonfanti was an inspired fairy. That first night I got behind the scenes as soon as I could shake my sisters—I had 'em there, two of them. They were a bit shocked, but they were so delighted with the shock they went three nights running.

"One of them is old and fat, as I am; but the dear woman, woman of the world as she is, still shakes her head and looks solemn when that night is recalled. She says, 'There was never anything like it, was there, Tom?' There never was.

"I went behind, as I say, and all the people were shouting for Bonfanti. Nobody could find her at first, and Wheatly and the others were fuming about when one of them nearly fell over her, tumbled down upon a bit of prostrate scenery, fast asleep. She had left the stage and in one second had forgotten where she was, and had gone 'dead off.' She was just a little girl and tired out. They waked her up and towed her toward the entrance, and she took her encore. Whenever she came off that night she went to sleep. Later in the engagement dissensions arose. Sangalli became soured. It was all Bonfanti with the public. I don't know that she did anything to Sangalli. It was just her youthful splendor. However, Sangalli gave the management the alternative—Bonfanti should go, or Sangalli. Sangalli went—nice dancer, too.

"After that night everybody was scandalized. I had never realized how virtuous people could be till then. When I am in doubt if there are any virtuous people I hark back in mind to the morning after "The Black Crook." It was so scandalous a thing—that modest ballet—that every mother, husband, son and daughter had to go lest one or the other should find himself there unprotected. It was a great old time. I believe that gave the sign for Young America's latch-key. We went night after night, then met to talk it over, then to serenade the girls. The florists kept open all night."

"That's a long time ago?"

"Thirty—thirty-four, five years isn't it? I was only twenty-six! The dress of the ballet in those days was modest in the extreme. None of your wisps about the middle and a 'guess coming' for the rest. Modest and beautiful. Women were chosen for their ability to dance, not for their avoirdupois. They were more fragile, more petite than otherwise. Preachers added to the clamor. It is certain that when they saw the house doing so well because of the gossip the management hired divines to preach against the ballet.

"There was later a ballet of torches, if I remember rightly, and it was popularly called 'the burning shame.' As a matter of fact, upon that occasion Eve's fig-leaf was a waterproof cloak as compared with the costumes of the women who danced 'the burning shame.' But these tactics should not be confounded with the more artistic performance of "The Black Crook."

"I recall the fact that a member of Palmer's company, Miss Wells, who was a rare comedienne, took the part of an old woman in 'The Black Crook,' and used to amuse the audience greatly by pretending that she believed the flowers thrown to the premières were for her. She would advance to the footlights as if overwhelmed, and with a comical manner all her own would pick up the flowers. Afterward she would resign them to the owner. She had but one fault, it seemed to me, as an artist; she often enjoyed her own fun and the absurdity of her situations so much that it became evident to the audience, and then they laughed with her and not at her.

"Troops, groups, and vast agglomerations of girls crowded the Niblonian stage, and if I am not mistaken, there was a male dancer imported once, who performed the feat of jumping into the air and turning round three times before touching the ground again. I do not mean somersaulting, but keeping his body vertical, twisting around as if upon a pivot run through him perpendicularly, from top to toe. Try it—before breakfast. It used to give me the something-articularis every time I beheld the performance. There were changes of light and many beautiful effects produced by it then, but, of course, these light effects wo[illegible] of those [illegible] There is [illegible] obtain now. But all such advantages are lost because applied to such poor material.

"I recall another night of glory at the performance of 'The Black Crook.' It seems Bonfanti had danced and danced till she had become too tired to maintain a certain poise longer. She then executed a step which was unfamiliar to her admirers, and the house rose as one person. Bonfanti thought the house was on fire. She couldn't speak a word of English. She turned and ran like a deer. The manager was jumping up and own, trying to get her back for her encore. Bonfanti was turning round and round like an eel in his hands, talking loudly in Italian. After a few moments he made her understand there was nothing wrong—just an uproar of enthusiasm, and not a fire—and all because Bonfanti had tried to rest her toe.

"Then came the last night, before the troupe left for Chicago. Everybody was tired to death. Nobody got started for home until long after 1 o'clock. When Bonfanti got to her house there was a regular election night crowd about it. Policemen had to help her through to her door. In front of the house stood an immense wagon with choice wines, in which the two or three thousand people were continually invited to drink to Bonfanti's health. Strange men and women went up and down her stairway till daylight, just to say "good-bye, Bonfanti; come back." And flowers, flowers everywhere. The halls were full of policemen to keep order and see that nothing went wrong, and the best that could be got were there to serenade her. It kept up until broad daylight, and Bonfanti departed, half asleep and smiling, with a string of carriages behind her three blocks long.

"The most I recall of her fads was the fad to be 'good.' The women were in raptures about her, and I remember that she used to say in the queerest kind of English: 'I mus' be ver' good.' And she always was ver' good. She married into one of the proudest and richest families of this town. She was as good as she was brilliant and wonderful, and her big toe was certainly the greatest thing in the world thirty-four years ago."

Marie Bonfanti still voices her fetish in broken English. She lives in New York City, a charming, engaging, black-haired, black-eyed woman, her English only slightly improved. She speaks little of her triumphal days, but what she says shows her to be the same "good" Bonfanti. In a short interview she kept to the subject of the dance and away from the subject of herself.

"Zair eez no more dancing, I zink. Eet eez now what eez is called zee spleet, zee keeck, zee, zee stupeed zing. Girl—girl—and some more girl—no dance—dance, and more dance: Zay will do eet again, I zink. Zay always do zee zings again—but zey do not do zem now; zee soul make zee dansaire; zee soul make everyzing. You feel somezing up here"—tapping her breast. "And you grow volante—ah—like zis"—and she took a few steps on the points of her toes as the Bonfanti of old must have done.

"Everybody lost his or her mind when you came here, did they not, Madame?"

"Ze ladies, zay like me," discreetly answered Bonfanti. Zee best zat happen me sometime was Meester Augustine Daly. He have ze Fifth Avenue long ago. I never dance zat he do not go in front to zee me. A man like Augustine Daly was no man to waste ze time seeing a woman dance. But he always come and pay ze tribute to my art. He write me a leetle note and he zay: 'You dance most beautiful, Bonfanti. And eet will please you zat all zee ladies say: 'Oh! I love her dance. Ze Bonfanti eez—eez—eez—n-i-z-e.'"

After fishing about in her vocabulary for some word that would not seem too fulsome in praise of herself, Bonfanti drawled this word n-i-c-e in the most inimitable way. Then she leaned over and remarked reflectively and seriously:

"Eet must mean, because zee ladies like me zat I am—am—er—g-o-o-t?"

While talking with this charming woman one does not doubt for a moment that she is always "g-o-o-t."

After "The Black Crook" came the deluge—the British Blondes fairly inundated the town.

No manager can show more girl than was then shown to the public. No public will ever again appreciate seeing so much girl at one time as that public did—they absorbed their dose at that time up to the full physiological effect.

The British Blondes, of which Pauline Markham was one of the greatest in several senses, did not represent the ballet; even the element of the ballet introduced in their burlesque was truly a burlesque of the honest, beautiful ballet. A man of literary fame sang sonnets to Pauline Markham's eyebrows and sold his magnificent library for her and did all sorts of absurd things as if she were beautiful, talented, and as overflowing with genius as with avoirdupois.

If the beautiful ballet had given cause for remark, what did Lydia Thompson's Blondes do? The Tribune of July 23, 1872, devoted three-quarters of a column to telling the public what a shame it would be to notice the show. Three-quarters of a column was hardly space enough in which to explain how indecent a thing we had in our midst. This occurred after a run of burlesque, and in the article was this: "The time has been when there was thought to be sanctity about the beauty of woman—when it was idealized in the imaginations of the young men, [illegible] hearts and reverenced in [illegible] when all manner of sweet and [illegible] ities of nature were associated [illegible] to feel its influence was to be [illegible] strange, delicious, but chastening joy." It [illegible] Thompcon- [illegible] way [illegible] were all sorts of funny things said at the expense of the women, and another newspaper spoke of the "whole country bowing down in pious (?) adoration of the 'fatted calf.'"

"The Black Crook" was written of as the "centipedal drama," and it was written that Mlle. Bonfanti was plunging the moral Chicagoans "into the seventh heaven." But the British Blondes were another story. When matters ran too high or not high enough a delegation of clergymen were invited to go behind the scenes and see how modest and shy the show was. They accepted the invitation, and needless to say the blonde contingent was on its best behavior and the verdict was eminently satisfactory. This gave the burlesquers a new lease of life.

After this period there seemed to be "nothing doing." Or perhaps so much had been done that whatever was done after that seemed unworthy of notice. But about ten years ago dancing took a new start, and women pranced before us doing splits, winks, and acrobatics of various kinds—but principally the dance came to us in skirts. They were skirts that were meant to outdo any nakedness of the past in point of immodesty, because with those skirts came no skill, and they spoke too loudly of that which was hidden. From this moment all the dancers of the stage ran to clothes. The magnificent toe of the première disappeared. The well-timed, hard-worked ballet dancer gave place to arms that waved wildly and none too well, and feet that simply got in the way of those they belonged to, and in the way of those who were looking at the stage.

After a while came Versailles—imported from London, I think—and if it was a wild waving of the hands and none too much technique about it, it was a good effort in a better direction.

Now we are at it again.

Dancing abroad has ever been a serious matter to those who danced. In Italy it has meant first, a certain knowledge before a candidate for membership was able to qualify for admission into the school of dancing. Once admitted, the pupil danced from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, every day from three to seven years. When such a one received her diploma, that was all she got. No effort was made to place her or to help her make a living. But since she possessed the cachet of the school, she was recognized as one worthy of attention and managers were pretty sure to engage her.

There are several distinct schools or methods of dancing which are significant of national characteristics. The Italian school teaches the simplest step, but that step is of a kind the most difficult of execution. It requires more attributes than any other of the several methods. All is elegant, detailed, poetic.

The French school of dancing is full of eccentricity; more action, more abandon—more personal, if one may so describe it.

The German school is composite in method. The Germans have adopted that which is most excellent in either school—French and Italian—and made it theirs.

Again, the Russian knows a method peculiar to the country and to the Russian temperament. All that is barbaric enters into the dance. A Russian ballet may employ swords, cutlasses, &c., in forming its figures. The dance itself appears to the Western mind to smack of savagery. The Russian ballet is most eccentric.

America is not without her "school." And that school is precisely what might be expected of America when she came to dance. All that is extreme in the dance America has adopted. Dancing America will kick higher, when called upon by the exigencies of the case to kick at all, than any other nation in the world—the height of her women makes that possible. If an American ballet decides to perform pianissimo, as it were, one could hardly perceive her. If the American ballet should find it desirable to be elegant, it would certainly be elegant—after the fashion of certain nouveau riche of whom the Baroness [illegible] once wittily said: "She attempts to be the grande dame—but it seems to me she only succeeds in being damn grand."

But this fault of going to extremes is not for lack of training. It is the fault of the American public. The public demands the extreme or thinks it is not getting its money's worth. The manager is accessory after the fact, and gives the public what it wants—that is what the manager says about it. We have excellent ballet masters in America, and should have a magnificent ballet made of American girls.

Albertieri, the ballet master of the Metropolitan Opera House, comes of a family of dancers par excellence. His is an Italian art of a high order. There is so much art about the matter with him that he has refused to coach ballets in the town unless permitted to choose "dancers instead of girls."

Romeo, Albertieri's assistant, and also director of certain ballets lately seen here, did not begin to dance till he was twenty-seven. Before that age he was a chef of magnitude.

Alviene had a lawyer for his father and a dancer for his mother. He is the best master of eccentric dancing in the country.

Marwig represents still another school of ballet dancing. With him it is action, more action, and still more action.

There is every facility in America [illegible] building a good ballet. Temperament [illegible] We [illegible] such as may often be s[illegible] the stage door of the Metropolitan [illegible] House. We need no more half-[illegible] wholly self-conscious Frenchwom[illegible] our dancing. We can do it ourse[illegible]

DOL[illegible]

# FALL FASHIONS FOR MEN.

A CANVASS of the smart tailors and haberdashers in New York reveals the fact that there are to be some radical innovations in men's wear this Fall and Winter. The word innovation is to be understood only in a comparative sense, for the changes will be as compared with last year rather than as related to what men have ever worn years before.

The styles as a rule are to be simple, and every effort is to be made to make gentlemen as inconspicuous as possible. This is by the dictate of the best-dressed Americans, men whose tastes direct what the best tailors do. Men's furnishers make little effort nowadays to shape the fashions. They wait until the men of best taste come from abroad, their country places, and clubs to give their Fall and Winter orders. Then the furnisher considers their orders as the style for the uninitiated who does not give so much of his attention to planning his clothes.

The furnisher makes a number of ventures or suggestions, and the gentleman makes his own selections. His idea is to improve what has been found satisfactory in the past season, to discard what has become common. The fashions are a sort of evolution, the furnisher will tell you, and really radical changes are seldom introduced with any degree of success.

The most striking innovation for the Fall and Winter will be the discarding of the dinner coat or Tuxedo. The best-dressed men have decided that it is common, and the fashionable tailors are not making it for the coming season's wear. In fact, the edict has now gone forth that no coat is smart to wear at any formal function or in any place where ladies are to be present unless it has a tail to it. This is true for day as well as night. The evening jacket has come to be regarded as almost as négligée as a business coat.

There will, however, be a new coat something like the Tuxedo. This new coat will have breast and side pockets and a silk-faced shawl collar, and, unlike the dinner jacket, will close with two buttons. These coats are designed for home and club wear, and are to be worn with single-breasted waistcoats and trousers of the same material, white shirts, black ties, and either lace or button shoes. They are just handy dress coats to wear to dinner or to lounge around the club in.

Another innovation is to be the banishment of the raglan overcoat; every kind of overcoat in fact except the skirted and Chesterfield patterns. The raglan has come to be considered common, and the decree has been promulgated that it must not be. The overcoats will fit the figure rather closely, and will not look so conspicuous as the long flowing raglan.

Although the overcoat is to fit the figure very closely, the clothes are not to do so. The military coat has gone, except for the very military or athletic figure. The lines of the figure are not to be so accentuated as they have been heretofore. The new jacket will be loose and will have a perfectly straight back.

One Fifth Avenue tailor has designed an entirely new sort of house suit. It will be made of brilliant colors, in a heavy rep silk, and lined with silk. The trousers will look like pajama trousers and will fasten around the waist with a broad bit of ribbon with large silk tassels at the end. The suit ay be worn with a silk shirt. Of course, is suit is designed for wear only in one's vn room.

A distinct novelty in an evening suit will made of a dark gray cloth, with a collar the shawl pattern, the coat to be faced ith gray silk. The trousers and waistcoat will be made of the same material as the coat. These suits are not expected to e worn except at stag affairs, at hotels nd clubs, and at the theatre when women re not in the party.

Tailors are doing their best to force some ew fashions in sack clothes, but the best nes are abiding by the taste of the well-essed customers.

"Smart" tailors are making trousers her wide, but avoiding the pegtop n. The trousers are about 17½ inches at knee and 15½ inches at the bottom. y will hang perfectly straight from the

all evening clothes, the white waist- will have a prominent place. These coats will be made both single and ible breasted, and will have buttons ered with the same material of which waistcoat is made. In the evening hes most well-dressed men will wear re will be no changes worth recording. garment seems to be a staple fixture, the best tailors are content with the ent standard. The frock coat, too, will irtually the same as last year.

here will be more fancy waistcoats n than usual, probably. The buff waist- t, so popular last season and the sea- before, is no longer in vogue, while white waistcoat with small stripes be used almost entirely. It looks neat ys, and is in the best form.

dark-colored shirt is gone for the . White shirts will prevail, and olors are used at all, they will be the simplest shades, generally in all figure on a white background. ts will have fine lines, and the ll be just as wide as the chest of the wearer. A few of the dress shirts will have very fine ribbed pique bosoms, but the pique bosom is not so popular, and most shirts will have only the plain bosom.

The younger set, which is allowed some liberties, may wear a fine pleated shirt which some shirtmakers are showing. The colored shirts that are to be worn will be unusually neat. The figures are printed on madoplans or on satin broches or percales. The former fabrics are given more attention by the fine haberdashers than percales are. The figures are geometricals in black, dark blue, red, or lavender; a few stripes, narrow and widely spaced, will also be worn.

For wear with business suits pleated colored shirts will be quite popular, it is thought. The plain négligé with a centre pleat, and made of madras or fine flannel will also be worn to some extent. The flannels are designed for négligé and come in stripes.

In collars there will be a reversion to the old wing design. The high turned down affair, it is expected, will gradually lose its vogue. There are to be some collars designed of an entirely new shape, but the prevailing styles will be the wing, the poke, and the straight stander. These will be made in both wide and narrow stitching. The wing collar with the wide stitching will not be as smart as that with the narrow stitching, owing to the liability of the edge, where the wing bends, to swell and gap. The wing collars have well balanced, moderately spaced wings, the bottom of the wings forming a straight line. There will be some very large wings.

With the banishment of the high turned-down collar the bow tie will go. There will be very few bows of any kind, notwithstanding the craze in England over the bow with the hanging wings. In all ties dark colors will prevail. The shades will be quiet, though distinct, and there will be some colors that have not before been introduced in this country. One of these will be the Paisley shade, which is a blending of a great variety of colors. You can look at a tie made of this coloring and see there any color you want to find. It will be one of the season's real novelties.

All forms of cravats will be large. The Culrosses will be very broad and soft, and the Ascots, as last year, will be wide of end and free of lining. The one-time-over Ascot will again be popular, it is thought, and small stickpins will be worn with it. The best four-in-hands will have a wide end and be graduated to a two-inch width at the knot. What bows will be sold at all will be of the batswing shape. For wear on evening occasions there is a new tie. It is cut perfectly straight, has square ends, and is of uniform width throughout. When tied it shows a square, fat centrepiece, and the ends stand out straight and come to the edge of the shirt bosom.

White gloves, heavy and with strong seams, are to be worn on all formal occasions except afternoon receptions, when the pearl gray glove will be proper. Pearl gloves for street wear will be no longer correct—only the dark skinned kid, with self-stitching and heavy seams, will be the thing. The pearl glove is considered too feminine for street wear, the haberdashers say.

There will be no stripes for the socks that will be worn this Fall. The smartest designs will be hand embroidered, in spots, divans, and circles. The colors will be dark, and the hose will not be conspicuous at all.

It is rather early yet for the Fall hats, but some of the hatters have already shown a Fall hat that is considered very smart. It is of soft felt, of dark gray color, and has a brim three and a half inches wide. This brim is the distinctive thing about this head covering. It is safe to say, however, that the smart hats will all have wide brims.

Shoes display an evolution. The style is a very heavy shoe, with large, rounded toe. But the well-dressed men are having their shoes made after their own ideas, and those who have well-shaped feet are having a shoe constructed that is more pointed at the toe. Considerable originality is being observed in the designing of these new shoes. Low shoes will be worn during the Autumn, and on pleasant days during the Winter, but many look upon the low shoe as a Winter fad. The patent leather shoes with kid tops will be the formal footwear. Shoes will be very plain for dress, and quite elaborately trimmed for négligé and business wear.

"Men are becoming very sensitive," said a fashionable haberdasher a few days ago, "to the fact that so many of their articles of clothing can be priced by those they meet in the street. Men's wear is displayed in windows so much and the prices are everywhere so well known that the effort is to get something retiring but distinctive, something whose price every other man will not recognize on the instant.

"Men are breaking away from the conventional fashions, and having their clothes made more to suit themselves, more with regard to what will be becoming to themselves. They are breaking away from English fashions, too, and carrying out ideas which are distinctively American. The clothes which will be worn this Fall and Winter will be on the whole the best appearing that American men have as yet worn."

## Fechter and "Dan" Leeson.

ACTORS, especially noted ones, are sometimes sensitive upon being imitated, and none was more particular in this respect than Charles Fechter.

Old theatregoers will remember Dan Leeson, a favorite everywhere, and at Wallack's and elsewhere a man who made his mark, but always in the ranks, and not above it. Dan was a good mimic, a story teller that held an audience of friends in a quiet way. Like many others, he was improvident and sometimes just a little hungry. While Fechter was playing an engagement that ended somewhat suddenly by his flight from the city, Leeson was discussing good times and bad times and the vicissitudes of the profession in the manager's office of the theatre.

"Now, there's Charlie Fechter," said Dan, with a twinkle of the eye that presaged merriment. "He's a good 'un, and when he came over here with Jarrett & Palmer and played Ruy Blas at Niblo's, people took kindly to his mannerisms. That's all right —"

The door of the office was quietly opened and Fechter stood in the opening. There was a look of displeasure on his face and he seemed an inch taller as he heard Leeson's voice. Leeson did not see him, and Fechter signed to silence and stepped back from sight, leaving the door open.

"You never heard him in the big scene with Don Salluete, did you? Bangs played the part, and Fechter was a little jealous of Bangs. Here's the way that Fechter did it."

A superb imitation was given; all the peculiar mannerisms of Fechter were shown, and with a power that no one supposed Leeson could summon, he gave the scene, using a cane for a sword, and sat down upon the managerial sofa quite exhausted—but with a sound of applause from an audience of three.

A moment only Fechter stood in the doorway. The anger had faded away.

"Not a bit like it, Dan!" he ejaculated. "You missed the best part of it. Now, you play Salluete and I'll show you Charles Fechter's Ruy Blas."

He pulled Leeson from the sofa, took up the cane, braced himself with the air of a conquerer, made a pass at Leeson, and began.

Leeson saw he was in for it, and took up a yardstick from the table, putting himself on the defensive. Dan was a fair swordsman, and stroke by stroke, pass by pass, Fechter and he had it round and round the room. Fechter's face was a study. The audience of three were silent, till Fechter forced Leeson to his knees, and then through the doorway.

Then only did Fechter realize his impetuosity. He threw down the cane, gave his hand to Leeson, and, patting him on both cheeks, exclaimed: "That's the Ruy Blas, Dan, but I don't think you could play the part. Now, you take lunch with me, and you can order a bottle if you want it!"

"Well, I guess I've earned it, anyway," said Dan, "and if you make it big enough it will last over to-morrow."

## Not Forsaken.

Prison Angel (to new arrival)—I hear you are in for running away with another man's wife, poor, forlorn creature?

New Arrival—Not as bad as all that, ma'am. The man and I have become very good friends since, and he has promised to come and see me every week.

# Memories of "Jack" Haverly.

REPORTS of the serious and probably fatal illness of "Jack" Haverly in Salt Lake City bring memories of a man who, for many years, stood forth as a bright particular star in the firmament of purveyors of public amusements. Insatiable in his ambitions, believing firmly in his own judgment, and ready to risk all he had on any venture that appealed to him, J. H. Haverly in his time rose to the extreme exaltation of success. And his descent was as great.

Forty years ago Samuel P. Stickney, a famous equestrian performer, was in the habit of careening around the circus ring twice daily in an act that the bills termed "The Courier of St. Petersburg." The rider bestrode four horses all abreast, and to the audiences of the day his feat of horsemanship was little short of marvellous.

"Great guns!" ejaculated a rustic one day, at sight of Stickney's feat. "For the Lawd's sake, hold up! Stretch your legs another inch and you'll split clean up to the chin."

And in the days when Jack Haverly thought nothing of running a score of theatres, stars, theatrical combinations, race courses, and hotels, there were plenty of persons who looked on, predicting a direful split up for this insatiable manager. But for a long time failure did not come, and Haverly's appetite increased with every success it fed on.

When he took hold of the theatre in Fourteenth Street it had become a sort of burying ground of the hopes of many managers. A legion of ill-omened birds of advice settled about Haverly, croaking forth direful prophecies.

"Don't take it, Jack; it will be your ruin."

"Haverly, old boy, it's the last straw upon the camel's back. Don't."

"Now, see here, Jack; don't be a fool. Look at the rent—the dead weight. Let it alone. From Fechter to Matt Morgan and on to Kate Claxton, it has been a failure. Don't touch it."

Not a manager who did not say "Don't" —not an actor who did not smile superciliously and echo that "Don't."

But Jack Haverly had a rule of his own. "The pack-mule luck," he used to say, "is too slippery-footed a steed for me. I've a better nag to take me across the black pool of adversity to the shining shore of success. Common sense, saddled with judgment, that's the horse I ride." And so, when the croakers were shaking their heads, he merely smiled blandly and went to work after his own method.

"What the people want," he used to say, "they will patronize if they have to put up a five spot for it. If they don't want it you can't force it on 'em with a club. Give me a show with merit to it and you may go to the dogs with your luck—you're sure to go there anyhow, if you have a bad show."

In Chicago, where he made a venture with another "Jonah house," he met the same advice in the same way. But success came, and then he began to branch out. He secured an interest in the Bush Street Theatre, in San Francisco, took out two or three traveling companies, and opened a theatre in Ohio. But the Oliver Twist note in his make-up still cried for "more."

Again he went in search of material wherewith to give the public an amplitude of amusement by means of which he could reap a harvest of profit. He conceived the idea of "an aggregation" of negro minstrel performers, which, when ready for the road, he styled "The United Mastodon Minstrels," with the legend of "40, Count 'em, 40." They were forty in number, and again the predictions of old showmen proved false, for the enterprise was a success. He later increased the number of his "drove of dark horses," taking to England more than 100 men on two occasions.

In 1880 he was at the height of his power. Among others, he controlled Haverly's Theatre, in Fourteenth Street; Niblo's, the new Brooklyn Theatre, and a theatre in Chicago. He started Haverly's Grand Athletic and Pedestrian Exercises and the Haverly National Printing Company. He took the Fifth Avenue Theatre on a five years' lease from the Gilseys after Stephen Fiske, Maurice Grau, and Max Strakosch, succeeding to Augustin Daly, had had a try at it.

During the height of his prosperity his lieutenants included most of the men who have come to the front in recent years as purveyors of amusement. Charles Frohman, Daniel Frohman, Al Hayman, Gustave Frohman, Will J. Davis, Harry Mann, Frank McKee, Frederick E. Wright, Thomas McGuire, Charles L. Andrews, and William Fitzsimmons were among the men who were in his employ.

He was the promoter of the Chicago Jockey Club race track, paying $150,000 for the controlling interest. He was identified with various mining enterprises, and had offices in this city, Chicago, Boston, and Denver. In 1884 his love for speculation caused him to overreach himself, and he failed. But he was always a successful showman, and his collapse was due to his mining "investments" and the accompanying speculations in the Western mining exchanges and in Wall Street.

Eugene Field thus apostrophised him:

"Jack" Haverly, "Jack" Haverly, I wonder where you are.
Are your fortunes cast with Sirius, or 'neath some kindlier star?
How happens it we never see your wondrous minstrel show,
With its apt alliterations, as we used to, years ago?
All the ebon aggregations that afflict these modern times
Are equally unworthy of our prose and of our rhymes.
And I vainly pine and hanker for the joys that used to come
With the trumpets um-ta-ra-ra and the big base drum.

"Jack" Haverly, here's a hoping that some bright propitious star
Beams kindly down upon you, whereso'er your interests are,
For my heart is warm toward you for the joy you gave me when
I was a little wambling tyke; and I were glad again
To see you marching up the street with your dusky knights of song—
By George, I'd head the gang of boys that whooped your way along;
And I'd stake that all our plaudits and acclaims would overcome
The trumpet ump-ta-ra-ra and the big base drum.

Many poker stories are told of Haverly. On one occasion he was said to have met a rich Southerner on a railway train, who suggested a little game. "All right," said Haverly. "I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll each take $5,000 and buy twenty chips. Then we'll play one freeze-out for the whole sum." The Southerner gasped, but was game. In twenty minutes his roll had passed to Haverly's inside pocket.

Haverly's generosity was also a favorite topic with his friends. On one occasion a treasurer of one of his companies turned out a defaulter. Haverly called the man to his office and asked him to tell his story. The man broke down and confessed, describing the temptations he had been under. When he had finished, Haverly said:

"Got any money?"

The man replied that he was absolutely without funds. Haverly handed him a hundred-dollar bill, told him to do better next [illegible]

SEPT

1901

# Passing of "The Top Liner"

PASSED is the day of the "Top Liner." In the language of the Rialto he has "gone way back and sat down." He has gone the way of all things that are at the same time spectacular and expensive and for some very considerable time to come the only place where he will be important will be in the mind of the theatrical historian who keeps tab on the turning cycles of theatrical epochs.

Last year the "Top Liner" was the whole show. This year the manager looks on him with diffidence. The Press Agent has cut him from his list and the public "don't care if he never comes back." What the public doesn't care for is what the managers, and particularly the vaudeville managers, are pretty sure not to give it.

The "Top Liner," as nearly every one knows was the man or woman who might be selected by a vaudeville manager to head the list of "artists" on the programme he had to present as a current attraction. The term "Top Liner" is a quite recent designation in theatricals, and will live longer than the conditions that produced it, for it is a colloquialism of vaudeville, and as such can be made to fit for a long time. But the character to which it was originally and distinctly applied has outlived his usefulness.

Jessie Bartlett Davis, she of the marvelous contralto voice, was a "Top Liner" at $1,000 a week. Camille D'Arville was willing to wear the title for $700. Ezra Kendall got in and became one for $500 a week. Rose Coghlan and Louis Massen were willing to be pried loose from the "Legitimate Drammer" for $1,000 a week betweeen them. Maurice Barrymore, who is spending his last days at a Long Island sanitarium, left the stages of Frohman, Hayman, and the other big producers of high-class plays to become a "Top Liner" in vaudeville at $800 a week.

Before such folks were tempted into vaudeville there were a few "Top Liners" who rose from the lower ranks of vaudeville and parity with merit and largely through good press agents secured an eminence that made them just claimants for the title. England supplied the first and most notable of these, and at about the time that Koster & Bial's became known as a feature of New York's night life, there were a number of spectacularly featured men and women brought from London and Paris who were really the pioneers of the "Top Liners" in America.

One or two successes started the fever and in a short time the Music Hall of England and the café chantant of France were being scoured for "Top Liners." During the first stage of the top line fever "Carmencita," "Lachita," Lottie Collins, Chevalier, "Charmion" and a half hundred other more or less well known names were enrolled on the lists of the American vaudeville managers, and they came and went, leaving the Top Line fever still at a maximum of temperature. In a short time the foreign market gave out and managers scoured the concert halls and Vaudeville agencies of the Old World for new "Top Liners" in vain. With the fever still at its height, there was nothing to take its place and a scarcity of material to feed it on.

At about this time the continuous performance was securing a firm and affectionate hold on the public notwithstanding the ridicule it was sometimes subjected to. Its promoters were men allied with vaudeville. The continuous performance grew apace and made an increased demand for "Top Liners," while the Top Liner decreased in availability.

One day a "continuous" manager had an inspiration. Said he to himself, "I'll buy some theatrical 'stars' to do some specialties, or if I can't find a star to do a specialty I'll buy one with a well-known name. I must have a Top Liner and I'll make an experiment." He succeeded in securing his "star." He put the name on the top line of his programme, and sent the press agent out to proclaim it to the world. The name of the "star" was a good one, and had commercial value as a drawer of persons to a playhouse, and his name had never been seen on any but the bills of first-class theatres. The public was surprised and went to see if it were true. So many went to verify it that the manager began offering thousand dollar bills right and left to other men and women who were known to the theatrical world as "stars" to come and shine as his "Top Liners."

Other continuous and vaudeville managers were first skeptical about it, then incredulous, and then amazed at the success of the idea. Then they began to cast about securing a "star" or two themselves. In a short time the fever was raging at an increased rate and for awhile the "star" as a vaudeville "Top Liner" occupied the very center of the theatrical heavens, with the theatre-going public and the managerial world looking on in wonder at the money involved. Almost every day there were announcements that this or that well-known actor or actress had "gone into vaudeville." But as an amelioration to the fact the price for which they went was always plainly stated, and in more than one instance one could read that "For $10,000 [illegible] consented to appear at [illegible] theatre twice a day for [illegible] there were so many of [illegible] that they became un- interesting and lost their worth as news items. When a thing is no longer new it has no interest for the general public that patronizes the theatre unless it be in the nature of a renaissance.

At any rate there had been a surfeit of "Top Liners," and the fever began to ebb. It died when the theatrical season closed last Spring.

And the "Top Liners." What of them? Some of them have gone back from whence they came. Others, well provided with cash, have retired temporarily to recuperate from the strain of two performances a day and wait for a favorable time to re-enter the field they left to appear in the vaudeville shows. Still others are quite content to remain in the ranks of the vaudevillists, although in most cases the amount of money contained in the little yellow envelope at the week's end is not as big by half as it was when they first became top liners. In addition to that, many of them would not be drawing any money at all from the vaudeville manager had they not had the foresight to make new contracts before the fever passed away.

And what has taken their place? The playlet and the ballet.

It has been a natural reaction, the vaudeville managers say, and the change comes like a soothing draught after the riotous dissipation of the "top liners." In some of the continuous performance and vaudeville houses bits of old comedies and thirty-minute playlets are being presented and are in preparation almost to the exclusion of individual acts. In addition to this there is to be an attempt to make ballet a feature of these places.

It must not be understood by this that vaudeville is of any less importance to the theatrical business or has lost any of its charm for its admirers. The old-time and new time variety performer who makes up the body positive of vaudeville is doing business at the old stands and with the same regularity as he did before the meteoric flight of the "top liner." Without him vaudeville would not be vaudeville in any sense of the term and the song and dance man, the sketch team, the seriocomic singer, the juggler, the gymnast, and the monologist are as fixed in their various spheres as Bernhardt or Irving. Their respective lights are dimmed at times by the passing of greater bodies of this or that sort, but when the sky has cleared again, there they are rotating round and round, trying to scintillate a bit stronger in the eyes of their following, for every one of them has his following as surely as has a Faversham of a Maude Adams.

The trouble that the vaudeviller is most concerned with is to get new things. The ground over which the specialist must tread has been gone over so thoroughly that it is packed hard and crusty and spots that yield pay dirt are hard to find. He asks the playwriter to help him; he turns to the newspaper man and the magazine writer to help him find something new. When he can get it he will generally pay handsomely for it, for it means that much more to him to keep up a reputation with managers and the public as a producer of new things.

Here and there one still sees an "act" in the vaudeville houses that tickled one's inmost risibles into life in those long-gone days when a visit to the theatre was an event and generally meant a matinée with mother or some school chum. But these "features" have for the most part been incorporated into a playlet or made into a sketch. Wherever an act is presented on its merits, as an "act," it is apt to have some semblance of up-to-dateness about it, or the persons who do it must have a solid reputation as "artists."

One of the men identified with vaudeville who is thoroughly qualified to speak on the passing of the "top liner" and of vaudeville in general is Manager Sanderson of Tony Pastor's Theatre on Fourteenth Street. Sanderson says that it does not require a very tenacious memory to recall every changing period of features in the vaudeville world since its introduction in a serious way in America. Perched on a high stool, alternately making suggestions about changes in an "act" that was being rehearsed and making decisions in the construction of the next week's bill, he had this to say of the present condition of vaudeville:

"No one expected that the conditions of last season would continue. It would be impossible to sustain a hysterical order of things such as was made by the fancy priced 'top liner' that were recruited from the legitimate. We had our share of them, but, our forte and fancy is straight vaudeville all the time and we were not disturbed by the conditions of last year as much as were some others. Now that the fever is over, it has left the business in a somewhat unsettled state, and it will probably be some time before the real adjustment occurs. Here we are used to looking ahead for the newest in vaudeville. Most of the other houses are looking for anything at all that is new, and vaudeville is no more to them than light opera or tragedy, if they can make it suit their patrons and the public in general, which after all is the real jury on what shall and shall not be offered.

"I understand th[illegible] formance manager [illegible] houses entirely ov[illegible] some cases even to 'combinations,' but he has grown to be a pessimist on vaudeville in general, and cannot be taken as indicative of the general feeling toward it by managers. Another has already arranged to give up about half of the time of his houses to playlets and ballet. There is no reason why ballet of a certain sort should not please the patrons of the continuous houses. The other half of the time will be given over to the vaudeville of individual acts. In this latter line of the profession the same old grind keeps up. We still have the mediocre talent that does to fill in with, men and women who keep pegging away at their work till they succeed in making a hit that will demand big salaries and newspaper notices, or else they get discouraged and drift out of the business or into the small parts of a traveling combination where they help swell the army of actors who spend half the year looking for work, and the other half in dodging it.

"On the other hand, there is the usual percentage of success. I have an instance here to-day of a young fellow who was a 'spare writer' on Park Row, who tried unsuccessfully for several years to break into vaudeville. He finally got an opening with a little sketch he had written. It was not much of a success, but he kept on working and trying to get something that would do. At last he got it. He came to us and we produced it for him. It went off like a rocket. The people took to it at once. In other words, he has at last 'made a hit,' not only with his work, but as an attraction himself. It is safe to say that if he puts half the work into his future he has in the past few years he will rank as a staple A1 attraction and will always be in a position to draw a comfortable figure for each week's work, no matter what the existing condition of the business may be.

"Then we have another case here of a man who just put on a dress suit and comes out and sings 'coon songs.' I never heard of him before he asked for a rehearsal. He has already been offered twice, and it won't make any difference what he sings or what he may do, he will always be a sure vaudeville man, for he was born one.

"It is instances like these that keep the ranks of the vaudevillists up to a certain standard. There are not many instances where the business turns out phenomenal talent. So it is seldom paid much attention to by the world at large until something unusual turns up to call attention to a performer.

"I predict that, now the fever of the past dozen years is over, vaudeville will resume the even tenor of its way and supply the ranks of the upper theatrical world with an occasional star in return for the ones lent to it lately. The old-time acts, such as Wood and Shepard did, or those of Weber & Fields, the Russell brothers, the Rogers brothers, the Dalys and a lot more I could mention, are still popular when fixed up to suit the times by the right people, and they make as much fun as ever. There is an even run of road combinations that need vaudeville talent all the time, and between them and the continuous performance houses of the country that deal only with vaudeville, the steady-going variety performer never has much trouble in finding an engagement.

"A few years ago, when the English specialty people began to get back to their heaths in Europe, they told the English and European managers about the class of talent in the variety business over here. So when the first class variety folks began to find their field filling up with the 'stars' from the legitimate stage, many of them found no trouble in making engagements on the Continent. The first to go over at that time were successful; and they blazed the way for more, and at the present time I should say there were not less than a hundred first-class vaudeville performers whom I know personally who are making all kinds of a hit and money in Europe. This would indicate a sort of tit-for-tat game, it seems to me, and England is paying back some of the money we paid out for the English 'top liners' that were imported for us some time ago.

"To return to our original subject, I wish to say that while we recognize all 'big acts' in proportion to their value, we always try to make it understood that this is Pastor's, and we have never cared to give any feature precedence over the name of the house. We recognize the conditions of each season and follow it as closely as we can without disturbing Mr. Pastor's main policy. We have the playlet here, but in smaller doses than it will be served to people in some other houses. Not so very many years ago Mr. Pastor made the same innovations as to the playlet, by introducing acts from some of the old operas and even ballet, such as will be the vogue this Winter. It didn't last long, and the plain, old, unadulterated variety resumed its even tenor afterward. There have been few instances of managers sticking insistently to vaudeville. Many of them have made fortunes out of the song and dance man, and then gone into mediocrity by spending them trying to make innovations. Mr. Pastor has never tried innovations, except when it was necessary to put a little extra touch on a bill to keep up with the times or to see whether his public were tiring of vaudeville. He has seen dozens of men and women leave his employ and go up to the more conspicuous places in the theatrical world, some to fame, others to failure. Some of the people who were on the bills with him in the same sized type when Fourteenth Street was way up town have risen and fallen as stars. He has an abiding faith in vaudeville, and [illegible]s it will live longer than either you [illegible] I."

[illegible] Keith's Fourteenth Street Theatre [illegible]s annou[illegible] tinue to have a fair consideration, but the tendency of the public they cater to is to the higher class of comedy, done in short, quick, and crisp fashion. It is at Keith's where the ballet is to be tried, and arrangements have been made to produce bits of the old comedies that made our parents laugh many years ago. As these require a little more talent than the vaudeville performer usually possesses, special companies are to be formed for their production. The belief of the Keith management is that the public have had a surfeit of vaudeville as an entirety, but that its best features will always be popular, and therefore will always be found in the theatres under Mr. Keith's management.

Much the same policy will be pursued by Mr. Proctor, at whose four theatres in this city the light comedy produced by competent stock companies has proved such a thorough-going success that steps have been taken for an even more pretentious production of these light plays than in the past. Vaudeville acts between the acts of the comedies and in the time intervening between afternoon and evening productions will be retained to meet the "continuous" idea. But managerial energies will be devoted particularly to the revival of old comedy and farce-comedy successes of past years, including those of the Daly period, when John Drew, Ada Rehan, "Jimmy" Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert, and their associates kept the town in continuous laughter by their clean, wholesome, and contagious fun. Mr. Proctor has perhaps gotten further away from the vaudeville than most of his associate managers in this field. But he has found the harvest profitable, his audiences satisfied, and his policy a continuously profitable one.

Mart Fuller, who has charge of the office of the White Rats, the organization of vaudevillists banded together for mutual benefit, says that "Vaudeville, like all other business, has its ups and downs. Just now there are lots of 'Rats' in Europe, and they are all doing well. In this country there is a steady demand for the first-class variety performer from many sources, although the percentage of theatres that employ vaudeville people exclusively is less than it has been for many years.

T. O. McGILL.

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## A FAITHFUL DOG'S EPITAPH.

A TRAGIC story of a dog's devotion and faithfulness to his master, even unto death, is graven deep in a tablet hewn in the face of a rock beside the Kaaterskill Falls, at the time of the occurrence thirty-three years ago. It has interested many thousands of visitors to this beautiful and romantic region of the Catskills, who have made the descent into the wood-lined abysm where the falls plash and murmur and extend in a crystal brook that serpentines among the boulders to a more level course in Sunset Gorge at the foot of High Peak Mountain.

The epitaph is as follows:

> To the Memory of
> VITE,
> The Bayard of Dogs,
> Sans Peur et Sans Reproche.
> Killed
> June 19, 1868, by Leaping from the
> Platform Above the Falls to
> the Rocks Beneath.
>
> This Epitaph is Inscribed to His
> Memory by His Friends
> J. S. McK.—W. E. P.—J. K. M.

Vite was a spaniel. His master, with his friends, went to the foot of the falls, leaving the dog above. The animal could not see them, as they made the precipitous descent, and was in great distress when at last they emerged from the woods into the open on the rocks, nearly 280 feet below. As his master appeared Vite barked for joy, and perceiving no other way to reach him, unhesitatingly made the fearful leap.

Vite's feat has been embellished by legend in the recounting of it by the few denizens of the mountain solitudes who abide there from year's end to year's end. They tell how toward midnight on every June 19 the ghost of the spaniel haunts the vicinity of the falls, and how, as the hands of the clock mark the witching hour, a succession of short, sharp barks is heard, followed by the flight of the apparition through the air over the falls into the precipice, whence arises a prolonged howl which echoes and re-echoes among the Cimmerian recesses of Sunset Gorge and the forest-clad slope of High Peak Mountain.

However this may be—for there are those who solemnly asseverate that they have both seen the apparition and heard its howling—the fame of Vite's exploit has spread beyond the Atlantic, borne to Europe by travelers who have read the epitaph on the rock. A few days ago Anton Christian, proprietor of the Laurel House, at the head of the Kaaterskill Falls, received a letter from John T. Haigh of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, in which the writer, who is unknown to him, mentioned that he had journeyed in the Catskills in 1883, and had seen the tablet. He had recounted the circumstances of the dog's devotion to many friends, who, like himself, were desirous of securing a copy of the epitaph. Mr. Haigh explained that he did not expect ever to visit America again, and desired to know whether some one among the guests of the place would not do him the favor of sending him the exact wording of the inscription. Mr. Christian turned the letter over to his assistant manager, C. R. Haner, who took steps not only to procure a copy of the epitaph, but also a photograph of it and of the falls, which [illegible] to Mr. Haigh.

# THE HEAVENS IN SEPTEMBER

THE astronomical features for which September is most noted will be the harvest moon and the crossing of the equinoctial by the sun. Close to these events in importance to poor suffering humanity is the ending of the dog days, when general humidity will be shorn of his glory until another Summer comes around and he is again commissioned to lead the disagreeables. His chief vocation seems to be to prevent action, and he may therefore be very well considered as belonging to the vanguard of that distinguished body that "is born to fight another day."

The full moon, which occurs nearest the Autumnal equinox, is popularly termed the harvest moon. On Sept. 28 the moon will be full, and the honor will fall to its lot. The peculiarity of the full moon that comes nearest the Sept. 22 or 23 is that it rises at near the same time for several nights in succession. A full moon always rises about the time the sun sets, but on the evening following the day on which the moon reaches its full stage it rises after sunset at periods ranging from a few minutes to more than an hour, depending on season and latitude. Those intervals are shorter with the September moons than with those of the other months. The difference of time between successive risings of the moon after sunset, comparing September with March, practically disappears around the equator, and increases with the distance from that line, being greater here than in New Orleans, and greater in Alaska than here.

Around the time of the Autumnal equinox the angle between the plane of the horizon and that of the ecliptic, or of the path which the earth traverses in its yearly journey around the sun, is smaller than it is at other times during the year. This is why the moon of that period seems to rise about the same time for several successive nights. In England, where so many of the crops are gathered in September, the full moon for the month, which comes up for many evenings just after sunset, leaving only a brief interval of darkness, was once deemed to be a special provision of Providence to enable the farmers to continue their work onward into the night without interruption, and thus it popularly became known as the harvest moon.

Twice each year—around March 31 and Sept. 22—the sun is said to "cross the equinoctial," or "cross the line." The earlier date is called the vernal equinox and the latter one the Autumnal equinox. When the sun crosses the line it is in the zenith of all places on the equator at noon. Consequently its rays reach from one pole to the other. On or about the above-mentioned dates each year the sun is above the horizon of every point of the earth, and approximately for the same length of time as it is below the horizon. Thus the days and nights at those dates, making no allowance for refraction, are about equal in duration. On Sept. 22 the six-months day at the north pole will end and the six-months night begin, while at the south pole they will just be beginning to get their Spring wardrobes in order, and will be discussing the most successful of our Summer shirtwaist patterns.

The September sky will be alive with clustering constellations that shine with renewed lustre in the crisp and pure Autumnal atmosphere. Among them may be noted the great square of Pegasus rising in the east, and low down in the northeast is the lovely cluster of the Pleiades. The three stars, Arcturus, Vega and Capella, known as the northern brilliants, are specially worthy of observation, for they are all visible, and opinions differ as to which is the brightest of the trio. Early in September Arcturus is the brilliant red star near the northwestern horizon, Vega the superb star high in the north, not far west of the meridian, and Capelia will be found in the northeast outshining her neighbors. These three stars form an irregular triangle.

On Sept. 28, the day of the full moon, these beautiful bright diamond points will be in about the same position. But planets and stars will lose their lustre when, at the close of the month, the rounded orb of the harvest moon looms above the eastern horizon as the sun sinks below the western, and "seated in her silver car" rises slowly to the zenith, putting out the smaller stars, flooding the sleeping earth with silvery light, casting weird shadows over the landscape, and painting, wherever moonbeams rest, pictures of ineffable loveliness that mortal pencil can never reproduce.

Three of the planets reach the position of quadrature in September, the first one being Uranus, which arrives there on the 5th, and then hustles along toward conjunction with the sun, where it will be early in December. This is one of the evening stars, and is found not very far from Autares, which is the bright star of the constellation of the Scorpion. The next of the brotherhood to reach the quarter post is Neptune, and his arrival there makes him a very bad second to Uranus, as he does not get to the mark until the 25th. Before this, on the 6th, we have this planet and the lessening crescent of the moon in conjunction, and so we see that Neptune is a morning star for the present, and must use his trident to hold up the dignity of being the only one of his class for the month.

Jupiter, on the 28th, the day of the wonderful full moon, is the third planet that reaches quadrature on his way to fight more closely with lovely Venus for the supremacy of the evening sky. From now one all must turn interested eyes toward these two wonderfully beautiful celestial gladiators, and watch them as night after night they get nearer and somewhat nearer, until just after the middle of November they will be at their closest. This meeting needs only a very little closer proximity to afford us a picture of vanishing beauty. But as it is we can watch them approach until they get as near as they are allowed to be on this occasion, and then see them gradually widen the space that separates them, as Jupiter moves in toward conjunction with the sun, and Venus draws away to the far eastern end of her tether. Here, possibly overcome with remorse at not having been more sociable when the occasion offered, she turns and pursues her hero toward the goal from which all derive their light, too late, alas, to catch the mighty Jupiter, who, unmoved by all this appeal, continues majestically on his way.

Mercury is moving away to the eastward from the sun, and is, consequently, another of the evening stars, but in response to the great attraction of the sun, whose pull is far too powerful to resist, he turns again to the westward and becomes a morning star some time before the great struggle between the two larger and more important planets above mentioned. Mercury and the two-days-old moon are in a somewhat distant conjunction on the 14th.

Saturn sets shortly after midnight, and will be in quadrature early in October, being the only planet for that month to reach that distinguished position. This is the planet that is so close to Jupiter. The latter gets to his highest altitude at about 7:30 in the evening, and Saturn gets there about 8 o'clock. Jupiter is a bit further south, not quite a degree, however; and in the latter part of November the two planets will be almost close enough to touch one another. Jupiter is far and away too mighty to have anything to do with rings, so he keeps Saturn at a proper distance.

Mars, another evening star, has the distinction for the month of being occulted by the moon, there being but 11 minutes of arc separating the two on the 16th. To our eyes it will look as though the planet and the moon were at hide and seek. As we are told that clouds, fogs, and mists are scarcely ever visible about Mars, the planet will have to do a deal of seeking in order to find a proper place to hide, thereby somewhat reversing our worldly custom.

# WHERE THERE IS STARVATION IN ITALY.

AN Italian laborer was at work some three years ago, digging a trench in a New York street. He was active, industrious, good-looking, and about five feet eight inches in height. On account of some slight stiffness of the muscles of the neck, he had probably escaped conscription. The man was asked what was the reason for his coming to America. His answer was, "Because I starved in Italy. My poor mother died of hunger. My father would have been alive to-day had he had enough to eat. A good friend, a compatriot, who was in Chicago, loaned me the money for my passage. Thanks be to God and the Virgin, I have been able to pay him back and have saved enough to bring over here my sister and my little brother. That is all the family left me." This was said with such an air of resignation as to impress the hearer with his truthfulness.

Curiosity on the part of the listener, who could speak Italian, induced him to make a fairly careful examination as to the precedents of the man. He said he was from Apulia. Inquiries were made abroad, and the man's story was found to be true. The kindly priest of Lorenzo's parish in Brooklyn reported that the man was perfectly honest, and that with him were living a girl of fifteen and a little boy of seven. They were going to school. Lorenzo was from near Oria, in Apulia, so said the priest. When some slight aid was proffered, the man politely declined assistance. A better place was, however, found for him, and he is now a gardener in a handsome country seat in New Jersey, and earns good wages. He has a little house to live in, and his sister and brother are with him. The children are the playmates of the younger members of the employer's family, and Lorenzo is the happiest of men and with some money in the savings bank.

Now how came it about that a strong and able man should tell of starvation in Italy as the reason for leaving his country?

In The Monthly Review for September, Mr. Edward C. Strutt, in an article entitled "Famine and its Causes in Italy," gives what are the most painful of details as to the causes for hunger in many parts of Italy. Mr. Strutt writes: "Italy, the brightest gem of the sunny south, has always held a prominent place among these privileged countries of our imagination, and it is, therefore, with pained surprise that we discover the footprints of grim famine in the home of prosperity. But what astonishes even more is the fact that these ominous footprints are more clearly discernible and more numerous precisely in those southern provinces hitherto famed for the inexhaustible productiveness of their olive groves and for the fertility of the undulating vine-clad country."

Prosperity seems to decrease as the advance is made southerly from the Alps. It rises in Tuscany, "only to fall abruptly in Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, and Sardinia, the unhappy island which holds the record of Italy's misery." What must be the reward of labor in Italy when in Piedmont and Lombardy, the men and women who "work from morning to night in the rice fields, exposed to the pestilential emanations of the marshy land, in which they sink knee deep, are content with wages of 60 centimes (about fivepence) a day?"

Nothing has been written of late of that dire disease known as pellagra, this malady arising from the forced use of spoiled meal. Mr. Strutt says that the pellagra is on the increase among the Lombardy peasantry. Now, in Piedmont and Lombardy, there are many manufactures, and with employment bread is procurable, but what about other parts of Italy, where there is no work, and even if there was, food is scarce?

In Sardinia, during the period ranging from Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1897, "no fewer than 52,060 judicial sales of homes and lands took place for non-payment of taxes." This astonishing conclusion is arrived at, that one out of every fourteen inhabitants "was despoiled by the Government during the above-mentioned period." The poverty of the people can be fully understood when this year in Sardinia the Government has seized property on which a sum less than a lira was due, and the lira in American money is worth about 19 cents. In some cases the amount levied on was less than a cent. "When," writes Mr. Strutt, "it is remembered that the poor huts and hovels and the little fields, though sufficient to maintain the hardy mountaineers, are absolutely valueless to the Government, the folly of the authorities in pursuing a cruel policy, which sows the seeds of hatred, revolt, and brigandage, surpasses the bounds of comprehension."

In the sections of Italy before mentioned, suffering seems to be general. Referring to Apulia, the writer of the article states that the agitation which culminated in the street barricades in Milan in 1898 were directly traceable to the Apulian peasantry. The revolt was suppressed with a heavy hand. There were wholesale arrests of hundreds of peasants, and they were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Apparently the revolt was crushed, "but under the embers of apparent quiet the fire of dissatisfaction and despair is smoldering, and may at any moment burst forth into fierce flames."

The cause for the troubles in Apulia is thus explained:

"Formerly there were few more flourishing or contented regions in Italy than Apulia. The abundant crops of oil and wine were a source of riches to the landed proprietors, who employed thousands of peasants in the cultivation of their vast estates, and peace and plenty reigned supreme. But the appearance of a terrible little insect, the mosca olearia, abruptly changed the spirit of this charming dream. Slowly and insidiously at first, then with alarming rapidity, as if carrying out the preconcerted plan of a general attack, the mosca olearia fastened on the magnificent olive groves. One after another the beautiful trees of Minerva, some of them many hundreds of years old, withered and died, strewing the ground with their gray-green leaves. Some of the most valuable olive groves, which only three years ago were a sea of luxuriant foliage, now look as if they had been blasted by a breath of fire. A sickly brown color has taken the place of the soft green tints, and the country, seen from a distance, offers an indescribably bleak and desolate aspect. This wholesale destruction of the olive groves cannot be attributed to the mosca olearia alone, and a Government commission now studying the question, under Prof. Comes, is of opinion that the evil is even more serious, and that a mysterious and hitherto unknown malady has attacked the trees, leaving little prospect of their preservation."

There are then thousands of men, women, and children who are starving, "like helpless animals, among their dead olive-groves and withered vines." The frugality of the Pugliese peasantry is proverbial. They live on beans and Indian corn, eaten without even salt, and occasionally, in the season, baked chestnuts. Bread is a luxury. They are an industrious race and have no Neapolitan traits. The author cites instances where the peasants begged for work not for money, but for the food necessary for their wives and children. "We are willing to work night and day," said one of the men, "but save our wives and children from starvation." In Apulia, Mr. Strutt writes, that in parts of the country where crime was almost unknown, the terrors of famine are such that petty misdemeanors are carried out purposely so that there may be imprisonment. Then there is the chance of having something to eat. This sad story is told, of three young women, charged with stealing olives. The magistrate, pitying the misery of the women, sentenced them to the minimum penalty, which was an imprisonment of three days.

"Then a tragic scene took place. Bursting into tears, the prisoners flung themselves at the Magistrate's feet, imploring him to give them the shelter of the prison for at least three months. With the touching ingenuousness of children they told how the theft had been a preconcerted affair in order to escape the terrors which the Winter (a particularly bitter one this year,) held in store for them, and how they had even consulted a lawyer, who had planned the whole scheme, assuring them that, according to the Penal Code, they would be sentenced to three months at the very least. And now the poor girls saw their dream of prison paradise, with its bed and blankets and daily soup and bread and meat twice a week, a princely fare, vanishing like a mirage before them just as they thought themselves on the point of entering the blessed portals. They were being ruthlessly thrust back into the world of honesty and squalor to slave and starve and suffer, and they made one last desperate stand against their fate. The poor Magistrate actually had to sustain a juridical discussion with the would-be victims, who were led away sobbing in a broken-hearted manner, as if they saw stretching before them the long vista of weary Winter days, with its attendant train of cold, hunger, and dishonor."

It is not alone the peasantry who suffer, but also the owners of the land. Though the olive crop may be a total failure, nevertheless the taxes must be paid. A case is cited of a landed proprietor whose entire crop was estimated to be worth only 1,800 lire. "He had to pay 1,500 lire for land tax, 180 for feudal tributes, and the cultivation of his estate cost 4,200 lire; total 5,880 lire." It is not to be wondered that the land owners cannot give work to the peasantry, "for it is sheer loss of time and money to cultivate olive groves, as the bitter experiences of the last ten years have shown."

The moneyed institutions of Italy as the Banca d'Italia and Banca di Napoli can make no further advances. Mortgages on non-productive land cannot be considered as valuable. From the official returns these figures are presented. Once in the fortunate period the income of the land owners of Apulia represented 100,092,000 lire. To-day this has been lessened some 76 per cent.

"Small wonder, then, that the peasantry starve, and that the branch offices of the banks of Italy and Naples are full to overflowing with jewels and ancient trinkets which glittered on the sword-hilts of Crusaders and decked the beautiful Apulian ladies of the Court of Frederick II. Nor is there any prospect of these relics of ancient splendor and prosperity ever being restored to the quaintly carved caskets or to the snow-white necks from which they have been taken, not without tears, to appease the inexorable Shylock, or to keep the wolf from the ancestral door."

Desperate as Mr. Strutt believes to be existing conditions, he thinks that there are remedies to be found. Apulia particularly suffers from the want of water. There was a project of constructing an aqueduct and bringing supplies of water to the parched land, but money for public works is not readily procurable in Italy. The army and the navy absorb all the available funds. As to vine culture, save for home consumption, Italy has no market for her wines. Greater facilities should be given to the growth of corn. Even seed corn is wanting. If statistics are to be relied upon, the present grain crop of Italy is reported to be good, but if there is no money how are the poor to buy their bread? With political considerations having to do with the parties now in power in Italy, we have nothing to do. Mr. Strutt concludes as follows:

"The popular Cerberus is beginning to bay ominously, and history has shown time and time again that it is much wiser and cheaper to appease his hunger with bread, especially when that bread has long and unjustly been withheld from him, than to excite his fury with the prodding of bayonets. * * * King Demos is the master of the situation, and what is more, he knows it. From a political and social and economic point of view, Italy has never yet traversed so important and highly interesting a period of evolution as the one which we are now watching."

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## Society and the Cup Races.

IT is difficult to estimate the upsetting influence on social life and conditions in New York and its suburbs, and even at the further resorts, of the coming America's Cup races. Many a hostess at Newport, Lenox, Southampton, and all through the suburbs is already bemoaning and bewailing the fact that Sir Thomas Lipton has again come over after that particularly ugly piece of silver known as the America's Cup, and they do not hesitate to frankly express their hope that he will carry it back to England and put a stop, for a while, at least, to what they consider the too-frequent upsetting of all the Autumn social plans.

Lenox, whose season falls in September and October, is this year posing almost as a martyr among the resorts, for it can have little hope of much life or gayety during the week or fortnight that the white-winger racers are competing for the prize. Everywhere the plans of society are based upon the cup races, and all invitations for house parties, as well as replies to the same, bear the lines "barring the week of the cup races."

There are few women, however, no matter how much inclined to seasickness and how much opposed to the races from social reasons, who care to decline any invitation they may be fortunate enough to have received to witness one or more of the races from a steam yacht or a club steamboat. Every available steam craft, large or small, from Norfolk to Eastport, has, it would seem, been chartered for these races, and from all indications the flotilla that will go down the bay on the day of the first event will be the largest that ever assembled on such an occasion.

The social outgoing on that day will also be a notable one, and could a list of the prominent men and women who will be on the steam yachts and the club steamboats be compiled it would read like a social register.

1901

# Factory Inspection in Massachusetts

### The Secretary of the National Consumers' League Speaks of the Benefits Its Application Would Bring to New York.

MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, holds a very exalted opinion of Massachusetts as regards that State's standards of thought and action in the matter of the rights of labor. Mrs. Kelley, it may be remarked in passing, probably knows more about factory conditions than any other woman in the world. She is the only woman who was ever Chief Factory Inspector, and she has been studying factories in this country and Europe for the last twenty years.

"Massachusetts is so far ahead," said Mrs. Kelley the other day, "that it is as if she made one country by herself, and the rest of us made another. Rufus Wade has been the Chief Factory Inspector there for twenty-two years. He has held his office under both Republican and Democratic administrations, and no one in either party has ever suggested his removal. The same policy of continuance has been observed with regard to his subordinates.

"Factory inspection began in Massachusetts with the passing by that State of the first law in this country regulating hours of labor of women. This law allowed a maximum of sixty hours a week and ten hours in any one day for women and children in mills and factories. In 1894 the number of hours was reduced from sixty to fifty-eight in factories, and quite recently this law has been made to apply to stores and laundries.

"In 1875 a law was enacted prohibiting the employment of children under ten years in mills and factories. The law has been extended gradually, generally on the recommendation of the department, till Massachusetts has now the best code for the protection of labor in the world. For instance, the plans for every factory erected in the State must be submitted to the architect of the department, and he enjoys large discretion in the matter of safe exits in case of fire and so on. His specifications have to be carried out.

"The great and distinguishing characteristic of the Massachusetts employer is his admirable compliance with the law, and the small amount of prosecution which is necessary. The employing class is more law-abiding than in any other State of the Union."

"How do you account for this?" I asked her.

"Massachusetts has a Constituti[illegible] which she can sustain he[illegible] tection of la[illegible] of a[illegible] of [illegible] I don't know whether it is [illegible] influence or not. If it is, I [illegible] why it doesn't work in other New England States as well. But there are States adjoining Massachusetts where factory conditions are as bad as they are anywhere in the country.

"There is a compulsory educational law," continued the speaker, "which forbids the employment of any child under fourteen in a factory or store. And a child can't be employed at fourteen unless he can produce a certificate from the public school authorities showing that he has been to school every day the previous year, except when excused for good reason. Illiterate children of fourteen to sixteen are obliged to attend the night schools provided by the school boards. This provision is aimed at the French-Canadian and other immigrant boys and girls. These night-school pupils, I have been told, have a ticket, something like a meal ticket, which is punched for every attendance. And they are liable to have to produce that at any moment on the demand of an Inspector on a tour of the factory.

"From the very beginning Mr. Wade's policy has been to enlist the services of all local officers in the enforcement of the law—the School Boards, the Boards of Health, the Fire and Building Departments, and others. In all cases they co-operate harmoniously.

"Now we come to the sweat shops," said Mrs. Kelley, warming up to her subject, for the destruction of the sweat shop is the thing for which she lives.

"In 1893 Massachusetts passed a law requiring every person working at garment-making at home to hold a license from the department. This license must be framed and hung in a conspicuous position in the room where the work is done. It guarantees that no one sleeps in the room, and that the holder pledges himself to notify the department should infectious disease break out on the premises, and also of his removal to other quarters. The license is granted only after a visit from an Inspector, who has found the apartment clean and wholesome. If the holder violates any of the provisions the license is revoked for life, and the worker is subject to fine or imprisonment, and he commonly moves to some other State—generally New York—to continue his trade.

"The remarkable thing about the Massachusetts system is that it is [illegible] did this, for when he refused the department declined to issue a license for work to be done in his building. Then there would be an exodus of workers from his tenement, a very unprofitable thing for him.

"Whole streets were thus condemned by the department, and deserted by the garment workers. You can easily see that this would have a beneficial effect both upon conditions in the tenement district and upon the cleanliness of the garments made in the homes. As an indirect result, a large number of employers stopped giving out work to be done at home, and a large number of women who had hitherto worked at home went to the shops to work.

"This is what the Consumers' League wants. It wants garments made in the factories, where conditions can be much more easily overlooked and kept in proper shape. The worst thing about the home work is that when there is a sick child the mother sits by the bed, and throws the garment she is making on the bed. You can see that there is no such danger of infection when the garment does not go into the tenement at all, and when the worker passes through the open air on her way to the shop.

"Since 1893 the number of applications for licenses in Massachusetts has fallen from 8,000 to 2,000, and there are only about 1,500 outstanding licenses to-day. The workers report infectious disease immediately. They don't dare do otherwise. The department has an admirable system of checking them. Every morning a clerk sits down at the long-distance telephone and receives reports from all the Boards of Health in the cities where there are groups of workers. The department compares the names and addresses given with the names and addresses on their books, and if a new case of infectious disease is found in the home of one of their workers they visit it immediately.

"The admirable skill shown in the arrangement of the records makes every department of the work easy. In the State House at Boston you can find the name and address of every person who ever held a license in Massachusetts, to whom one has ever been refused, or from whom one has ever been revoked. They are arranged by towns, streets, and numbers. The re[illegible] the number of home workers has [illegible]gely through the expense [illegible]turers in the [illegible] usually [illegible] ufacturers gradually [illegible] garment-making was no longer desirable. As a result the irresponsible sweating manufacturers and the lowest sweat shop victims have been driven to New York."

And Mrs. Kelley sighed.

"Why don't we get rid of them the same way?" asked the interviewer.

"When we create an office in New York," said Mrs. Kelley, replying indirectly, "we don't appoint an able man and then keep him for life. That's what they do in Massachusetts. That's what they did with Horace Mann in the Educational Department. That's what they have done with Mr. Wade. Inspectors Griffin and Plunkett of Mr. Wade's office belong to the heroes of civil life. Each one of them has incurred illness, serious in his own case, fatal in the cases of children of each, by his devotion in the pursuit of his duty.

"Our New York code is just as good," she continued, "with the exception that the hours are sixty a week instead of fifty-eight, and that plans for the factory buildings do not have to be submitted. The difference is in the enforcement. Our Department of Factory Inspection was created in 1886. Since then there have been three chiefs in sixteen years, and the fourth has just entered office. All removals and appointments in the department are purely political; they do not claim to be anything else. There are 20,000 outstanding licenses; a fact which shows on the face of it that no proper inspection of the sweat shops has been made.

"There is no adequate staff, no available records of the past sixteen years, no effective co-operation of different departments. Furthermore, there has been such utter degradation in the department that three Deputy Inspectors have been indicted by the Grand Jury for taking bribes paid for licenses given without inspection.

"Daniel O'Leary, the second chief, was the elevator boy at the State House in Albany before he was promoted to the position. He remained chief from [illegible] to 1899, when the protests against his incompetency were such that Gov. Roosevelt removed him. In August of the same year he was permitted to take a so-called civil service examination. This examination was restricted to [illegible] mand the respect of those informed in its history as long as some others still hold office in it.

"The Consumers' League," added Mrs. Kelley, "hopes for the removal of Williams and O'Leary and the substitution of able and competent men; and then it hopes for the adoption of Massachusetts methods in toto."

## What Put Out the Pipe.

IT was 3 o'clock in the morning. The Fulton Street car stood on the bridge loop. It was well filled with a sleepy, ill-natured crowd. Even the motorman and conductor seemed tired and out of sorts. The Inspector who directed the movements of the cars was simply bearish. His answers to the few questions asked him were growled out in quick, short monosyllables.

Just as the signal was given for the car to start for Brooklyn a big Irishman, half-seas over, rolled aboard and fell into a front seat. He was humming a rollicking Irish tune in a rich brogue. His very presence seemed to scatter the bad humor of the sleepy crowd.

Hardly had the car got well upon the bridge when he pulled out a short pipe, filled and lighted it, and sent a puff of smoke skyward. The second puff brought the conductor with a rush along the footboard, and every one looked for trouble.

"You shouldn't smoke," said the conductor.

"Thot's what me sister tells me," replied the Irishman.

"You mustn't smoke," angrily snarled the conductor.

"Thot's what me doctor tells me," was the good-natured answer.

"You shan't smoke here, and if you don't stop I'll throw you out," shouted the conductor, as he climbed into the seat.

The great, hulking Irishman raised himself, keeping one hand on the back of the seat, while even the man in the rear seat woke up and looked forward eagerly to the expected fight. With a half leer and a grin the Irishman said:

"Faith, now yer talkin'. Thot's what me wife says. Begorra, I know she manes it, and I shtops."

Suiting his actions to his words, he took his pipe from his mouth, thrust it into his pocket, fell back into his seat, and closed his eyes. Every one laughed. The conductor, with a sheepish look, turned back to the platform of the car, while the passengers guyed him. The man on the rear seat went to sleep again, and the big Irishman snored.

# Opening the Oyster Season.

TO-DAY being the first day of September—a month with an "r" in it—marks the beginning of the oyster season. The oyster market in New York was very busy all of last week, but not until to-day will chefs throughout the country place oysters on their menus. The bivalve will be quite the proper thing for a dinner course from now until the 1st of May.

Here in New York the market was concerned last week with oysters for shipment to Western cities. Great quantities were so disposed of, so that to-day even in Denver, New York oysters will be ready for consumption. The manner of preparing oysters for shipment has developed to such an extent within recent years that the Denver man can get his bivalves in almost as good condition as they are when they are shipped.

The New Yorker or the visitor to this metropolis who has not visited the oyster market has missed one of the quaintest sights in this city. Yet it is all so far away that few people do see it. Down behind the Gansevoort Market, near the foot of Fourteenth Street, on the North River, there are fourteen dingy-looking houseboats moored to the docks, and which remain so moored throughout the year. These boats are rectangular in shape, and generally two stories high. Their main deck floors are much below the surface of the dock, and access to them is by steeply inclined gangplanks. They are very dirty-looking [illegible]be the medium through which [illegible]ters a day reach the [illegible] the season.

Backed [illegible]ats are enormous scows, [illegible] holds in them, manned [illegible]wo to four men, and [illegible]ay, Rockaway, and [illegible] around New York. [illegible] are from Prince's Bay, [illegible] side the Narrows in the low[illegible] Bay.

These boats go out from Staten Island, and in water from ten to fifteen feet deep gather up the oysters with prongs and sea shovels. They don't have any ice aboard, and no matter how hot it is they dump the bivalves on their boat and keep at it. A good oyster in ordinary weather will last four or five days without spoiling even without ice.

When a boat has been filled the fisherman sails up to the oyster basin, which is just back of the old houseboats. Sometimes the entire basin, which reaches several hundred yards out into the water, will be crowded with boats ready to unload their burdens. The fishermen are paid for their product by the basket, and the basket will contain both "counts" and "culls." The culls are the small oysters used mostly for stews, and are so called because they are culled out of the miscellaneous collection the fisherman gathers in. The counts are so called because it is worth while to count them more carefully.

The supply and demand at the oyster basin regulate the price which is obtained by the fisherman, and the rate is usually about uniform for all the market. The bivalves, in their original shell, of course, are taken from the boat in baskets, and then openers are set to work upon them. Nearly all the oysters which are shipped are opened before being sent. Express rates are very much cheaper that way. Of course many are shipped in barrels in the shell, but it costs more to ship the shell than it does to send the oyster, with a corresponding effect upon the price that must be charged at the importing city.

The inside of the houseboats is for the most part occupied by men opening oysters. They are lined up on the two sides of the structures, and sit on little stools like those of a shoemaker. Clothed in [illegible] garments, with heavy rubber boots, they are ready for work. [illegible] with a strong knife he pries the shell open, puts the same knife under the oyster, and forks it out into a bucket. It is surprising what effect the fact that it is all piece work has upon the openers, for they go at it all with an enthusiasm and energy which is inspiriting.

The oysters are now ready for their washing. They are not shipped in their own juice, for this spoils too readily. This fact and the necessity for shipment in plain water takes away much of the rich natural flavor of the oyster, which is never so good as when used immediately after opening.

This washing process is done very thoroughly. A bucket of oysters is dumped into a large pan, with holes in the bottom, for draining off the oysters' own liquor. Many buckets of water are now poured upon the bivalves, and the water immediately runs off, the oysters being stirred meanwhile. In a few minutes the whole bucketful is cleaned, and the oysters are poured into a fresh wooden bucket holding about five gallons. This is filled about half full of oysters, and then a large piece of ice is put in the centre of the bucket, and a top wired upon the receptacle. An oyster in one of the buckets, after the ice has been put in and some of its water has melted, is almost tasteless.

Each of the leading express companies runs a refrigerator car out of the city every night, and to this car these buckets, from all the shippers, are sent. This car does its work so well that when one of these buckets reaches a point even so far away as St. Paul or Butte, Mon., some of the original ice is still in the bucket, and the oysters are still fresh and sound.

One opener was shipping last week to Great Falls, Mon.; to St. Louis and Chicago, and other equally distant points, in great quantities. Most of the bivalves shipped are of the small variety. People who use the larger ones usually desire to shell oysters.

The yield of oysters this year promises to be large and of a particularly good quality. There are not so many "counts" as usual in the Prince's Bay crop, but the "culls" are coming in in great numbers. The price is to be about the same as it was last year—a little cheaper if there is any change at all.

Some of the more progressive of the merchants along the river front are chafing under the present method of fixing the price of oysters. They say it is old-fashioned, and, in this day of combinations, should not be. This method is based upon the law of supply and demand. Some of the young men want a combination, and a price fixed by the dealers, but in these old houseboats there are some old-time fishermen who have been in the oyster business for nearly half a century. They are a simple-minded folk and like not the new-fangled ideas of Wall Street, as they call them.

There was an effort to form a combination of the oyster men about five years ago, but these old fogies, as their competitors call them, would not go into the arrangement, and as a consequence it failed. The younger men say that no combination can ever be formed until these old fellows die and leave their business to be conducted by "real business men." As a consequence of the operation of the law of supply and demand, the price of "counts" is now $6 a thousand, and of culls [illegible] a thousand. This is for Prince's Bay oysters, which are the bulk of those shipped from here to the West.

The Rockaway oysters, which are [illegible] the market in very large [illegible] next week. [illegible] here this week, [illegible] for use as yet. [illegible]

# SPORTS OUT OF DOORS.

Almost every sportsman can recollect many provoking instances of running across a hawk or crow perched just out of reach of small shot and which, on his attempting to get within closer range, immediately seeks some other location. It is such instances as those which have induced some men to purchase three-barrel guns with one barrel rifled, and many more to wish they could afford the expenditure necessary for the procuring of such an arm. It is not always convenient to carry a pocket rifle with one in addition to a shotgun and many times the distance at which such a shot must be made is beyond one's capabilities with a target pistol.

Many years ago there was invented an affair called an auxiliary rifle barrel. This was simply a steel tube, rifled, and made to fit the bore of a shotgun. This arrangement could be slipped into a shotgun barrel and converted it for the time being into a rifle. It added two and a half pounds to the weight of a weapon and was cumbersome to carry, so, although it had many good points, it did not become very popular. A New York gunsmith has just invented a device which, along somewhat similar lines, is a great improvement as regards weight, compactness, and convenience in adjusting for use. This arrangement is an extraordinarily thick brass shell fitted with a hollow steel rifle tube through its centre. In order that they shall fit closely in the chambers so as to prevent the escape of gas through the breech, they bulge in the centre and have several longitudinal slots cut in them to produce sufficient spring to hold them in place. It requires somewhat of an effort to seat them in the barrel, and they are removed by means of a little rod with a ring at one end and a screw in the other, which may be screwed into the head of the shell for the purpose of extraction. An extractor, similar to a rifle extractor, fits into the breech of this shell and has a projection hooking over the regular shotgun extractor, so that the empty rifle cartridge, after being fired, may be either extracted when used in an ordinary gun or thrown out completely when used in an ejecting shotgun. With a slight modification these shells may also be used in the repeating shotguns which eject the shells. For shooting at short distances they have been found fairly effective, though not so much so in target work.

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Egg Beach, on the Hudson River, is at present the scene of a lively camping party. The Knickerbocker Canoe Club of this city is once more holding its annual regatta off that site. The camp officially opened yesterday, though several of the members went up earlier in the week, with the purpose of securing the best tent locations, and to-morrow—Labor Day—at 10 A. M. the regular programme of seven races will begin. Invitations have been sent to the Brooklyn, the New York, the Yonkers, and the Undercliffe Canoe Clubs to participate in these. The Knickerbocker boys are wondering if H. Lansing Quick of the Yonkers Club will come down at the last moment in the Foggy Dew and walk off with the sailing prize, as he did last year. Quick, who is one of the best racing men of this vicinity, knows when to shorten sail, and he walked off with the silver sugar bowl last year because he was cautious enough to bend on a moderate sized rig while his competitors went out among the whitecaps with a larger spread of canvas and came back with badly fractured mizzenmasts and parted sheets.

In order to make things thoroughly pleasant, the Knickerbockers have taken a mess tent, a cook stove, and a caterer to camp with them, so that they may devote all their energies to enjoying themselves and tuning up for racing without having the bugbear of unwashed dishes to rise between them and their sport. This arrangement was tried experimentally last year, and was such a success that it has been again adopted. The Regatta Camp and Entertainment Committee consists of George E. Taylor, James Leach, and L. C. Kretzmer.

The race for club fours will probably be one of the most interesting events this year, as the number of 17, 18, and 19 foot open canvas covered Indian model canoes which can participate has increased materially this season. Canoeists have begun to recognize the great advantages of this model, which combines an excellent hunting and fishing boat and a paddling cruiser, easily carrying a tremendous load on a small draught.

◆

That part of the average fisherman's outfit that receives about the least amount of attention is usually his line, many men who will expend a considerable amount of time and trouble in oiling and cleaning a reel and carefully straightening, rewinding, and varnishing a rod, never seem to be impressed with the idea that anything else requires attention. This is especially true of a fresh-water fisherman. The salt-water man often realizes that the briny element may rot a line, but he who goes in quest of the inhabitants of lake or stream often fails to realize that it does not do a line any particular amount of good to wind it up wet and soggy on his reel and let [illegible] good braided-silk minnow casting line 100 yards in length is worth from $1.50 to $3, and is certainly entitled to considerate treatment. After a day's fishing it should always be dried. There are several ways by which this may be done. Stretching it between trees and trusting that some one or something will not run against and break it is probably the most unsatisfactory method, but even this is infinitely better than leaving it to sweat and mildew on a closely packed reel. A good way is to wind it around the inside wire mesh pail of one's minnow bucket and hang the bucket in a shady place. The best scheme yet, however, is one of the wire drying reels made for this purpose. This arrangement consists of four wire arms with a cross piece at each end. The arms radiate from a central hub, which is perforated to revolve on a gimletlike axle, with a handle at one end and a screw thread at the other, which allows it being screwed into a tree or a veranda post as desired. When not in use the arms collapse, and the whole arrangement, which weighs but a very few ounces, folds into a small space. It costs but half a dollar, and will each season have more than its price in the actual value of line saved, not to mention the still greater item of preventing the angler from experiencing the agony of playing a good-sized fish on a line which he strongly suspects of being rotten in several places.

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Thomas W. Lawson, the owner of the Independence, though a very busy man, is always willing to be interviewed and seemingly without being concerned over the loss of time involved. A reporter who lately made a trip to Boston to interview Mr. Lawson during the recent controversy with the New York Yacht Club tells a story which would seem to show that the loss of time to the copper "magnate" is more apparent than real.

The interview had been rather lengthy, and Mr. Lawson had occupied himself by passing the ticker tape through his fingers and giving an occasional order to his secretary or signing a paper or two. At the conclusion of the interview the reporter expressed a regret at having occupied so much of Mr. Lawson's time.

"Don't mention it," said the owner of the Independence, "I have made $20,000 on the New York Stock Exchange while I have been talking to you."

◆

Besides being interested [illegible] yachting, Mr. Lawson [illegible] tional competition [illegible] branch of aquatic sport [illegible] efforts are likely [illegible] appreciated than [illegible]ing venture has been. He has supplied funds to send Herman D. Murphy, a prominent American canoe sailor, to England to race for the International Challenge Cup of the Royal Canoe Club, which in canoeing occupies a position corresponding to that of the America's Cup in yachting. Mr. Murphy and his canoe, which is very appropriately called the Uncle Sam, are now in England, and a report of their success or failure is being anxiously awaited by canoeists on this side of the water.

◆

A new scheme in bicycle fittings is a pneumatic grip for handle bars, composed of two concentric rubber cylinders permanently united at each end, and finished with metal ferrules and caps. Flush with the ends of the caps is a valve which allows one to force air between the two cylinders, expanding them to any degree the same as with a tire. This allows the rider to have the grip of any degree of hardness, and one which will absorb all the vibration of the handle bar. The handles do not require any cement to attach them to the bars, the pressure exerted by the air inflating and holding them rigidly in place. The owner of the wheel to which they were attached says that next to the pneumatic tire they have done more to make his wheel easy riding than anything he has yet tried.

◆

Two rarely enthusiastic canoeists are Andrew Devine, Vice President of the Columbia Phonograph Company, and Frederick J. Warburton, Treasurer of the National Typographic Company, who between them own a round dozen of canoes. These are kept in various parts of the country, ready for use at short notice. A half dozen are kept on the St. Lawrence River, where both enthusiasts have island homes in the Fiddler's Elbow group of the Thousand Islands; two on the Potomac, at Washington; two on the Upper Delaware River, at Hancock, N. Y., and a couple more on the Madawaska, a river in Canada. Together Mr. Warburton and Mr. Devine have cruised nearly all the waters of the Eastern United States and most of the principal Canadian waters as well.

◆

Croquet has again come to the front, a little revised from the old game, but still quite different from roque, which had a short-lived popularity. Mrs. Willie Allen has been giving croquet parties at Southampton, with prizes for the winners of games. These have been among the most popular entertainments of the season. Even at Southampton, where golf is almost sacred, tennis and particularly squash ball have succeeded it in popularity. The squash courts, like those at Newport, are crowded from morning until night, and now every cottager who can afford [illegible] has one of these courts. Th[illegible] Southampton is at the [illegible] There [illegible] of entertaining in New York last Spring, promise to be still more popular this coming Autumn and Winter.

# S[illegible] MARVELS OF FISH LIFE

That obliging person who for the benefit of science volunteered to count the eggs of a codfish found himself confronted with a remarkable proposition. It is said that he first attempted to count them after having hardened the roe in a preservative; but as this evidently was the work of years and would in all probability become a heritage in his family, to be completed in some future generation, he compromised by counting a spoonful, and by careful estimate so reached a logical conclusion and gave to the world the fact that the codfish would, if all its eggs hatched and came to maturity, have given birth to five millions of young.

It is very evident to the statistical and mathematical mind that if all these codfish lived, and all their descendants, and so on for five or six years, that the Atlantic Ocean would become clogged by codfish, Atlantic liners would be stopped in midocean, and the resultant plague would sweep the world of its human inhabitants. This dreadful fate is happily averted by nature, who provides so delicate an adjustment that the supply of fish is apparently equal to the demand.

Nearly all fish deposit eggs by the millions, the number being extraordinary, and at the present season the waters along shore are teeming with the delicate spheres. The moment they hatch they constitute the food for predaceous fish. Sardines, herring, mackerel, and countless small fish feed upon their own spawn, and as the young grow they become the prey of myriads of fish, birds, and seals, so that the survival of the millions produced represent but a fraction of the original deposit.

The methods of fish protection and diminution present an interesting subject, but in investigating the former one is at once struck with the fact that in almost every instance the mother deserts her progeny, leaving them to the care of the male. Many of the fish, as the mackerel, sword fish, and others, deposit their eggs in the open sea, where they float along, the prey of various animals. Others deposit them upon the bottom, and among the latter are many which erect structures of various kinds—barricades or forts, as it were, for their protection. An interesting illustration of this has been noticed in the Saco River, where the lamprey eel built a veritable fortress. This was of rocks and stones, some being half as large as a b[illegible] heaped up in the form of a dam [illegible] twenty feet in length and three [illegible] together was a mystery until the act was observed by some one. The eels foraged up stream and, grasping a stone in their suckerlike mouths, lifted themselves from the botton with a wriggling motion, allowing the swift current to carry them down to the heap, where the stone was dropped. If a stone was found too large for one, two lampreys would lift it from the bottom and allow it to be carried down stream to the fortress. In this aggregation of rocks the eggs of the lamprey were deposited, and about them the young were reared, so escaping their many enemies.

A number of fish conceal their eggs in piles of stones which are heaped up in this way. The dace is one—the pile or heap being very small. The stone toter is another example. The latter fish retains the castle year after year. The visitor to Westminster Park, in the centre of the St. Lawrence, will find by careful search in the immediate vicinity piles of stone three and a half feet in height, some reaching so near the surface that the writer touched the top of the nest and a boat would run into it. The crevices afforded every possible security for the young fish.

Among the ingenious methods for caring for the young and protecting them is that in vogue by the lump fish. The ventral fins form small suckers in the fish, and by them the young cling to the parent, often almost covering it, and undoubtedly weighing it down. When the fish is swimming, followed by countless numbers, it presents so singular an appearance that it is called the "hen and chickens."

In one of Dr. Livingstone's works on Africa he refers to the legend or belief of the natives that a certain small fresh-water fish carries its eggs and young in its mouth. This was considered a mere story of the natives, but later investigation showed that this was a habit of the fish. Prof. Agassiz discovered a fish in the Amazon which carried not only the eggs in its mouth, but the young, and they remained packed away in its cheeks until they were literally forced out. The writer has observed the male stickleback take its minute young into its mouth, hold them for a few seconds, and, approaching the nest, literally [illegible] them into it, repeating this day after [illegible] until the young were too active to be controlled. A fish common in the Sea of [illegible] takes its young into its mouth and [illegible] deavor to carry their young or eggs are [illegible] catfish [illegible] laying [illegible] press[illegible] upon [illegible] which adhere [illegible] ultimately ap[illegible] be depended from stalks, dangling as the fish moves along, and here they remain until the fish are hatched.

The male of the little sea horse receives the young into a pouch and holds them, and one of the pipefish has a similar arrangement, though not so perfect. A little fish in the Amazon seizes a root or vine hanging in the water, attaches refuse material to it, and in the interstices conceals its eggs, which remain there until they are hatched. In these ways the young fish are protected from the many enemies that are looking for them.

But when the eggs are hatched then they become victims. In many instances they are decimated by their own kind, and few escaped compared with the number hatched; and if nature were not so prolific many tribes would soon become extinct.

The little fish floating on the surface resemble glass, but are seen by the hungry throng below and devoured. Many seek protection in strange places. Thus poisonous jelly fish and other animals afford protection to many small fry. In the Gulf of Mexico, on the outer Florida reef, the writer found that almost every large jelly fish examined had from one to five small fish swimming about beneath the long, poisonous tentacles, perfectly safe, as the predatory fish would never attack them, fearing the poisonous darts of the lasso cells, and, singularly enough, the small fry were not caught by the jellies. So pronounced is this immunity that some naturalists have thought that there was a bond between the two.

The most striking illustration of this was seen between the deadly physalia or Portuguese man-of-war, and countless little mackerel-like fish known as nomeus. The physalia is a bubblelike animal floating in the water, with a long mass of blue tentacles of so deadly a nature that the writer has seen a sardine but touch them and roll over dead, pierced, shocked, almost electrocuted by the discharge of lassoes which must have an effect like an electric shock. Among these deadly weapons are always found from one to five of these little fish, and colored the exact tint of the tentacles, so that it is almost impossible to find the fish unless the physalia is taken by the sail and lifted out of the water when the fish dart about wildly as though alarmed, immediately seeking the physalia when it is replaced on the surface. From long experience fish avoid the physalia, yet the little nomeus makes its home beneath the poisonous streamers. The statement has been made that the physalia eats its blue-tinted companions; this is impossible; but in the great numbers of specimens examined by the writer through a period covering six [illegible] one of these fish was never found [illegible] of misplaced confidence.

[illegible] class of young fish find pro[illegible]tive faculties. Thus, [illegible] this being begun in the [illegible] all the sharks and rays imitate [illegible] are provided with four claspers [illegible] cling to the grass and mimic it even to the color. A huge ray of Southern California deposits eggs which resemble pieces of scrap iron. The most remarkable mimic, however, is the egg of Callorhynchus, a curious deep-water fish, whose egg is a perfect leaf in shape, texture, and color.

Many young fish are totally unlike the adult form. Many imitate weeds in color and shape. The young of a little fish which lives in a sea cucumber, or holothurian, has a dorsal or top fin which is a perfect vine, almost as long as the fish. Many of the fish are covered with tentaclelike objects making them resemble seaweed, thus aiding in their protection. The most perfect protection is afforded by the assimilation of color. The fish adapt themselves to the tint of their surroundings and literally drop out of sight, so that while the eye is searching for them, and they are but a foot away, they are invisible. The flat fish—flounders and soles—are particularly protected in this way, while the common sculpins are also marvelous color-change artists, rapidly adapting themselves to different conditions. The writer once watched a large sculpin from a rock on the Maine coast. The fish first appeared on a white sandy bottom and was only discovered when it moved. Tossing some bait down the fish wriggled up the black or mottled kelp bank which lined the rock, and in a few moments had assumed a mottled black and light color which was very protective.

Nature provides a vast supply of fish knowing that it will be depleted, and also furnishes the survivors means by which they are protected in divers ways.

C. F. HOLDER.

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### Compressed Air at a Barber's.

The latest application of compressed air to human comfort is seen in an uptown barber's shop. At each of the barber's stands there is a small rubber tube with a screw nozzle. The tubes connect with a large tank filled with compressed air in the rear of the shop. When the barber finishes shaving a customer he attaches the nozzle to a small atomizer, which is made to fit into his bottles of bay rum, witch hazel, or perfume. By means of the air pressure the liquid is forced out in a gentle spray. Then the nozzle is removed, and the drying process is facilitated by a draught of cool air that on hot days is very refreshing.

### Are They Related?

It is rather suggestive, in view of certain recent occurrences, that a hundred years ago the word "chauffeur" was used [illegible]

1901

# Hunting Wild Hogs as a Sport.

SPORTSMEN are not accustomed to thinking of the wild hog as game that may be hunted in the United States, but the fact remains that there are thousands upon thousands of the animals wandering through certain sections of the South. They are as wild as deer and well-nigh as formidable as the bear. For some reason the hunting of pigs has not yet come to be generally classed as sport by Southern hunters, probably for the reason that for a good share of the year the flesh of the wild hog is not good for food. But such is the case likewise with the deer, the squirrel, and in fact every sort of game, and little by little hunters are coming to wait for the pig to grow fat on the mast of the forest and then to hunt him both for sport and food.

The home of the American wild hog begins in the Southern Appalachian Mountains and extends westward to what is known as the "Delta," the name locally applied to the low bottom lands of the Mississippi from Memphis to the Gulf. One finds them in the forests and mountains of North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and in the lowland forests of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Like the wild horse of the West, the hog is not a native of the American continent, but has degenerated from domesticated sires of European origin. It is hard for us to remember this about the horse, yet it is true that all the herds which roamed the plains of the West, set the American youth wild to handle the lasso, and demoralized trainers when captured, were the offspring of ancestors introduced from Europe after the discovery of America. So with the hog. Its ancestor was no doubt fat and contented as any well-organized pig should be. It voyaged across the ocean with the early colonists, and then raised a family whose offspring has degenerated until the sire would never guess them to be his kin.

It was in the mountain region that the hog first became wild. Settlers moved into the Southern mountains from nearly all of the Atlantic settlements. Many of the poorer Virginians went westward to the hills because they found themselves unable to compete successfully for the rich tobacco fields of the lower lands. North and South Carolinians sought the same refuge when the old hunting lands had lost their game. The Georgia debtors who came with Oglethorpe found forgetfulness of failure in the same region. Hessians captured during the Revolution and released when the war closed made homes in the high lands where Kings and Princes could never again compel them to fight against men with whom they had no quarrel. All these peoples sought the Southern mountains, and with every family went a pig.

There were two essentials in the domestic economy of the mountaineer. These were pigs and corn. The former were killed and salted, to be eaten in the hot months. They made meat and fat and butter. With pork and cornmeal a family could live out its natural life. So pig raising prospered in the mountains. Sometimes the animals were penned up, but more often they were allowed to run wild and gather the mast which in Autumn covered the ground about mountain forests. Gradually they began to grow fearful of the pen and of man, and little by little the broods which were born in the forests and ran wild during the Summer months became harder to round up when killing time came. Now and then one especially wild would escape and never be caught. Pigs of this sort would naturally be the wildest, and their fear of man would be contributed with double force to their offspring. So the wildness of the breed increased with each generation. They multiplied rapidly. Of course, some of the wild ones would be killed each year, but the numbers were not appreciably diminished in that way.

And what a change came over the pig as it dropped away from the ways of its cultured ancestors and became once more a savage! Its short hair became long and coarse. Mountain climbing is a great reducer of obesity and effected the pig as the stout man hopes to be affected by "anti-fat." His ribs became visible and he was long, lean, and lank, like a mountaineer or a clay-eating "cracker." Running develops long legs, and the pig, whose ancestor had possessed legs which barely served to carry it around the narrow limits of the pen, stood as high as a hound and ran like a frightened deer. Perhaps it was the need to reach down between stones and into rock crevices that affected its nose; at any rate this feature, which in the ancestor had been short and stubby, lengthened with each generation until now it resembles the trunk of a diminutive elephant. Two harmless teeth, which the ancestor found useful in masticating food, grew long and sharp till they projected from the degenerate's mouth as tusks some inches in length. These are his natural weapons of defense, and when he fights it is with these that he gores his enemy. But perhaps most strange of all was the change that came to his flesh. When the mast is gone the flesh becomes strong, so strong that only a starving man will eat it.

All this, of course, has fitted the pig to exist in his new capacity as a wild animal. He is harmless when not attacked, and the mountaineer gives him little trouble, except in the Fall when he now and then goes out with his gun and salts down a few of the fattest. But even mountaineers find this method less satisfactory than raising hogs in a pen, so in general the work of pig hunting is left to those who have a taste for that sort of thing.

There has been no organized "pig sticking" among the sportsmen of the South as yet. Men from a number of aristocratic Southern clubs who go into the mountains for a few weeks of hunting in the Fall stalk the animals and shoot them. The young pig of three or four months' growth, when fatted on mast, has none of the strong taste that will come to it later on, so the hunting dinner in the mountains is considered a feast if there is such a pig to be brought on roasted as any darky cook knows how to roast pig. More and more each year this sort of appreciation of the pig increases, and the time is not far distant when the Southern hunters will find some way to have sport with this sort of game which will be comparable with that furnished by the wild hog of Europe.

Perhaps the "pig killin'" of Eastern Tennessee may point out the way. This differs from the Fall round-up of pigs in dealing with the wild ones alone. It has not yet become a general feature of mountain life, and perhaps never will, for the reason that only men with a taste for adventure and a love for the chase will adopt it in preference to the more usual method of killing tame ones. It is practiced by a few, and these few have as much sport as profit.

There is, fifteen miles west of Ducktown, Tenn., a stretch of country where settlers are few and far between, where the farms are all so steep that a stone kicked loose on the upper edge will roll to the lower without stopping. In the woods thereabout the pigs are so numerous that one cannot follow a deer in the snow for the tracks. Here each Fall is held a "pig killin'." The institution includes something more than the name implies, for the killing is only part of the work. The aim is to kill only fat pigs and to capture such as promise to be fat later on and pen them up. It is the discrimination between fat and lean and catching those not killable that gives excitement to the chase and places it on the borderland of sport.

Four neighbors are in the clique that manages this "pig stickin'." Chief among them is Dan Goforth, a hunter who has more bears to his credit than the average sportsman has squirrels. It is his duty to bring the animals to bay and kill or capture, as is desired. The others attend to the dressing of the killed, the transportation and fattening of the captured, and all share equally in the profits.

Dogs trained specially for pig hunting are used. These are taught to act very much as bear dogs. They must follow a pig, and bring it to bay by nipping at its heels or sides. When the pig starts to run the dog bites it. The pig turns, charges with its tusks, and the dog darts aside. The pig turns to run again, and is again angered by a nip in the heel into turning round for a charge. The hunters approach while this is going on, and if the pig seems fat enough to make good pork it is shot and the matter is ended. This smacks more of butchery than sport.

But when the quarry is not ready for killing, and it seems desirable to make it a prisoner, the case takes on a different aspect. The hunters approach as closely as they can. If the dogs are well-trained the pig never gets to the man, but is forced by savage bites from behind to turn again. But if the dogs fail, then the hunter must look out and avoid the rush as best he may. While the dogs keep the angry animal busy the hunter takes a rope and manages in one way or another to catch the pig in a slip noose. It does little good to catch the animal about the neck, for then it can pull the average man through the woods as a team pulls an empty sled. It must be caught by the leg. When this is done the hunter takes a turn or two around the nearest tree with the rope, pulls it tight, and has the pig in a position where it is an easy matter to fasten the remainder of its legs.

Accidents will happen now and then in spite of the best dogs. Last year in this Fall "pig killin'" Goforth was assisted by his son in the work of capturing the hogs. The dogs had brought a yearling pig to a standstill at the foot of an old tree which had been blown down and had a giant root sticking upward at its base. The pig retreated to this root, and with its back protected from attack faced the dogs. Young Goforth, rope in hand, ran along the log and approached the pig from behind by leaning down from this root. He was dangling a noose where the first movement of the pig would be likely to lead to its entanglement when the root broke and the boy landed squarely on the pig's back. The animal was frightened and started to run, but was nipped by the dogs. Turning back in fear and rage it charged the boy, caught him in the leg, tearing an awful gash with the tusks and knocking him down. The dogs were faithful, and went into the fray with a rush, but no quicker than the boy's father. The latter was roused as in the old days of bear hunting, and in an instant was in the mêlée with a bowie knife. His son was underneath a mixture of fighting, snarling, roaring animals when the old man's knife caught the pig between the ribs and found its way to the heart.

The wild pigs of the Delta originated much as did those of the mountains. Numerous plantations were ruined by the war, and on some of these second growth forests are flourishing. With the decline of the plantations such pigs as escaped the armies and negroes became wild, and fed, like their mountain cousins, on mast and the grass of the forests and canebrakes. These are fully as wild as the pigs of the mountains, and it is here that the young pig is coming to be appreciated by hungry sportsmen.

Last year one sportsmen's club, made up chiefly of gentlemen from New Orleans, undertook to make sport by hunting the pig with revolvers and shooting at close range, but the accidental death of the best pig dog from a revolver shot put a stop to this sort of shooting. But the attempt was a move in the right direction, and it will not be long until some such method as is used in the old world will be tried, and then, perhaps, the boar spear will become part of the outfit of every man who goes hunting in the Delta or the Southern mountains, and a sportsman will invite his friends to eat a Christmas pig of his own killing.

LEONIDAS HUBBARD, Jr.

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# WOODCOCK BASS AND EELS

### Vagaries of the Game Law as Affecting the Sportsmen of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

THAT odd difference of opinion in which those who are responsible for the making of the game laws for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania persist has for years maintained a situation in the contiguous sections of those States unique in its incongruity and extremely perplexing to the sportsman. For instance, Orange County, N. Y., joins upon Sussex County, N. J., and Sussex County, N. J., is separated from Pike County, Penn., by the Delaware River, which is in few places along the border more than 100 yards wide.

Nowhere are there more famous woodcock haunts than in the wide area of that particular border land. That game bird there finds safe nesting places and prolific feeding grounds, especially among the hills and plains of southern Orange County, those of northern Sussex County, and the flat lands of the Delaware in that county and across the river in Pike County.

The game law of New Jersey permits the shooting of woodcock during the month of July, forbids it in August and September, and permits it again from Oct. 1 until Dec. 10. The game law of New York regulating woodcock shooting in Orange County keeps the season close until Sept. 16, and opens it from that day until Dec. 31, while Pennsylvania agrees with the New Jersey dictum regarding woodcock so far as the shooting of the bird during July and its protection during August and September are concerned, but extends the time of the interim of protection to Oct. 15, and the duration of the final open season to Dec. 15.

The theory on which the New Jersey and Pennsylvania woodcock provisions of their game laws are based is that the young woodcock of the Spring's hatching are of sufficient size and strength of wing to warrant the turning of the gun loose upon them by July 1, and that the birds are all of fine feather and substance during that month, but that with August the period of molting begins, which period, according to the sense of the New Jersey legislator, is over by Oct. 1, when the birds are once more in fit condition for shooting. The limit of this condition, the New Jersey idea declares, is reached by the 10th of December, and consequently fine or imprisonment awaits the man who raises his gun in that State against a woodcock after that date. The Pennsylvania legislator, though, declares that New Jersey is wrong in its conclusions as to the molting period, and that the woodcock is not fit for game again until Oct. 15; also, that by closing the season on the 10th of December New Jersey robs its sportsmen of five days wherein some of the choicest birds might be bagged.

But New York State's theory of woodcock legislation is a positive intimation that neither New Jersey nor Pennsylvania has anything approaching the right idea. According to the New York theory, in this latitude, severe frosts and heavy rains may be expected to destroy the prospects of hundreds of woodcock nests in the Spring, perhaps three seasons in four. Nature impels the parent birds to prepare for a second nesting frequently at times when their first fledglings would have been able to fly if the nests had been undisturbed, consequently seasons are rare when the birds that fall before the gun in July are not weak of wing, small in body, and so tender and sensitive that they frequently become worthless from taint before they can be brought to the table. The result of this has been, under the law permitting an early open season, so the New York lawmakers' theory insists, that when woodcock shooting should be at its best—when the increased power of flight in the birds and the necessity of greater skill and alertness on the part of the sportsman give increased zest to the sport—the game haunts have been so thoroughly beaten and shot over that if slaughter had not depopulated them, terror at least had driven the birds elsewhere.

The New York lawmaker takes more radical issue still with his New Jersey and Pennsylvania legislative brethren on the question of the molting period, and holds that, although they are correct as to the time of its beginning, they are ridiculously at sea as to the time when it is over, and that the middle of September is an ample limit to fix it at. So the New York law protects the woodcock during its alleged weakling days and through the accepted time of its molting, and then gives it up to the sportsman until Dec. 31, from two to three weeks longer than the sportsman in the other two States may shoot it.

Thus the situation is, owing to this difference of tri-State opinion as to the possibilities of the woodcock, that a sportsman on the Orange County side of the New Jersey line may only sit and look on while the sportsman on the other side of the line bangs away at the birds all through July, without daring to raise his gun against one himself, for although he might step over the border and do some shooting there on his own account, the New Jersey law will not permit him to take his dead birds out of the State, and if he should manage to smuggle them over the line he would stand a chance of running up against the vigilance of the New York game protector and be hauled up and fined heavily for having woodcock in his possession out of season.

On the other hand, the gunner on the Jersey side of the line has to be aggravated by the fact that on this side the sportsman is having fun with the birds from September until the end of the year right through, while the Jersey birds can't be touched until October. The Pike County man not only has to submit to the same exasperating condition, but to the added one of having to glare at his New Jersey neighbor bagging the birds right under his nose, almost, for a good two weeks in October before he can start in with his gun again, a circumstance that the five days in December that he has the advantage over the New Jersey hunter do not make amends for.

Just why a woodcock should be unfit for game, so long as it is on one side of a State or county line, and become fit the moment it flies to the other side, or why on one side of the line it can complete its molting in six weeks, while it would be from eight to ten weeks at it across the border line, is something the game law savants of the three States in question do not attempt to explain, but from the nature of these laws on the subject it would seem that they insist that such must be the case.

As to fish, the legislation of these three States, so far as it affects the Delaware River at least, is calculated to be a source of endless wonder to the fishermen who seek that stream when the fishing season opens, or is supposed to open. The Delaware River divides both New York and Pennsylvania and New Jersey and Pennsylvania. There are plenty of black bass in the river, and the fishing is good.

According to the New York game law black bass may be taken from the Delaware from June 16 to Dec. 31. New Jersey's open season for black bass in the Delaware is from June 15 to Nov. 30. Pennsylvania permits angling for that fish in the Delaware from May 30 until Jan. 1. So the stranger trying his luck for bass in the Delaware is apt to become a lawbreaker without knowing it, for there is at least one locality in the river where he might hook his bass in Pennsylvania, where he had a perfect right to be fishing under the law, but in the course of his manoeuvres to secure it he might play it into and across New Jersey, and land the fish in New York State, and thus become liable to arrest and fine. This locality is just below Port Jervis, where the boundaries come together in such a way that a person may place his hand on three States and three counties at one time. He might sit on the west edge of a rock in the river at that point, and throwing his hook into the water in front of him, catch black bass to the limit every day after May 30, and no one could disturb him. But if he shifted a little to the north, east, or south, and fished in the water facing these points, any day before June 15, each bass he caught would be liable to cost him $5, for he would then be trespassing against the laws of New York and New Jersey.

After June 15, though, he could fish to all points of the compass from the rock with impunity until Nov. 30, but if he happened to pull out a bass from the south edge of the rock after that date a New Jersey game constable might be after him, for he would be in New Jersey waters and a law-breaker.

The Pennsylvania law gives the fisherman on that side of the river the best of the New York and New Jersey fishermen, so far as black bass fishing in the Delaware is concerned, but the latter more than get even with him when it comes to eels. The Pennsylvania game law prohibits the placing of eel weirs in any of the waters of that State, but New York and New Jersey permit eel weirs in the Delaware, so in the Fall the queer sight may be seen of eel weir after eel weir in the river just outside the Pennsylvania limit of the stream, from which New York and New Jersey owners take wagonloads of eels nightly, while the Pennsylvania fisherman, only ten feet away perhaps, must either buy his eels from his fellows over the border or sit up all night to catch a mess with hook and line.

ED. B. [illegible]

# Off Season in Politics

## Daily Routine of a State Senator Who Wants to Keep a Political Hold on the District He Represents.

A NEW YORK State Senator is a personage of importance far beyond that attached to him as he sits with his confrères in the paneled chamber at Albany, helping to make laws for the people of the Empire State.

If any one doubts this, let him but spend any part of these late Summer days trying to "keep tab" on the thousand and one things a Senator has to do in a day, in addition to dodging anything in the nature of a mistake that might be used against him in a future campaign.

He may be a pleader in a court in the early morning, sponsor at a christening at 10, best man at a wedding at noon, toastmaster at an impromptu lunch in a German Rathskeller at 1, Chairman of a committee meeting at 2, looking after the interests of some patient in a hospital at 3, taking care of a dispossess case at 4, meeting a labor delegation at 5, keeping an appointment with some up-the-State Solon at 6, attending some district meeting at 8, giving letters of recommendation to the faithful from the district club at 9:30, stopping in at a card party or two on his way from the clubrooms or going to see some one who is seriously ill, who needs some encouragement, possibly to be found later at some Summer garden buying things for the young folks who are attending a local fest, and from then on till any time he can get to bed visiting resorts in his district where most of the signs have a barrel on them.

In between times he may have found time to attend to a little personal business, to get a little firmer hold on some contract in which he is interested, and the income from which may help to tide him over between dividend days.

With unimportant variations, the foregoing is the programme a Senator in New York City pursues day in and day out from the time he leaves Albany in March or April till he goes back in the following January. If his term has expired and he is a candidate for re-election, of course his work is doubled up, his engagements are pushed up to a half hour schedule, and his expenditures for carriage hire and car fare would make an ordinarily liberal man groan. When a campaign is on, he lives in a state of nervous tensity such as would send 80 per cent. of the average man to a sanitarium. This statement is not in any sense suggestive of drinking, for it is a fact that not more than three or four of the Senators from New York City touch liquor at all, and these as a rule do so only on occasions of unusual festivity or as a stimulant pure and simple. He knows too well as a result of ocular demonstration that liquor is the deadliest foe to a clear head, and that the latter is as essential to him as the votes that give him his title.

The Senator is the man who distinctly has to keep in touch with the social relations of the community about him and his organization. Assemblymen do their part of this, and once in a while there is a leader of an Assembly district who is a good hand at this sort of thing, but the one conspicuous and generally known man, looked up to by the social organizations of the city, is the Senator. He is fixed and has an absolute rating because he holds an office. The district leader seldom holds office, and the average Assemblyman generally uses his position as a means to secure a law practice for himself, for he does not expect to be re-elected more than once anyway.

The Senator, on the other hand, knows that he has only begun to "find out things" about politics by the end of his first term, and the pursuit for further knowledge in this line would alone prompt him to seek re-election. So he is quite willing to accept all of the grinding social duties, not only of his own Assembly district, but even of a territory extending out beyond his Senatorial district lines, which in some cases comprises four Assembly districts.

If he is a success as a Senator, he soon grows to be a confessor for a great number of people who need some one to advise them. If he is a lawyer, so much the better for him politically, for he can then stand between the malcontents of the district organizations and the leaders; he can and has to be the mediator in the quarrels of important men in the districts with the leader, or even with the "boss" at headquarters. He has to keep an eye out for the ambitious persons who are looking for his place and head them off when there is any danger of their doing something to catch the crowd of his locality by efforts which he himself has not thought of. He has to furnish such literature as the State prints for the seriously inclined of his district with as much dispatch and as little partiality as possible. He has to keep his morals so absolutely intrenched at all times that not one of them may break out and offend any of the women folk of his community.

A popular Senator must also be familiar with the most obscure city ordinances so as to be able to advise the tradesmen of his district; he must have a general knowledge of the State laws that he may appear properly wise when he is called upon to settle disputes of the argumentatively inclined in the clubrooms; he must never be caught in a lie, must always have his good manners with him in addition to a "bank roll," be ever ready to be a conservative adviser or a bit of a good fellow, and, if he has any troubles of his own, he may keep them, for all any one cares, for the average person who knows him will always say: "What a snap that fellow has!" That expression gives a fair idea of what the average voter thinks of a Senator and his position.

A few evenings ago the writer was in company with a Senator who had just performed some service of a purely complimentary nature for a man who is of average intelligence, and who was not too warm a friend of the Senator who had done him the favor. In explaining the matter the Senator said: "I would have attended to that matter several days ago, but I have been very busy with some matters up in my own district." To this the citizen replied: "Oh, yes, I know; it's too bad about you poor fellows. All you have to do is to go up to Albany for a couple of months a year and draw $15 a day and car fare for it, and yet you're always 'bluffing' about being busy."

The man had no idea of being insulting, for he spoke in a good-natured, laughing way, and what he said shows how a Senator is regarded by the average person. He did not know that he was only one of at least a dozen people for whom the Senator had done something in the way of a favor that very day.

A typical State Senator is Thomas F. Donnelly, a Tammany Democrat who says he has to employ a bookkeeper to keep track of the "chowders" and outings given by politicians and political associations from July to October, and to which he has been invited. These things come as extras to the usual day's routine of the State Senator. "When the dates happen to conflict," said Donnelly, "I have to use all the strategy of a Salisbury to get gracefully around them, for I flatter myself that I have a lot of real personal friends on both sides of the political fence. The other day some good friends of mine over in a west side Republican district sent word they wanted me to come to a 'chowder' down on the Jersey coast. I looked my date book over and did not have anything particularly important on that date, so I sent word I'd come. Now, I had no more than accepted the invitation when I received one from one of our own clubs to go with them on that day. Fortunately for me, I had the price of a tug, and I managed to keep both engagements, but it was a hustle. Ordinarily one might say that I could easily have missed the one given by the Republicans, but I know a man who was defeated for re-election through just such a slip.

"The average person has no idea of how a man occupying the position of Senator has to hustle to make his time stretch out over the things to do when he is in his district or town or city, between sessions of the Legislature, and I suppose no one really cares. But, as a matter of fact, I wonder to myself sometimes what they do it for.

"Day before yesterday I had just finished straightened up some dispossess proceedings for an old couple in my district, when an old lady came to me to have me look after the funeral of her son, which I promised to do. As I started to go down town to attend to the matter for her, a telephone message came for me telling me that a half dozen friends of the district organization had got into a mix-up down on the water front, which needed some influence to straighten out; so that made two trips of urgent necessity. It was one of those hot days, and I was in none too genial a mood. As I boarded a car to go down town, a man who sat on the seat I took, and who for the life of me I could not remember ever having seen before, sat and stared at me. He had plainly been drinking a bit. Finally he said: 'Oh, I suppose you don't know me now, Senator Donnelly?' I dodged the question as best I could, and finally disposed of him by taking him into a place on the corner and buying him a drink. That settled matters all right, of course. But I'll know that chap when I see him again, for I took pains to find out who he was, and what was his name, before I went on to attend to my other business.

"Just now I am dodging pitfalls that are always set for a Senator when there is any strife on in his district. There is a little internal war on up in my district, and, while every one knows where I stand in the matter, I do not know where every one else stands. The result is that it keeps me side-stepping to prevent making any serious blunder, for I can never know when some one is putting up a job on me. Coupled with the usual events of the day's grind it keeps me fairly busy. Consequently it has been anything but a dull Summer for me, and every indication points to an exceedingly lively Fall in my line. Our colleagues up the State do not have the peculiar conditions to deal with that we in New York have, but in many other respects they have the same sort of daily grind to attend to that the city Senator has, and in addition they have to keep in touch with the trend of things here in the metropolis in order to keep their finger on the political pulse till campaign time.

"If you think a Senator has a busy enough time of it in [illegible]ner come up and spend some day with me during the campaign and I'll show you a nice, clean-cut kindergarten definition of the word "hustle."

### His Class.

On board a transatlantic steamer bound out recently was an effusive German. On the first afternoon he told every one he met on deck that he made four or five voyages across every year, and that he was never seasick.

That night a fresh easterly gale sprang up, and the German was not seen again for three days. Then he appeared in the smoking room very weak in his legs and with a face of a yellowish green color.

"Hello," said a passenger who met him, "how do you feel? I'm first-class myself."

"Oh, mein frent," replied the German, "I'm only third-class."

# The Cows of New York

"WHENEVER the dairy business of New York State is mentioned the average New Yorker associates it in his mind simply with the keeping up of the milk supply for this city," said a dealer in dairy products, "so it may be a surprise to a good many to know what a trifling part of that business the supplying of New York City with milk is, vast as that branch of it is.

"There are, in round numbers, 1,500,000 cows in this State, and of that number 125,000 are all that are required, with the aid of perhaps 5,000 or 6,000 more in the near-by territory of New Jersey and Connecticut, to keep the milkman on his rounds in this town. The cows of Orange County do little else but let down milk for consumption in New York City, and a good many of the cows of ten other Southern Tier and Central New York and Hudson River counties contribute toward the sum total of the city's supply.

"But there are sixty-one counties in the State, and so the cows of fifty of them crop the meadows with never a care whether New York City has any milk. One may see, therefore, that when we run up against statistics we find that the keeping of New York City in milk is so small a part of the dairy industry of the State that if it dropped out entirely the business at large would scarcely miss it.

"But even the person who has regarded the supplying of this city with milk as the sum of the dairy business has never thought what that comparatively small proportion of the business represents in capital, production, and cost.

"The last census report fixes the average value of cows at $31.60 each. Calculating in round numbers, that will show the money invested in the 125,000 cows owned in the eleven counties supplying New York City's milk to be $3,950,000. Not less than 1,000,000 acres of farm land are required to support these cows, and a fair average valuation of that land would be $30 an acre, so that the farmers have $30,000,000 invested in it. At least 30,000 horses are needed to haul the milk of those 125,000 cows to the shipping stations, hay from the meadows, and feed from the feed stores—particularly feed from the feed stores—for your average dairy farmer today buys more feed than he raises. Now, it would be a difficult matter to find a dairy farmer who would admit that he had a horse on his farm that didn't stand him in at least $100, so in those eleven counties the milk producers have $3,000,000 tied up in horseflesh. Then, wagons, milk cans, machinery, and various odds and ends necessary to the business will come very close to representing a cost of $2,000,000 more. There are not less than 13,000 farms on which New York City's milk from those counties is produced, and a low average estimate on the cost of the farmhouses, barns, and outbuildings necessary for dairy purposes on each of these farms would be $1,000, footing up a total of $13,000,000. Thus, the plant, so to speak, that the dairy farmers of those counties have had to provide to furnish this city with its daily supply of milk represents a total capital of $51,000,000—more than the capital of every bank, factory, and store in the eleven counties combined.

"Besides all that, the employment of an army of farm help numbering not less than 20,000 persons, at a cost of $2,000,000 a year, and the expense of feed of various kinds for the stock, amounting to as much more, must be added to that capital every year, so that, small as this branch of the business is, compared with the total of the business generally in this State, it has bulk enough, I take it, to stagger almost anybody.

"Outside of the business of supplying New York City with milk, the farmers of this State have an investment of $43,450,000 in cows, and a corresponding amount in dairy farms and fixtures—an amount not less than $150,000,000. New York State has more cows than Pennsylvania and New Jersey combined, and more than any other one State in the Union, Iowa being second, Illinois third, and Wisconsin fourth. The entire number of cows in the States and Territories, in the exact census figures, is 16,292,360, with a total valuation of $514,812,106."

# Poe's King's Bridge Road Cottage

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD boasts many dwellings which, especially the newer ones, are far from being unpretentious either in design or magnitude, yet the least assuming of them all is by far the most noted, and is a very distinct factor in the present growth of the neighborhood.

At periodical intervals, too, this building—which is simply an old house—becomes a bone of contention and a fruitful source of debate. It is a painfully plain old structure, peaked-roofed, with shingled sides, and is only a story and a half high. As a place of habitation it would be considered dear at $500, but it is rated by its owner as worth $10,000, quite apart from the land on which it stands.

The cottage's claim to notoriety comes of the fact that it was where Edgar Allan Poe lived for five years. It is claimed that the poet wrote "The Raven" there, but this is one of the side issues of dispute, along with other matters relating to Poe's life and character.

A sign on the house announces its claim to attention. It reads:

THE EDGAR ALLAN POE COTTAGE.
1844—1849.
E. J. CHAUVET.
D. D. S.

The sign is ornamented with the rough sketch of a raven. The dates refer to the interval when the poet occupied the structure, and the name is that of the owner of the house, Dr. Chauvet, a dentist.

The cottage has already been responsible for the birth of a park at a cost of $90,000. A recent proposition to use this park as a site for one of the Carnegie libraries has revived the old excitement and debate as to the future of the cottage. The suggestion was made by Col. J. A. Goulden, President of the Fordham Club, to the joint Carnegie Library Committee of the Taxpayers' Alliance and the North Side Board of Trade, and was well received by the respective associations.

The park is about two acres in extent, is bounded by King's Bridge Road, One Hundred and Ninety-second or Primrose Street, and the proposed Concourse, which was planned during Commissioner Heintz's administration, and has been held in abeyance ever since. The park was purchased as a site for the Poe cottage some five years ago, when the two societies, each anxious for the credit of preserving it, agitated the matter with much persistence. These were the Shakespearean Society, with Appleton Morgan as President, and a guild of which Miss May Pierce of Chicago was the active representative. Miss Pierce secured the ear and interest of such men as Gen. William H. Morris, Col. Goulden, the late Prof. Dundon of the Normal College, John F. Dunn, then of the Department of Street Opening; Samuel McMillan of the Park Board, and Edward Rowell, Deputy Commissioner of Taxes.

Mayor Strong was finally enlisted in the plan, and advocated the park site opposite Poe Cottage, that side of the thoroughfare being almost unimproved, while buildings had already begun to crowd the original cottage site.

The site was purchased and a bill was passed appropriating $10,000 for the acquisition of the cottage, and for preparing and improving the park for its reception.

Half the amount was considered liberal pay for the old house, but Mr. Chauvet refused to be satisfied with much less than the whole amount, and Miss Pierce refused to be satisfied with less than the preservation of the old site as well as the building. So negotiations for the cottage were stopped and have never since been renewed.

The cottage was built in 1816 by a Mr. Wheeler on lands belonging to John Valentine, head of a family which owned large estates in the neighborhood, and after whom Valentine Avenue was named. Twelve years ago the land about the cottage was laid out in building lots, and the cottage and land with a frontage of 50 feet were purchased by William Fearing Gill to save it from destruction. A year afterward he resold the property to the late Austin Ford, who in turn sold it to the present owner.

Dr. Chauvet built a house close to the cottage and rented the latter while awaiting a purchaser. The tenant is still in undisputed possession, and Dr. Chauvet feels confident that it is only a question of time when he will receive $10,000 for his property.

Meanwhile the cottage has been moved twenty feet back of its old site to make room for widening King's Bridge Road, which has been enlarged to a hundred-foot thoroughfare. This work was begun nearly two years ago, but the road is in a condition of confusion worse than in its most rustic days. It is a desert of sand and dust, incumbered with boulders, tracks, and derricks in dry weather, and a slough of despond on stormy days. A great ditch for sewer purposes gapes wide for some seventy-five feet, and the hill is as steep, nearly, as in days of yore.

Yet hundreds climb it every Sunday and holiday to look at the outside of the cottage. Visitors used to get a glimpse of the interior, but now the tenants deny all visitors admission. Aside from necessary paint and paper the interior has been unaltered since the day Poe left it.

Advocates of Poe Park as a site for the cottage tell of the time Poe used to spend there under the big old apple trees, which have now disappeared. They argue that it is too small for a Carnegie library site, and if large enough, ought not to be diverted from the original plan as a new site for the cottage. They suggest that St. James's Park, nearly double in size, with a frontage on Jerome Avenue and a trolley line now operating along that thoroughfare, is a far better site for the library. Meantime Dr. Chauvet awaits with more or less complacency a purchaser at $10,000.

# BIRDS AND THEIR WAYS

A MAN who has been out of town on a vacation has returned, and says that one day he watched a nest of three little wrens, and this is what he tells of them:

The nest contained three little wrens of the "bottle" age. In four hours and a half the mother wren made 110 journeys from the nest for food. In that space of time the three little wrens ate sixteen big May flies, twenty-nine insects, (which the veracious (?) chronicler couldn't identify,) eleven worms, twenty-three green caterpillars, eleven grasshoppers, two bugs, seven spiders—and something else.

It may be that the man, fresh from his vacation, told the truth, but there is a seeming discrepancy between the cubic capacity of the three little wrens and their alleged contents.

However, the only eccentricity in the matter of getting stuffed which the wrens displayed was the amount necessary to fill them. If they had been a cassowary, for instance, or a rhinoceros hornbill, it would have required more than quality and quantity to satisfy them.

If you happen to own a cassowary, you must have its food cut into cubes. It is a matter for speculation how this is done when the noble cassowary is loose in its original habit, but in captivity his food is carefully and mathematically measured into cubes, and thus his digestion is preserved. At least, that's what one cassowary "sharp" says.

The cassowary appetite, too, waits upon certain acrobatic performances. To begin with, the bird feeds upon rissoles. After the meat balls are made, the one who serves them must stand off and toss them up, whereupon he catches them with his bill. This performance must be repeated a sufficient number of times to satisfy the bird, after which he plays ball with himself, the game ending when he devours the meat ball. He goes to a deal of trouble to obtain a poor meal.

Nobody but the man who imports them knows the enormous risk involved in buying parrots. Of a batch of 7,000 with which he started a man recently arrived here with 2,000. The dealer must sell one at the cost of three, for that is all he gets out of a bunch of the latter number. The disease peculiar to the parrot is catarrh. There is no known cure for this, and it is the despair of bird dealers. All treatment for it is more or less empirical.

A parrot's age may not be told by its teeth, but it can be discovered. When "Double Yellow Head" is so young that it does not care whether its age is known or not it wears a small yellow spot on the top of its head. At the age of about seven years the spot assumes certain standard dimensions. About the age of twelve years the parrot's entire head becomes yellow.

This evidence of age is supplemented by other indications. A parrot's tongue gives him away, though not by speech, and, en parenthèse, the hard-looking little ball on the end of his tongue is porous and used principally for absorbing fruit juices and the like. It serves as a sort of sponge. Look a parrot in the eye, and if the original brown of the iris has changed to a lighter shade the bird has attained a certain recognized degree of maturity. In old age this portion of the eye becomes red.

But it is the little canary that presents the greatest number of possibilities to the neurologist, the surgeon, and the general practitioner. Canaries may have almost anything, from nervous prostration to smallpox. And they have all that they can.

If a canary bird is well, his plumage is as bright as is his eye, and the color of his legs and beak has significance to the initiated. When he molts, he sometimes has a fever. His skin becomes tight and inflamed and he needs an oil bath to soften up his cuticle and let the new feathers through. It is at about this time in his existence that he is most subject to delirium nercosum and hyperaesthesia sets in. If one points his finger at him, he thinks he is hurt.

The real, great reason for a canary bird's existence is, said an allopathic humorist, to provide a raison d'être for the homeopathic school of medicine. It is of great use in the treatment of birds. The bird can neither taste nor smell nor see a homeopathic dose. It is mixed with his food and drink and does him good, therefore it is proved that the results of homeopathic treatment are not always matters of the imagination. If a bird has malaria, he acquires a red beak, a filmy eye, and moves with an appearance of that tired feeling peculiar to New Jersey.

If there seem to be varicose veins on the stomach of the bird, he doubtless has inflammation of the stomach. In such case you must give him aconite and belladonna after a warm bath, and lay him away in flannel with brandy and water on his beak. When he is on the invalid list he must have brandy and water to drink. Many an old bird has taken kindly to this treatment.

In cases of stomachic inflammation give the canary castor oil. Hard-boiled eggs are to the bird what jellies brought in by the neighbors are to the human being. All these things are good for the bird, but the panacea for all bird ills—the very light of their existence—is camphor. Sometimes if you give a bird a rusty nail it will do as well, but camphor is sure to coothe. Do not give your birds "bay salt," or it may cause their feathers to grow inward instead of outward, and then they would look ridiculous even if they did not die.

If you would know when your bird is starved to death, do not feed him, watch him, and he will puff out and be unable to keep his balance. It may be that he is too full of air, as he looks to be, or it may be that he is too weak to walk, as he certainly would be. He will look like a balloon, anyhow.

When a bird begins to sneeze it is a serious matter. It is useless to hold your finger on his upper lip or to drop a cold key down his back—a thing prescribed for sneezing as well as for bleeding from the nose, if you are a man. If the sneezing of a bird becomes violent and uncontrollable, put a feather up his nose and await the result. Phthisis requires heroic treatment. That which is recommended sounds not unlike that school of treatment which prescribes "cat fat" sandwiches for men tuberculously inclined. The house spider is the physic, and one is the dose. It would seem that one was enough for any one. House spiders are good, but the introduction of iron into the bird's system by means of a rusty nail is absolutely essential.

When a bird faints, as it may do, his position must not be reversed when he is lifted from his cage where he has fallen. His original position must be preserved. The heart action of a bird is so uncertain a thing that the slightest maladjustment of the body at such a time would probably kill it. A bird may have epilepsy. When you who have canary birds want them to stop singing, that you may read the morning paper, don't throw things at them, because fright caused by these things it not unlikely to produce epilepsy.

A surgical operation is necessary to revive a bird in the throes of a fit. In such case, blood must be let, and this is done by plucking a feather from the bird's tail.

If a bird fractures its leg it is not a case for the surgeon, but for the grocer. Take out all the perches and cover the bottom of the cage with oatmeal and leave the bird alone. The oatmeal is soft and does not hurt the part affected, and it is curative.

In the breeding of birds, closest attention is paid to the application of the rule of contraries. The mating of two birds with fine crests will result in a nest full of baldheaded birds if the parents have good luck. A pair of blondes will raise brunettes, &c. There is a story to the effect that if a cock bird loses his mate during nesting season he will remain a widower for the remainder of the year, but this is pure romance. The cock bird, in that respect, is like any other male creature. He is likely to mate again as soon as he can afford it.

It may not be generally known that birds lay their eggs at certain fixed times—always between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and if a canary does not find her breakfast ready at that time she forms a habit of breakfasting off new-laid eggs.

The young may be killed in the shell by the slamming of a door or by a sudden loud noise of any kind; those just hatched may also be thus destroyed, so delicate a thing is the young bird.

A bird fancier may artificially make a Mormon out of his cock birds, but it pans out no better in bird life than in the lives of men and women. In such case the cock is certain to show a preference for one or the other of his mates, and the one not preferred clears out the house. Besides this, it wears out the male bird to feed two families, and life is not worth living to him under these circumstances.

The capriciousness and coquetry of the female is en evidence at all times, but never so much so as when nesting. A female canary in these circumstances suggests the story of the Corporal who marched a guard detail through a mud puddle, and who, when questioned afterward about it, remarked that it was "—— little authority we Corporals have, anyhow, and I meant to use that little." It is but little opportunity the female bird has to act in a superior manner, anyhow, and when she becomes of consequence as chief hatcher of a family, she knows how to make the most of the circumstance.

It is not true that the cock only can sing. The hen has the sweeter note and often sings as persistently. Breeding and physical perfection should be the main considerations in selecting a bird, since the song can be taught and is a matter of training. Canary birds can be taught to sing as robins do, and they have done so. When birds are inclined to fight they will be found to be most pugnacious from the month of March to the middle of June, and between the time of dawn until noon.

A most brutal method is generally employed in the training of birds to fancy tricks. Once in a while we are invited to see "cavalry" birds perform, or "artillery" birds, or other freak performers. Obedience is often bought about by first destroying the senses of the little bird. Its eyes are scorched by red-hot needles until the bird thus becomes blinded and is likely to sing day or night, since day and night are as one to his sightless eyes. A sudden firing in his ears will produce deafness, and after that he does not flinch or refuse to perform when he is wanted as an "artilleryman." Again, "dancing birds" have been taught that it is better to dance than to stand still when the cage is furnished with red-hot perches. A trick bird would be better off on a woman's bonnet.

A dealer may make a bird appear fit by keeping it in a room so hot that it will sing feverishly. There are "dipped" birds as well, and after you have bought a bird it is as well not to leave him out in the rain till after the company have gone. If you are not a bird fancier yourself, you may have bought a "dipped" bird, and it won't look so yellow after it has been washed.

Foreign birds have extraordinary appetites. They are most active in the morning. In the afternoon foreign birds sleep a great deal. They are also the most companionable in disposition. We all know that the love bird, whose whole existence seems to be one paroxysmal kiss, will die if left alone. The love bird does not demand a companion of the opposite sex necessarily, but it must live in pairs. It cannot survive solitude. This is true in a less degree with most tropical birds.

The spice bird should never occupy a place in the aviary of aught but a strictly temperate man, because when it wants to sing it opens its mouth and goes through the motions with none but a pantomimic result. It is as uncanny as a piano with a patent attachment which causes the thing to play of itself. If one stands quite near the spice bird one may hear a faint, ghostlike sound, but he must listen with attention.

A Java sparrow is as vicious as a Union Square sparrow or any other kind of a sparrow. All sparrows are degenerate of purpose, but a Java sparrow squats about, dancing to its own limited musical sounds, and behaves like a very monkey of a bird.

The English bird is the most peacefully inclined, and will often have a protecting care for the small foreigner. This is supposed to be a national characteristic, and when the English bird gradually makes the foreign birds its own—for once in a while the English bird will eat a foreign one—it is supposed we are observing another national characteristic.

Love birds are called stupid, and so they are, perhaps, but it does not matter, because they have such beautiful methods. They nest at Christmas time, and a cocoanut shell is their home. They are always in love and always faithful while it lasts, and it lasts rather long.

Birds universally have a strange sense of death. If a bird dies in a cage that cage may be disinfected and hung away, and long afterward, birds of the same or of different species may be put into it, and they will refuse to stay, beating their wings and making what protest they can, and if their confinement is persisted in they mope and refuse to be comforted. This is authoritatively vouched for.

Foreign or domestic, the songster or the silent, fine or otherwise, a bird in the bush is worth two in the hand, because the bird in the bush is happy.

## A Little Army Romance.

MRS. ROBERT SULLIVAN, locally known as the "Angel of the Transports," who tramped Cuba and the Philippines to help the "boys," lost a tiny gold cross from her watchguard at Montauk. Only a few days ago it was returned to her—from Italy—and this is the story of its travels:

A young Italian officer fell in love with an American governess, but as she had no fortune and he only his commission, and military regulations there require that an officer in the service have at least 10,000 lire to his credit before he be allowed to marry, he threw up his commission and followed the girl to America.

Either her plans had suddenly been changed or she had intentionally given him an incorrect address. Unable to find any trace of her, and penniless himself, on a sudden impulse he joined the volunteers. Toward the close of his term of enlistment he saw Mrs. Sullivan almost daily. Then her presence was suddenly demanded elsewhere.

The young Lieutenant's family finally traced his whereabouts and sent money for his return. The rest of the story reads like a fairy tale. Shortly after his flight some ancient scion had shuffled off this mortal coil, leaving the bulk of his estate to the young deserter. He went home at once to straighten matters out there, with the full intention of eventually returning to the United States to again take up his search. It now transpires that Mrs. Sullivan had already heard a hint of the other half of the story from the heroine of it, or the girl she hopes will prove to be the heroine—and who is employed as governess in the family of a high military man now located in San Francisco.

So when the young foreigner's letter reached Mrs. Sullivan (with the lost cross and some rare trinkets of finely wrought Etruscan gold) she dispatched an answering missive to Italy and one to California, and then—true woman as she is—sat down and cried for simple joy.

### Equal to the Occasion.

Gladys—There, now, mamma's gone to the matinée, and has forgotten her pocketbook.

Frank—Don't you worry about mamma. She'll unlock the box office with a hairpin.

# "Dave" Warfield and Shylock.

CARPENTERS were setting the stage for a rehearsal of the second act of "The Auctioneer," and a group of girls were "talking shop" down in the gloomy auditorium. Several others, taking advantage of the stage manager's "Twenty minutes for lunch, girls," were devouring sandwiches sitting on a green wooden bank and canvas-covered hillocks. Dave Warfield was up in his dressing room when a woman interviewer entered. He was peering into a mysterious-looking green box, muttering things to himself that were not the least bit intelligible to the new arrival.

"I need some flesh," he said; "yes, a little dark flesh; that's all."

"Oh, dear me!" she backed toward the door. "I didn't know you were so carnivorous, Mr. Warfield."

"Carnivorous?" queried the comedian.

"Yes. Maybe you're a cannibal. I think I'll go."

"I don't think I understand."

"Well, perhaps I don't either. Or were you just rehearsing a bit of 'Shylock'? The 'pound of flesh,' you know."

That was the comedian's cue for a laugh, and he fairly reveled in the opportunity. She stood silently contemplative until his merriment subsided.

"Now," she said, "perhaps you'll tell me what's so funny. You did say you wanted flesh, you know."

"Yes, but I only meant flesh-colored grease paint. You see, I'm just looking through my make-up box, and I discovered that I was a little short on No. 1 flesh tint. I'll have to buy a few sticks of it before the first night." Then it was her turn to laugh.

"But, do you know," continued the actor, "that suggestion of yours about my playing Shylock isn't so very far from some thoughts I have had? Oh, yes, I suppose I have several thinks coming, as the boys say." Mr. Warfield seemed lost in "thinks" for a moment; then he went on:

"I confess I really have had a desire at times to try Shylock. Then I think of getting up in the morning and picking up all the papers with criticisms of Warfield's Shylock. Whew!" The comedian made a gesture which emphasised a wry and vinegary face. "When I get a mental perspective on what the critics might say about me, I am not quite so sure that I'd like to play Shylock."

"I suppose you have ideals of what Shylock should be? Most actors have."

"Oh, yes. I think there is a good deal of comedy in Shylock. Not low comedy necessarily. I don't think we want to go back to the old red-wigged Shylock of the days before Macklin. Pope, you know, said of him, 'This is the Jew that Shakespeare drew.' Well, Macklin's Shylock, I fancy, was a good deal like that of most of the tragedians who have played it since. That is heavy—what Devery might call chesty—this sort of thing," and Warfield let his voice sink into his boots as he began the famous lines:

"Signor Antonio, many a time and oft on the Rialto you have rated me." &c.

"Now, I don't think that Shylock need be like that. He wouldn't lose anything by being played a little lighter, a little more human. And I think it would emphasize the serious side of the part—you see, the Jew is not all bad. He suffers, and his suffering to him is real. If I played Shylock in New York I think I could strike a sympathetic note. Especially on the second night, after I had read what the critics said, I guess my sufferings would be in no way artificial."

Then the conversation drifted to dialects.

"How do you study a dialect?" this unique character was asked.

"By not studying," was the somewhat paradoxical answer. "When anybody tells you they learn dialects by studying them don't put any faith in it. Dialect comes naturally to some people. It's like music. You can catch a melody easily—you can catch a dialect. Much the same thing. I can't remember that I ever began to study dialects. When I was a boy in San Francisco I sold papers in the streets. That's even more of a cosmopolitan town than New York and you meet all nationalities there. I mixed with them all, and before I knew it I was amusing the other boys with a bit of French lingo here, a touch of Italian there. I wasn't very old before I had a Scotch dialect, too. Shortly after I went on the stage I played an Irish woman."

"How did you happen to devote yourself to the Hebrew dialect?"

"Well, that was rather funny. I was in the habit of visiting a friend of mine who was in the cloak business down in Broadway, and I used to see the cutters come in. They were all of the 'kidney-footed' sort, who used their hands as much as their tongues, and had all the characteristics I now use in my stage Jew.

"It struck me that here was a new part for the stage. But none of the managers would stand for it. Finally there was a ball game between the actors of the Trilby company and those in the cast of The Merry World. I thought I'd just try that make-up on at the ball game. It was a case of fair means or foul. The thing was talked about so much that the management let me have my way. That settled it, and it was a success."

Mr. Warfield waxed enthusiastic over his part in "The Auctioneer." "Of course no man knows in advance how these things will go," he said, "there's plenty of comedy in it, just a touch of seriousness, that I think will ring true. But, oh me, oh my, I go to bed at night exalted with the idea of a sure success, and then the fits of depression come, and I wonder if— Never mind, though, 12 o'clock on the opening night must come, and then the tale will be told."

# The Great Basin

## Facts in the History of Lake Bonneville.

WITHIN a very few years a very large part of the trans-Mississippi area was designated in our school geographies as the Great American Desert. The enterprise of railroad builders, the courage of the adventurous pioneer and prospector, and more especially the recent work of the United States Geological Survey, have rescued this vast area from the realm of mystery, and we are now beginning to understand what goes to make up the Great Desert.

It has been wisely said that when the work of the geologist is completed, the last chapter he writes will be the longest and most interesting. Describing, as it will, the latest geological epoch, it will deal with facts, and not with speculations. The changes of each period—its erosion, sedimentation, and reconstruction—so confuse and obliterate the records of those which have preceded, that the intimacy of our knowledge of geological facts must ever be in the inverse order of their antiquity. The history of the Great Basin is all comprised in the postertiary division of geologic chronology, the last before the opening of the age of man.

The greater part of North America is drained by streams which ultimately find their way into the ocean. There are, however, a few areas without such drainage. All that is tributary to them flows into them, and nothing flows out. Obviously, the conditions which permit such phenomena must be unusual. Wherever in the East we find a sunken area inclosed by walls of sufficient height, into which flows from some more elevated water shed a stream, however small, we have a lake. The level of this lake will rise until, like an overfull goblet, it spills its surplus over the brink into some convenient valley. With the undrained basins of the West it is very different. They are like broken cisterns, in that they "hold no water." The largest of these is the Great Basin, as it was called by Gen. Frémont, who was the first to gain an adequate conception of its character and extent. It was to this uninviting region that the Mormons fled from civilization, and, passing the cordon of deserts and mountain ranges which cut it off from the rest of the Continent, thought they had found a home forever isolated, where they might live unmolested.

The Great Basin is not, as might be inferred from its name, a single cup-shaped depression, gathering its meagre waters at a common centre, but a broad area of wonderfully diversified topography. Its area is vast. On the north a mountain range divides it from the great valley of the Columbia; on the east a range separates it from the Colorado Basin; on the west it is cut off by a range from the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, while its southern extremity extends into Mexico. The general form of the area is a rude triangle, with its most acute angle to the south. Its greatest length is 880 miles, its greatest width 572 miles, and its total area is 210,000 square miles. For purposes of comparison, I can say that this area is about equal to the combined areas of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia. It includes nearly all Nevada, the western half of Utah, a large part of Eastern and Southern California, a great part of Southeastern Oregon, Southeastern Idaho, and Southwestern Wyoming.

In this area are a number of mountain ranges, approximately parallel, so disposed en echelon that a traveler might wind his way in and out between them without a material change of level. Here and there among these ranges are smooth and sometimes fertile valleys, floored with disintegrated material washed down from the mountains. In a general way these valleys are troughlike depressions, but in many instances they take the form of extensive plains, locally known as deserts. Where the basin is widest, its valleys and desert plains have an average elevation of 5,000 feet above sea level. With a less arid climate, or favored with abundant irrigation, these stretches of comparatively level territory might become richly fertile and support a population of millions, but, unfortunately, they are more like the plains of the moon—treeless, waterless, almost airless under normal conditions. On the broad plains extending from the Mississippi River to the great Appalachian Range, and from New England to the Gulf of Mexico, the average annual rainfall is 43 inches. On the lowlands of the Great Basin it is but 7 inches. In the region we have chosen for comparison, the average moisture of the air is 69 per cent. of that necessary for saturation—in the Great Basin it is 45 per cent. Such a country cannot but suffer from perpetual drought. From the surface of Lage Michigan a layer of water 22 inches thick is annually removed by evaporation, from the surface of bodies of water in the Great Basin the evaporation removes from 80 to 150 inches. There a river presents the surprising phenomenon of diminishing as it flows. Here in the East we find a rill starting in some mountain gorge far inland. Presently another joins it, and they flow on together, gaining a little here and a little there, until we have a considerable stream. Follow it further and we find that it becomes a mighty river, at last emptying into the sea. The further we follow a river in the Great Basin, the smaller it becomes, until it loses itself in the sands and disappears, beginning in nothing and literally ending nowhere. To see it leap from a cañon after a cloudburst, one might imagine he had found one of the fountains of the great deep, but it soon becomes a creek, then a rill, and finally it comes to a standstill in a pool marking a depression in the playa, or alkali flat, where it makes a damp spot in the crust of salt. Even Niagara would succumb to such a climate. The thirsty air would lap it up like a sponge, and leave Ontario dry. The Mojave River is a good illustration. It is nearly 100 miles long, flowing eastward from its source in the melting snows of the Sierra Nevada Range, but it preserves its existence only by hiding itself in the gravel strata under the surface, and is only found when some great impeding rock forces it upward. Twice it disappears entirely—the second time in final extinction.

That portion of the bed of the basin which is habitable, and which contains the cities of Salt Lake, Ogden, and their environs, has the advantage of proximity to the Wasatch Range which, though less favored in precipitation than the Sierras, catch enough rain and snow to maintain Great Salt Lake and irrigate the intervening plain, but it has been found necessary to conduct the water for irrigation through great pipes instead of ditches, as the loss from evaporation was more than the whole delivery of the trenches. All the mountain ranges of the Great Basin are every Winter whitened with snow, but much of this is absorbed by evaporation and never has a chance to trickle into the drainage ways and gullies. A large part of this great area is wholly without streams or springs.

One of the most interesting of the localities in this district is Death Valley. It is appropriately named, though we cannot dissociate the idea of the Valley of Death from that of a shadow. It is a vast alkali sink extending north and south between precipitous mountain walls. It would be impossible to describe adequately the wholly unnatural scene, the vast stretches of white plain variegated with black lava, the alluring mirages, the strange appearance of the tower-like hills outlined against the yellow sky, the total absence of trees, the dearth of animal life, and the intense heat from which there is no escape. Here and there are pebble beds miles in extent, made up of agate, chalcedony, jasper, and obsidian. Of plants there is scarce anything to be discovered in Death Valley, except cacti and clumps of chaparral that are gray instead of green. One sort of cactus that grows to be five or six feet in height is called the "dead man," because it looks at night like a sheeted corpse standing by the wayside. In rare spots, where water has gathered, may be seen a singular fleshy bush without leaves and with thick green stems. What vegetation there is is rank and spiny, its gray or dull olive hues harmonizing with the parched and barren aspects of the landscape. This astonishing desert, however, is by no means so devoid of life as its aspect by daylight would lead the observer to imagine. As soon as night falls it swarms with creatures of various sorts. Countless lizards come out of their burrows to look for insect prey, snakes wriggle across the alkali crust, horned toads creep about, and scorpions and tarantulas of enormous size sharpen their claws and teeth for combat; rats, mice, and squirrels trot about in active pursuit of game, and wildcats and coyotes come from their lairs on the mountain sides and roam over the plain in pursuit of all sorts of smaller animals.

Nearly all the creatures found in this valley are nocturnal in their habits, because the great heat in the daytime makes it impossible for them to venture out. Here may be found three species of ground squirrels, which live in burrows and feed at night upon roots, leaves, and the seeds of plants. One of the most curious of the rodents common in Death Valley is the "scorpion mouse," which lives almost wholly upon scorpions. Instinct, which means generations of inherited experience, teaches it at which end to attack its prey. Another creature of this valley that also likes scorpions is the "chaparral cock," which gobbles them by thousands, and is not less fond of centipedes, lizards, tarantulas, and horned toads. These last are too large to swallow at a gulp, so the fowl tears them to pieces before devouring them. The most beautiful mouse in the world is found in this valley. This "grasshopper mouse" is a lovely beast, fawn-colored on the back, with a snowy belly and sides, a short tail, and pretty little ears.

Only fifty miles west from Death Valley, which is 140 feet below sea level, Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in North America, uplifts its mighty peak, covered with perpetual snow, three miles into the air. Thus, within a day's journey of each other, are the lowest and highest points of this Continent. The chief of the Death Valley exploration wrote to Secretary Rusk that he had that morning breakfasted on eternal snow, and was composing his report at 4 P. M. in an altitude of rather [illegible] hing, and a [illegible] 110 degrees in the shade.

Considering the area of the Great Basin, even 7 inches of annual rainfall would be sufficient to make the lowlands a perfect paradise of luxuriant vegetation, if the drainage of the mountains all reached the valleys where it could do good, but this is not the case. As in all desert regions, the rains of the Great Basin result from cyclonic disturbances, extremely irregular and often violent. The showers are cloudbursts. These infrequent, brief, and paroxysmal outpourings of the skies sweep everything before them, and leave in their courses nothing in which even a sage bush could find root. The ground is dry again almost before the clouds have broken and scattered.

I had an experience of this near Leadville, Col., which illustrates the phenomena of rain in a dry climate. While on a visit to that section of the country I rode in the saddle from Leadville to Green Lake, a memento of the melting glaciers of Mount Massive. While there the most terrific thunder shower I have ever seen began. I sought shelter, but as my horse became frightened and tried to break away, it was necessary for me to stay with him, quieting him and guarding against the immediate danger of being left on the mountain without transportation. As the result I was as thoroughly soaked as if I had been literally ducked in the lake. Even my shoes were full of water. When the storm was over I mounted my wet saddle and proceeded back to Leadville, but before I had gone a mile I was as dry as before, and at every step my horse raised a little cloud of dust.

Except along the lines of the diminishing streams, which are marked by a struggling growth of cottonwood, the valleys and plains of the Great Basin are treeless. So also, as the rule, are the foothills and mountains. Nature cannot wholly restrain her impulse to "grow something," but her attempts in this direction, until aided by the hand of man, are pathetic. On the plains and in the valleys the omnipresent sage bush abounds, but nowhere close or large. Further we find the yucca, a kind of cross between a cactus and a palm, with a considerable woody stalk and a green top. The oak and maple have made a brave effort for centuries to grow there, but they rarely become more than scrubby bushes. The characteristic covering of the lowlands is a sparse growth of stunted bushes and grass tufts, with great spots of sterile earth and bald rock between them. With one exception, all the plants of the region are dusty gray in color, like the soil. Go into a country road during a Summer drought, find a place where hens have scratched and children played, and in its tumbled configuration and uniform color you may see a landscape of the Great Basin in miniature.

In the northeastern quarter of this basin lies what remains of Lake Bonneville, known as the Great Salt Lake. It is certainly salt, but not in any sense great. Shrunk to unimportant proportions, and altogether unattractive in its surroundings, it has few charms to invite the tourist. But as one examines the mountains which inclose this sunken area, his eye, even if untrained to read the records of geologic changes, cannot fail to note the long horizontal terraces extending as far as one can see in either direction. There are several of these terraces, more or less broken by gulches and recent erosion, but their continuity is obvious. These terraces mark the successive levels and shore lines of the great fresh water sea, 20,000 square miles in area, larger than Lake Erie and Ontario together, which once filled the Great Basin and found its outflow through the Columbia River into the Pacific Ocean. Time was when the lake was 900 feet deep over the present sites of Salt Lake City and Ogden; when the mountains which now rise from the plain were little islands or shoals, and when the now barren and desolate slopes which mark its ultimate boundaries were verdure-clad shores, as beautiful, no doubt, as those which fringe Lake George. On the bed of this ancient lake lives the present population of Utah.

It is obvious that the conditions existing when this inland sea of fresh water occupied by the greater part of the Great Basin must have been very different from those we find existing at present, and it is much to be regretted that it is beyond the power of engineering skill to turn the waters of the Pacific into the vast area that is below sea level and convert it again into an inland sea. Whether in the progress of time the climate will change and the Great Basin fill up to the level of its original outlet, no one can say, but since we have no reason to expect it, we can perhaps devote our space more profitably than in speculation on the possibilities of the future in a study of the causes which have degraded this vast lake of the not remote past into an inconsiderable pool of brine with an average depth not exceeding fifteen feet.

It is agreed by geologists, on evidence gathered by the staff of the United States Geological Survey, and compiled by Prof. Gilbert with admirable patience and care, that the Bonneville Basin had its origin in distortions of the earth's crust due to various causes, volcanic among others, and that it existed as a depression before the Bonneville epoch. Little can be known of its climate or physical conditions, but it is believed that it was comparatively dry for a long period antedating the formation of the lake whose shores we may now trace on the mountain slopes. It contained some small lakes, but none of consequence. Then followed two periods of high water. The first of these periods was of great duration, the second comparatively brief. Between them was a period during which the [illegible] nearly, or quite, emptied. The [illegible] high water witnessed the [illegible] of a level some ninety feet above [illegible], and it would have gone on [illegible] it had not been checked by overflow. [illegible] the emptying period the rim was eroded by the escaping waters to such an extent that they fell some 375 feet at one magnificent gush. From that point the subsidence was gradual.

In its progress of final drying, Lake Bonneville was divided into ten or twelve separate lakes, of which only two remain. When first surveyed, less than half a century ago, the Sevier Desert contained a lake about thirty miles long and probably two to five miles wide. This has since disappeared entirely, partly from natural causes and partly because the water of its tributary streams was diverted into irrigation canals. Between 1845 and 1879 Great Salt Lake, the principal memento of Lake Bonneville, subsided some ten feet, but since the last-named date it has remained at about its present average level.

The causes which in turn created and destroyed Lake Bonneville are pretty well understood by geologists, although on all points they are not in entire agreement. It filled because it was a great natural depression without outlets. It emptied because it was subjected to local upheavals which caused the water it held to break over and through the retaining walls which inclosed it. These great gaps in time filled up by the erosion of the surrounding hills, but their position is still recognizable. When its walls were mended the basin was partly refilled by melting glaciers, and the second emptying was due to causes similar to those which acted in the first instance. Evaporation must also be taken into account as an agent in destroying the lake.

The aridity of the climate of the Great Basin finds its explanation in the general configuration of the land, the general circulation of the atmosphere, and the currents of the Pacific Ocean. There is a slow aerial drift from west to east; consequently the air currents which move across the Great Basin have come from the Pacific, to which their temperature and humidity have become adjusted. Off the west coast of the United States there is an ocean current sweeping southward. Being derived from a southwest moving current, it reaches our shores with a temperature considerably above that which it would have if no such currents existed. As it works south its temperature is somewhat below that normal to the latitude. Air passing over it to the land in our higher latitudes becomes saturated, is cooled by the land, and precipitates its moisture in the almost constant rains of Oregon and Northern California. On the other hand, air currents crossing it at lower latitudes are converted into drying winds. The Great Basin is traversed by these drying winds, its southern areas being more affected by them than those lying further north. Between latitudes 35 and 41 the Sierra Nevada Range interposes an almost continuous barrier between it and the Pacific, averaging about 10,000 feet in height. This range acts as a great natural condenser, in passing which the air loses most of its moisture as rain or snow, and reaches the Great Basin as dry as a squeezed sponge. Under such natural conditions the rainfall is meagre and the evaporation enormous. Where irrigation is possible much of the soil is fertile and will grow good crops. The redemption and utilization of most of it are only questions of time—provided, of course, the land is needed. Much of it is as good as Palestine was before the Canaanites and other heathen predecessors of the Jews provided the artificial irrigation which made it fertile and attractive to the tribes looking for a place to go when they got out of the wilderness.

In the neighborhood of Salt Lake we find conditions which render life tolerable, and even comfortable. The proximity of the Wasatch range furnishes a scant, but sufficient, water supply for domestic use and irrigation, and the plain is tolerably fertile. Probably the Mormon leader Brigham Young stopped there instead of going further West, as was his original intention, because the local topography suggested the Promised Land. In Lake Utah, its outlet, and Great Salt Lake, we have a close parallel to the Sea of Galilee, the River Jordan, and the Dead Sea. This general resemblance to the hydrography of the Holy Land was a happy coincidence of which the elders doubtless made good use in impressing their following with the idea that what was good enough for God's chosen people was good enough for them.

It has probably been a cause of wonder to many who have not given the subject serious thought that Salt Lake is as salt as it is. The reason is the same as that which explains the saltness of the ocean. Sodium chloride and sodium sulphide are very abundant salts in nature, and being soluble in water they are readily taken up whenever opportunity is offered. The formation of Salt Lake Basin yields so much of these compounds that many of the springs discharging into it are sensibly brackish. The salt gathered up by the inflowing streams and deposited in the lake are left behind, as in the case of the sea, by the vapors absorbed by the atmosphere. Evaporation is distillation; and takes only pure water. Thus we have a constant accumulation of salt in the lake, which would go on forever if the point of saturation had not been reached, causing precipitation whenever the water level declines. Various determinations, extending over several years, show that the dissolved salt in the lake ranges from 14 to 22 per cent. of its volume. It has been accumulating ever since the second subsidence of Lake Bonneville.

JAMES C. BAYLES, Ph. D.

# Color Visions of the Kiowas

OF the five senses which we still speak of in the old way that sense for which the least has been done in the matter of cultivation is sight.

Gastronomy has been practiced for ages, and the sense of taste refined upon with the most anxious care through wine and food. The sense of smell has been cultivated through perfumes natural in the way of flowers, and artificial in the way of incense and fragrances. The ear has been brought to even more marvelous perfection through music, poetry, and oratory. But the sense of vision has only begun to be exercised by the art of the painter, especially the landscape painter and the symbolist of modern times, and a pleasure won through colors, independent of any story which landscape or marine or figures may have to tell. This is so late of date that in order to express the feelings that certain colors or their combinations produce in the mind, it has been necessary to borrow words that belong to the sense of hearing and speak of "tones" of color, and a "gamut," the "harmony" of a picture, "nocturnes," and "Stimmung."

Imagine, then, the surprise at the discovery that uneducated Indians, whose mental horizons rarely embrace more than food and drink and lodging and raiment, the simplest needs of life, and whose pleasures are horse racing, gambling, and the ceremonial dance, should have found a means to win for themselves a keen aesthetic pleasure through the organs of vision!

It is an Indian tribe that has invented (or have they really inherited it from earlier ages?) a method of gaining at will an enjoyment through the sense of sight which can only be compared with the sensations produced by the use of opium. The tribe is the Kiowa, and the means is an element contained in the buds of the mescal, a variety of the American aloe or century plant. From the sap of certain varieties, called by them maguey, the Mexicans make pulque, their national drink. The effect produced by the buds of the mescal appears to have impressed these Indians with the idea of something supernatural, somewhat as the old Hindus of the Vedic age were impressed by the "soma" drink. While they do not worship the plant, nor exactly connect the enjoyment derived from the buds with religious ideas, they treat the matter with a solemnity that rouses suspicion in the missionary's mind, and he calls it the mescal "rite."

It was the Indian, we should not forget, the Indian of North America in all probability, who discovered the properties of "divine tobacco," as Edmund Spenser calls it. When the Northwestern lands about the great lakes were visited by the whites there were nations of red men found, whose chief claim to local prominence lay in their cultivation of the tobacco plant; they traded it for other articles. The Sioux are thus spoken of in the "Jesuit Relations." Since the natural home of the tobacco plant lies further south, the inference is that many centuries passed ere the cultivation of "petun" was carried northward from tribe to tribe and tobacco became a necessity rather than a mere luxury in the north, as it was in Virginia, Mexico, Cuba, and the West Indies generally. Tobacco smoke was also an incense and formed part of ceremonial fumigations. So, too, the Indians of South America, not to be outdone by their northern cousins, discovered Paraguay tea, which lightens labor by strengthening the breathing organs—not to speak of quinine, cacao, chocolate, maple sugar, pulque, or mescalli, and other juices of tree or plant, either merely palatable or medicinal or intoxicating. So it is not so astonishing, after all, that the Indians should have discovered a juice that affects the sight.

What is singular about the mescal drug is the suddenness of its appearance. The accounts of Catlin and Schoolcraft and the earlier records of Spanish and French explorers and missionaries seem to warrant the conclusion that the effect of the bud of the mescal is a discovery of living Kiowas, or possibly Comanches. It has already spread to the Caddoes. So far as can be seen at present, it is recent, and cannot be traced back of the tribes just mentioned. But it should be remembered that the plant belongs to the Southwest, where a close observation of the habits of Indians is of comparatively late date. Spirits made from the mescal plant are mentioned by the Spanish chroniclers, but never a word of the vision-brewing drug.

The discovery comes at a time when more attention than ever before is being paid to manifestations of light and the question of color. The problem of the glow-worm and firefly, the problem of light without heat, is vexing the soul of the scientist. Baffled by the insects, it may be that the phosphorescent fishes will give some clue to the mystery. That is a curious tale which comes from France about the savant who has discovered a composition he calls radium, which emits a steady, soft light for an indefinite length of time without consuming itself or requiring a gas for consumption—a fairy tale it reads like. But after the discovery by Roentgen of the rays that bear his name, what fairy tale may not turn out to be true? Here is Prof. Birkeland of Christiania just returned from Bossekop in the north, where he has been studying the aurora borealis. He tells us that he has discovered the origin of the northern lights—they are the "kathode rays of the sun," which become visible in the upper layers of our atmosphere, not the magnetism of the earth showing as electricity. And he explains how he can make artificially and has made the same phenomena with his own apparatus!

The effect of the mescal juice is to benumb the faculties with the exception of sight, but that is rendered abnormal, being perturbed and intensified to a degree unheard of until the person under the influence of the drug becomes a prey to most wonderful aberrations of the color sense. His eyes become kaleidescopes, in which the color visions grow and change, rolling up the most extraordinary illuminations, as of the aurora borealis intensified a thousandfold, fading again and returning in different hues with marvelous intensity, and a variety that seems to have no limit. Having once enjoyed it, the mescal eater longs for another indulgence in an experience at once so novel and so glorious, transcending human powers and partaking of the supernatural. On the first occasion he repeats the ceremony, and presently forms the mescal habit, as it is called, a habit which has roused the anxiety of the clergy, who find it interferes with church going, and of the Indian agent, who sees its possible connection with the ghost dance and other manifestations of belief in supernatural powers which can be turned by clever politicians into a movement dangerous to the interests of the Indians, and possibly to the safety of the whites.

As a matter of fact, the Indians who make this singular use of their faculty of vision are those who have been roused within the last twenty years to a frenzy of fanaticism by the prophecies of a seer. The ghost dance was at bottom a war dance in the sense that its ultimate purpose was to assure Indians of their future, and to excite the tribes to resentment against some very real and some fancied wrongs of the red men. Its purpose was to hold out hopes of a return of the Indian to power, or at least to a more dignified position than the one he now holds as the ward of the Government. Probably the mescal bud is only one of many things that a "ghost dancer" uses in order to put himself in a state of ecstasy after he has made himself abnormally sensitive by a prolonged course of starvation and insomnia. The originator of the ghost dance, however, was a Paiute, who probably never heard of the mescal. It was when the excitement spread from him to the Sioux that it changed in character, and was made to conform to the resentments and hopes of a more powerful kind of Indian enraged by the failure of Congress to carry out a treaty, and disgusted by the meagreness of the supplies solemnly promised them.

No little ceremony is used by the Kiowas and Comanches when pleasing their color-sense by the use of mescal. In lieu of going to church, they will have a lodge or large tepee prepared, with a fire burning in the middle. As the Europeans did in the seventeenth century, when smoking was a novelty, the Indians come with a certain formality well called a rite, to a place where they can indulge themselves undisturbed in a new form of aesthetics. Having no taverns, they meet in a lodge to enjoy themselves socially, but in silence. After all have taken their prescribed seats, bowls or baskets containing the dried buds of the American agave are handed about. Each brave takes one and puts it in his mouth. After chewing it well, the properties of the plant begin to work; a second or a third suffices to send them off in a ecstacy of vision, while it casts a benumbing influence on the body. Magnificent gleams of light appear to them as they sit in a waking dream, followed by sheets of color, alternating and blending one with another, the soft or brilliant hues that fill the horizon being smitten ever and anon by corruscations that set up a never-ending series of changes, the colors fading and increasing, varying and blending, while the mind follows in breathless wonder the play of light "mocking the air with colors idly spread." And this novel form of aesthetics is practiced by the Indian, and practiced, so it is said, without any bad effects, after the influence of the drug has passed off. In this respect it is similar to the Yerba Mate, Paraguay tea, just mentioned, the leaves of a South American holly, which stimulate the nerves without affecting them deleteriously, or leaving any ill-results behind. Certainly it is better than opium, hashish, brandy, or tobacco, not to speak of chloral. There is a chance for satire in the comparison of the white man expending thousands of dollars for illuminated fountains and pyrotechnical displays, which are far from artistic for the most part, with the rude Indian, who puts a few buds in his mouth and obtains in the subjective realm within him a spectacle immeasurably more beautiful and astonishing than anything man has contrived in the objective world without.

In view of the great popular interest in fireworks and the renewal of a call for color in architecture and sculpture, it may be asked whether we are not about to awake to fresh pleasures of vision. Perhaps it may be thought—as Salisbury says to King John—

> smooth the ice or add another hue
> Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
> To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
> Is wasteful and ridiculous excess * * *

but there is warrant from Scripture to make the most of our capabilities. That the faculty of vision is capable of greater perfection is true in a general sense, on the principle that all our senses, within limits, are perfectible, but little has been done to train and exercise sight. The study of photography and sunlight on the one hand and the eyes and phosphorescence of deep-sea fishes and insects on the other, are accumulating facts which hereafter may lead to bold generalizations and effect seriously an improvement in the human eye. In the mescal juice we have a stimulus which may be found of use; it may be applied for inward training like belladonna, just as glasses, the microscope, and telescope are used on the outside. Since these instruments have added enormously to our knowledge of the world we live in and saved us from incalculable sadness and pain, why may we not hope to find means to exercise and improve ordinary sight up to the mark, let us say, of the Australian blackfellow or the American Indian? Individuals of the white race generally manage to equal and often to surpass Indian or black in any special line wherein the latter excels, whether dexterity or endurance be the point.

The mescal rite has its violent denouncers. It may be that the habit interferes with the Church. Very likely it prevents the Kiowas and Comanches from a strict attendance at prayers, but so does golf; yet every one recognizes the usefulness of a game that adds to the health of city dwellers and improves the sureness of a man's hand and eye. Why, then, should not one approve of a habit that increases the capacity for enjoyment through the sight, if it is certain that this habit has no baleful effects on body or mind? Rather let us take it with Milton:

> * * * for a faery vision
> Of some gay creatures of the element
> That in the colors of the rainbow live
> And play in the plighted clouds—

and enjoy it in all innocence as we enjoy music or the northern lights, or the flashes and sheets of white light in a thunderstorm, or the strange antics of that form of electricity called St. Elmo's fire.

One can readily perceive that anything which exercises the color sense must in time develop the faculty. We have but to look about us to realize how stunted we are on this side of our minds. It is only necessary to consider the dress and garb of civilization, inclusive of the habiliments of the sex which devotes much time and thought to personal adornment. Ugly colors, false combinations of colors, and absurd outlines are the rule. The exterior of our buildings is another measure of the weakness of the color sense in educated mankind, especially that portion of mankind which thinks itself artistic. Can anything be uglier than our modern cities in Europe and America; anything more commonplace, when fear of going wrong in color confines us to brick and brownstone; anything more hopeless, when some enterprising architect attempts to rise above the dead level of mediocrity and produce a color harmony, for the proper understanding of which neither he nor his client is trained? There have been epochs when houses were decorated with colored stone, mosaic, paintings, and sculpture which showed a far higher development of the color sense than exists at present among the people. We are in this respect inferior to our ancestors, showing a distinct retrogression from conditions that obtained among early peoples and are found still among savages.

Indeed, children and primitive races have a healthy, normal appetite for color, and all languages contain words and expressions that testify to the continuance of such tastes in older persons and more sophisticated civilizations. To look blue, to whitewash a reputation, to paint the town red, to turn green with envy, a "jaundiced" or yellow look, acting "white," looking "black," turning "crimson," and so forth—these are expressions we use without thinking of color, so completely is the idea of color merged in the conception itself. The vestments of priests in the Catholic Church have become conventional as to color—black for death, purple for penitence, red for joyous festivals, green for resurrection.

The Mexican and other Indians used colors to indicate ideas almost as much as figures. The quippus or memory knots of the Peruvian Indians were brightly colored strands of wool, each color meaning something definite in the way of a department of thought, while the knots made in the wool recalled special facts in that department. The Maya Indians personified the four points of the compass as the Four Giant Bacabs, sons of Ix-Chel, Goddess of the Rainbow, and thought of the northern giant as white, the southern as yellow, the eastern as red, and the western as black. These colors were differently arranged by the Mexican Indians, who spoke Nahuatl. A natural arrangement of colors for the four points of the compass would be white for the north, because snow arrives from that direction; green for the south, because the south wind brings verdure; red for the east, because of the rosy streaks of dawn, and yellow for the west, owing to the commonest color in the sunset and the color of the sun on the western horizon. These are the colors of the four points among the Winnebagoes. The zenith would be naturally blue, and the nadir, represented by the dark interior of the earth, would be black. But the Indians had their own way of proceeding, and selected colors for reasons we can hardly understand, an apparently trivial reason often weighing more with them than one which seems important to us. The Mayas of Yucatan made white stand for the north, perhaps because they knew of mountains to the north that carry snow part of the year, while the Mexicans on the plateau may have been more impressed by the redness of the soil to the north of the them and painted that quarter red in consequence. The north is painted black by the Ojibways, white by the Navajos and Apaches. The south is painted green by Ojibways and Apaches, white by the Cherokees and Aztecs. East is red among Omahas, Cherokees, and Ojibways, yellow among Navajos and Apaches. The west is blue among Zunis, Aztecs, and Navajos, black among the Cherokees and Apaches. So that local peculiarities must have outweighed general ideas.

There is a symbolism in colors based on certain broad natural phenomena which we ignore for the most part. White and pink are suggestive of early morn and of Spring; morn because of the white and rosy lights in the sky and the rosy and white night-blooming flowers, Spring because of the blossoms and the absence of Winter. Black is the hue of night, the tomb; and while white is the symbol of innocence and youth, black is that of treachery and death. Green is the restful color that acts as moderator and harmonic to the others; it is the symbol of life and happiness. Red is the agitated color, signifying action; it stands for the ripening fruit, manhood and the picturesque side of war and games. Blue makes one immobile, absorbed and pensive, even as one feels the beyond in gazing on the sky and distant hills. Yellow is the harvest, the sunset, the man who has passed his active period and ponders what the future has in store for him.

The chromatic scale contains a host of suggestions to those who analyze the several colors; but like music they are suggestions only. When we try to fix them and make them obvious, pinning certain labels to certain hues, we are as pragmatical and unaesthetic as the ancients, who expected that the playing of a given air would cure a given disease. It is clear, however, on the other hand, that within certain limits there are rules for the use of colors which must be followed in the main or there results a disagreeable jar to the sensibilities.

It is a fact, however, that the century just elapsed has laid the foundation for improvements in the color-sense. Scientists like Chevreul and Helmholtz, painters like Delacroix, Corot, Monet, La Farge and Whistler have studied theoretically or striven to work out in practice a number of intricate problems in color. The modern landscapists, turning to subtle effects of sunlight and moonlight, air and vapor, have been educating the public through the eyes, have been educating sight. But they have merely opened the question. The new century may be one of More Light.

CHARLES DE KAY.

## New Jersey Thrift.

Here is a little story of the thrift of one of those stern dispensers of "Jersey justice" that adorn the bench of that State. A couple of months ago a gentleman living near Paterson was sued by a butcher in the sum of $350, though he held receipts of the butcher for the full amount of his alleged indebtedness.

The resident of suburban Paterson was waited upon by the Sheriff and haled before a Justice. Before the case was to be called the victim of New Jersey legal methods went to the Judge, who was a personal friend, showed him his receipts, and asked what he should do about it.

The Judge looked the documents over and realized that the case must be thrown out of court. The gentleman explained that it would mean a serious loss to him if he must give his personal attention to the case, and that he did not feel inclined to retain a lawyer to no purpose.

"I'll look after the matter," said the Judge.

Some days later the gentleman who had been sued met the Judge and asked him about the case.

"Oh," said the Judge, "I threw the case out of court and made the butcher pay the costs—and, by the way," pulling the bill bearing the butcher's signature for its payment from his pocket, "I see you are paying 2 cents less for loin chops than I do—and that ham is but 22 cents a pound, while we pay only 23 for it down there. I'm going to trade with that sun of a gun after this."

## Slow Railroads in Porto Rico.

"There is great opportunity in Porto Rico for the railroad promoter," said D. C. Jennings, a civil engineer recently returned from that island. "There are at present only 138 miles of railroad there—82 miles along the northern coast, 34 miles along the western coast, and 22 miles on the southwestern border. That mileage is exclusive of an eleven-mile narrow-gauge road and six miles of tramroad.

"All of the vast interior and the entire eastern portion of the island are without railroad communication with any place, and if the wagon roads within that area are like the stage route connecting Hormigueros, the southern terminus of the Aguadilla and Hormigueros Railroad, with Yauco, the western terminus of the Yauco and Ponce Railroad, travel on them must be something that the stranger is likely to remember until he gets to be very, very old.

"The gap between those two railroads is twenty miles, and the stage coach rushes the traveler across it in from eight to ten hours. The average rate of speed on the Porto Rico railroads is twelve miles an hour."

### Bad Predicament.

Chaffeur on an Across-Continent Trip (to owner of the automobile)—Now, Sir, that right forewheel has given away, and we're in a pickle.

Owner—What's to be done?

Chaffeur—Nothing, except to put on the reserve wheel.

Owner—Put on the reserve wheel, indeed! What do you suppose we are going to do then for another reserve wheel?

SEPT

# Fatalities of Mountaineering.

DETAILS have now been received respecting the death of Mrs. Wickham Smith of Brooklyn while climbing in the Alps. With her husband, of the law firm of Curie, Smith and Maxwell, she had been stopping at the Schweizerhof, and started for a trip over the Furka and Grimsel, to the glacier at whose foot the River Rhone begins in many streamlets, the largest of which issues from a beautiful blue arch nearly a hundred feet high. While leaving the famous ice cavern, hewn grottolike in the glacier, a huge falling icicle or block struck Mrs. Smith on the back of the neck. She became instantly unconscious and survived less than a half hour. This might seem an accident of almost the same kind, and as rare, as being killed by bricks falling from a street scaffold, yet it is in fact one of the greatest dangers of Alpine climbing. On some slopes when the sun softens the surface the release of boulders and fragments is almost a bombardment of the lower levels. Scarcely a week earlier a Frenchman—M. Prochet—met a similar death. He saw the fall of the rock which killed him, but made no attempt to escape it. The boulder came leaping and crashing toward him, plainly seen by all his company, who cried out to him. But he stood as though fascinated; and was struck full in the chest. He was thrown backward with terrible force, his body ricocheting down the glacier and his head striking each irregularity. Although he broke no bones, and received scarcely a scratch, his scalp was completely torn off, but doctors say he never knew what happened to him.

An even more shocking accident, and one more strictly "mountaineering" than being killed by a falling missile, occurred in the last week of July. A party of five, including two ladies of London, started with two guides to climb the Matterhorn. One of the ladies said "What a view!" and turned as for a wider look. In the movement she lost her balance on the ice, and with it her nerve. She slippped, dragging with her her two companions on the rope. They transmitted the entire strain to the guide with a terrific jerk. But he was expecting it, and was braced with his ice axe. For a moment he held them all above an abyss, and then was torn away. The others in the party, two gentlemen, seeing the fall, involuntarily started to help the women, forgetting that they were roped to another guide, whose promptness in throwing the rope around a rock saved the lives of his party. When the relief party arrived they were surprised to hear shouts where they thought to find only corpses. The first party had fallen a thousand feet, yet one lady and the guide survived, the latter being insane through horror and anxiety for his charges.

These instances give point to these grim statistics issued by the Alpine Club this year: "In 1895 nineteen people lost their lives, while the following year saw twenty-four victims. Again, in 1897, the number increased to thirty-four; to thirty-seven in 1898; to forty-seven in 1899, and last year the record was reached with forty-eight fatal accidents. Unfortunately this year points to an increase of victims, as up to date a higher percentage of accidents has been attained than in former years.

The Matterhorn alone has claimed thirteen victims in thirty-six years. The first, the Whymper accident, in 1865, was followed by two deaths in 1879. Dr. Moseley, an American, fell on the Furggen Glacier because he thought he could dispense with the rope. When he was found it shocked one of his friends to find hardly any nails in one boot. The year 1886 was noted for another death, through inexperience. Borckhardt and Davies, two friends, said they had heard ladies and youths had climbed the Matterhorn, and they would. Borckhardt died on the mountain. In 1890 Herr Goehrs, a young man from Strasburg, and two friends lost their lives; the opinion was at that time want of experience. Up to now the accidents, without exception, had occurred on the east face—the Zermatt side. Late in the same year the famous guide, Carrel, died from exhaustion on the Italian side, having nobly held out to the last and saved the whole party he was responsible for, who had been lost in a snowstorm two days. In August, 1893, young Seiler and his guide lost their lives on the south side. Seven years elapsed, and last August the guide Furrer was killed on the Matterhorn ice gulley by falling stones.

It is interesting to analyze the accidents, and to note how far want of skill is responsible for the deaths. On the Matterhorn there have been nine affairs in which there has been loss of life. The first and greatest of all was probably due to want of skill in one of the climbers, Mr. Hadow, who was young and inexperienced. The second fatality was due to the abandonment of a sick guide in a hut, 13,000 feet above the sea, by his comrades; the third was due to pure carelessness, the climber having few nails in his boots; the fourth was caused by the weather, Mr. Borckhardt being left by his party dying on the slope of the mountain; in the fifth case two young and inexperienced guides were killed with their "Herr," cause unknown; in the sixth J. A. Carrel died of exhaustion after bringing his party down to safety through a terrible storm; in the seventh two young Zermatters fell, after they had been noted to be going carelessly; the eighth case was that of Mr. Sloggett's party, where no want of care is to be imputed; in the ninth, and last, accident the guides were too few for a large party and the climbers were novices. Thus, while in climbing, as in war, skill does not absolutely remove the peril, it certainly minimizes it.

The explanation of such a death roll is simple. Mount Washington is perhaps the most famous of our Eastern peaks, yet there are few who have ascended it who have not been disappointed. The aggregate height—6,288 feet—does, indeed, seem an understatement, owing to the configuration of the plateau from which it rises, not in bold leaps, but in a succession of piles of boulders, or broken rock. A pile, however large and containing however many millions of stones, seldom exceeding the size of a loaded hay wagon, is much less imposing and dangerous than steep, massive cliffs. The travelers who at this season pass between Capes Trinity and Eternity, on the Saguenay River—a noble stream which should be seen by all who think the Hudson has no peer on this continent—get an impression of mountainous grandeur surpassing that given by Washington's greater height. There are but few places on Washington which it seems to require more than industry to climb. But looking at the Saguenay capes from the distance of the decks of the steamer which passes between them it does not seem possible that foot of man has ever trod them or as though any wingless creature could ascend their faces. But far above their heights the Matterhorn thrusts an icy needle into the air 14,836 feet. A similar challenge on this continent is afforded by Mount Assiniboine, among the Canadian Rockies. It is still a virgin, unconquered peak, despite many attempts to climb it. This year Henry Bryant, formerly President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, reached 11,125 feet upon its side, but the peak has probably never been trodden. In North America there is no elevation of 10,000 feet east of 104 degrees west longitude. Westward of that degree there are no fewer than 412 peaks of that height or over, and the pioneer of the Matterhorn—Whymper—is said to intend accepting the challenge of the Canadian Rockies. The world's highest mountain is supposed to be Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet. Still, some say Mount Hercules, in New Guinea, is 32,786 feet high.

It thus appears that not height alone makes the danger of mountain climbing. Steepness and quality of surface are also factors. "Mountain sickness" is negligible below 10,000 feet, and not serious below 16,000 feet. Above that even the stoutest and most experienced can scarcely endure the nausea, dizziness, faintness, and even bleeding of the mucous membranes due to the rarefied atmosphere. Presumably women are liable at much lower altitudes to what attacks the strongest men, sometimes unexpectedly. When women—speaking generally—and some men attempt climbs such as cause accidents, their guides regard them as so much luggage. For a guide to decline to take them is not only to lose their fee, but to give a check to mountain-climbing ambition at large. But mountains can no more be trifled with than the ocean. Both have their storms, both have dangers which are the delight of the skillful and experienced, but which are deadly to rash experimenters. And the unexpected lurks for the wary and unwary alike in the surf and above the clouds.

Why seek such dangers is the natural question of the unadventurous. There is no answer except in the breast of the adventurer. To swim amid the whitecapped combers, to shoot big game, to ride out a storm in a well-found bottom, to climb unclimbable heights, are among the highest pleasures to experience or to remember, in this life—for those who like them. To those of different tastes such sports are simple madness.

# Negro Laborers on the Subway

THERE are more negroes at work on the Rapid Transit Subway now than ever before since it was begun, and it is said by engineers and inspectors along the line that the percentage of these laborers over Italians, Irish, and others will be enormous before very long. Already one section has more negro hands at work on it than of all other classes combined.

"A casual consideration wouldn't lead you to think that the negro's idea of time and melody serves him in good stead in digging and hauling," remarked an engineer the other day. "But it's true, all the same. We find them especially adept as signallers for hoisting machines. No doubt you've noticed, in walking along, that the men who stand off and direct these machines do their work by certain hand motions. When the hoister's carriage is below the street level they wave slowly; when it rises safely out of the way of obstructions their hands go faster; when it is still higher up the motions become very speedy. A good signaller has to have an idea of time, for the more even and regular his motions, the better fitted is he for the job. If you go close to the negro as he does this work, you may hear him hum a tune, and his motions are in unison with his music, which is slow or fast according to the position of the hoister."

Not often do the negro subway workers sing loud enough to be heard by pedestrians. Most of them have either worked on other jobs in the city or have heard how folks here laugh at laborers who make the movement of pickaxe or drill harmonize with farm melodies. Several years ago, say the inspectors who are used to bossing gangs of men, negroes sung here just as they do in the South. But they soon left off their old habits, owing to the jeers of fellow-workmen and passers-by.

"It's a great pity they have stopped their tunes, from our point of view," said an engineer. Then he told a story of how a "singing darky" set the pace for some Italian workmen.

It seems that the negro and a gang of Italians, who are dubbed "guineas" by their bosses, were digging together in some excavation at Mount Vernon not long ago. The inspector of the work noticed that the negro, singing continually, worked very fast. The Italians, seemingly impelled involuntarily by his example, plied their picks with unwonted energy and speed, so that the job progressed faster than any job the inspector had ever bossed. This kept up for several days. At last the Italians, whose unaccustomed energy had not abated, were seen conversing together in whispers late one afternoon, and two hours afterward, when it was dark, the inspector heard wild cries out in the street near his house. Until the next morning he did not connect the commotion with his work, but he learned then that the singing negro had been chased out of town by the "guineas," who ran him through the streets and brandished long knives around his head as he fled.

Some of the Italians admitted later that they had gotten rid of the musical workman because he made them dig too fast.

Only last week the same Mount Vernon inspector, who is now working on the subway, heard a humming noise that seemed familiar to him. He looked around and saw that a hoisting signaller was doing the singing. It was the same negro who had been driven out of Mount Vernon by the Italians.

"Say," cried the inspector, "didn't you work for me once before?"

"Yas, Sah, I did," was the reply, to which was added: "But I've learnt not tuh sing so loud." And then he raised his tune again—in a very subdued voice.

The engineer above mentioned says that negro labor is the best that can be obtained in this city, all things considered, and that he hopes nearly all of the men under him will be of that race before long. Inquiry along his section showed that the negro workmen comprised what might be called "the half-skilled labor branch." There were negro drillers and stationary engine workers a-plenty. Most of the most skilled workmen, however, were fairly well educated men—Englishmen, Germans, Irish, and "native-born United Statesmen." The best iron workers, among whom two skilled negroes were on the point of starting in not long ago, protested that they wanted none but whites in their midst, and their wishes were regarded.

The inspectors will tell you that there's almost every kind of a man at work on the great city tunnel. They will tell you how the Irishman is as good as any of them—if he is allowed to boss; but how he is no good to obey. He is not only a capable boss, they say, but is better than any of the others at that job. Further, if he is the right kind of an Irishman, he is the sort of man the employer likes to have around, for he is big-hearted to an extreme and will stick to his contractor through thick and thin, even in circumstances when all the Italians and negroes and the rest are striking and deserting.

The Italian, or "guinea," is described by the inspectors as a dogged, saving, frugal machine. He eats bad food at little or no cost and saves his money so that he can return to Italy and splurge among the poor kindred and associates he left there. He works steadily, but none too fast—just enough to hold his job. This, of course, applies but to the average Italian, for there are those of them who are ambitious and who come in time to be excellent foremen.

There is no love lost between the different races in the subway. It was comical to watch the other day an Irishman who had been placed at work with five Italians in a narrow trench. The five chattered in their own language incessantly. Plainly the Irishman, a big fellow, with red hair and an equally red face, was trying to understand them. He would drop his pick for a minute, lean forward, strain his ears, and then go back to work again with a ferocious look on his face. He grew more and more impatient, until finally enraged to the point of bursting, he cast aside the pick and rushed out of the trench. Going up to the foreman, he announced with gesticulation and profanity, that he would not work with the "guineas" any longer. The foreman—incidentally he happened to be an Irishman, also—saw to it that the complainant was transferred.

# The Passing of Holywell Street.

THE attitude of the people of London toward that most respectable body, the County Council, is said to be similar to what that of the fisherman in "The Arabian Nights" who uncorked the bottle was toward the genii it contained. London begged for municipal reform for generations. It has it now, and is beginning to regret it.

From the time of its first meeting the Council seems to have been guided by the principle that whatever is old is bad and is to be done away with as soon as the money for the purpose can be obtained. Doubtless much that is admirable has been accomplished—streets widened, slums razed, open spaces provided. But the average Englishman is nothing if not conservative—in sentiment if not in politics—and he would like his reform with a little less iconoclasm.

In regard to the County Council's efforts to improve London, the sentiment of the visiting American is likely to be not far removed from that of the Londoner. The American tourist goes abroad to find the picturesque, the romantic, the historic. When he finds the things he has read about destroyed to make room for model lodging houses or to save truck drivers from inconvenience he is apt to think himself defrauded.

The book collector from these shores who has read Andrew Lang, or other writers on bibliography, for instance, would naturally pay a visit to Holywell Street immediately after his arrival in London. He can do so no longer, for the reason that Holywell Street does not exist. The last of the booksellers was moved out about a month ago, and now the ramshackle old houses are being torn down in order that traffic between Fleet Street and the Strand shall proceed with greater facility. A praiseworthy purpose, doubtless, and a necessary improvement, but the booklover will wonder whether the thing might not have been done in another way, and Holywell Street, with its gabled houses and the ancient sign of the crescent moon with a face in the centre left as a concession to the antiquarian and collector.

Most of the booksellers have moved to Charing Cross Road, but they know that their business will probably be ruined. A wide street is somehow fatal to their trade. The surroundings in Holywell Street were just what they needed, and there is absolutely not another available thoroughfare in London that will answer their purpose equally well.

Too narrow for vehicular traffic, Holywell Street was broad enough for the crowd of leisurely collectors, who would spend hours in turning over the contents of one outside stall in order to find a bargain for twopence. And many a treasure was obtained in this way—many an Elzevir with the red lettering or the wrongly numbered pages, and therefore priceless; many a first edition of Lamb and "Early Tract Upon Peru" has been gathered by the patient hunter. Even such a blue rose of bibiliography as a first edition of a Molière play with the author's autograph has been discovered in the "tupenny stall."

It was in Holywell Street that one of Charles Lamb's earliest works was found, when it was supposed to have disappeared entirely; it was there that a clergyman from the country once purchased a first edition of Shelley's "Adonais" for sixpence; it was there that a visitor from France picked up the "Pastissier Française," that rarest of Elzevirs, for half a crown. It was in Holywell Street that the Grangerite found his happy hunting ground, purchasing tracts and prints with little in themselves, but which, when combined with others, and bound in morocco, went to grace the shelves of a Daly or a Hoe.

Three feet was the amount of space above the sidewalk allowed to the booksellers, and marvelous was the ingenuity exercised in making the most of it. Some dealers exhibited almost as many books outside as in. One man, in particular, near the east end of the street, had one of the most delightful stores in London. Nothing modern was ever seen in or out of it, but there was a perfect library of incunabula, Aldines, Elzevirs, immense volumes bound in stamped vellum, antique parchments, Dürer engravings, and pages from illuminated Books of Hours.

Many of these seemed more valuable than they really were, a large proportion of them coming under the head of "twopenny treasures," but there were also tomes of rarity and value. It says much for the honesty of bibliomanics (Mr. Lang to the contrary notwithstanding) that this trusting dealer hardly ever lost a book.

The old shopkeepers, turned out by the heartless County Council, have further sorrows. At their new stores in Charing Cross Road they are not even allowed the paltry privilege of displaying their wares outside. The following notice is to be seen in the window of one of these transplanted shops:

"Owing to the tyrannical action of the association of pothouse politicians and gassy demagogues, known to us ratepayers' sorrow as the Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Westminster, we are deprived of the right we have enjoyed for many years of exposing our books to the public outside our shops."

### Origin of the Report.

"I understand that Col. Bourbon has joined the Republican party."

"Wrong; he has merely been up to White Plains to take the gold cure."

### The Difference.

Tenderfoot, to Saratoga Rounder—"What's the price of Saratoga chips?"

Saratoga Rounder—"Canfield brand $10 each; potato ordinaire, 25 cents a portion.

1901

# A SQUINT AT SILAS LARRABEE

I ASKED my friend, Mr. Silas Larrabee, if he was satisfied with his life.

"Don't you think," said I, "you would be a bigger man than you are now if you had handled yourself properly? You seem quite fond of criticising other persons for not improving their opportunities; don't you ever find fault with yourself on the same ground? Does it enter your head once in a while that if you had left Ogunquit in your youth and gone into the larger life of some metropolis you now might be in circumstances more in harmony with your natural abilities?"

"Takes newspaper men to ask p'inted questions," answered Mr. Larrabee, with a little chuckle. "I 'spose," he went on, "some folks would git a little huffy if you was to ask 'em questions like that. It's about on a level with askin' a man that's bein' tried for murder if he will be good enough to state to the jury how, where, when, and why he committed the alleged hyneous offense agin' the laws and statoots in sech cases made and pervided. Guess you wouldn't blame the cuss if he should decline to answer the questions. Guess you wouldn't blame me none if I should tell you I hadn't nothin' to say in answer to the questions you've put to me.

"I 'aint goin' to do that though. Probably them that reads the pieces thet's printed about me sometimes wonders whether a feller that is toler'ble free in findin' fault with other folks ever sees anything to criticise in himself. I dunno's it would be sech a terrible bad idee to let your folks over to New York have a squint or two at me.

"You ask me if I am satisfied with my life. Of course I 'aint. Same time I've got all over agernizin' about it. What's the use? A man's life 'aint like a chimbly, that can be built all over if it won't draw. A man that's as old as I be can't change his sarcumstances much by scoldin' himself for bein' a fool when he was young. He can't git back the days of his youth.

"Accordin' to my philosophy, the thing to do is to let bygones be bygones. I tuk the poet's advice a long time ago, and put my past in the buryin' ground. I've pooty nigh forgot where the grave is. I s'pose I could p'int out some excuses for bein' nothin' but plain Silas Larrabee of Ogunquit instead of bein' Jedge Larrabee of the United States Supreme Court or the Rev. Dr. Larrabee of New York, or President Larrabee of the Fust Natyonal Bank of Philadelphy, but that wouldn't do no good. Here I be, and that's all they is to it. Got a good home, and enough to live on and don't owe nobody on airth a red cent.

"Might have been some punkins if I'd gone to work right, but these ere might have beens don't count much. I hearn that ere temperance lecturer Gough make a speech one night. Talkin' about might-have-beens, he told a little story.

"'What might your name be?' says a feller to a stranger he met on the keers.

"'It might be Beelzebub,' says the stranger, 'but it ain't.'

"They's one thing though that you don't want to forget. It is that some of us fellers that ought to have riz pooty high in the world, but ain't, is capable of givin' some toler'ble good advice to youngsters that has their lives in front of 'em. Folks that's ambitious can learn considerable more sometimes from them that ain't clumb very high than from them that's up to the top.

"A feller was tellin' me a story last week about a church up in New Hampshire that lost its minister. 'I can't stay here no longer,' says the minister. 'I ain't had but $2.39 in money for goin' on three months. I've got more'n fifty cords of wood piled up round the house, and more pertaters and rootabeggy turnips than me'n my wife could eat in a thousand years, but they ain't no money in the house, and no sign of any comin' in.'

"Well, after he had gone the folks didn't know how they was goin' to git anybody to preach for 'em. While they was frettin' and stewin', a feller in black clothes gets off the stage one day and asks where the boss deacon lives.

"The next day, bein' Sunday, he occypied the pulpit and preached a sermon that sot their blood a-bilin'. Kept on preachin' Sunday after Sunday until fust thing they know'd they was a revival in that 'ere town that fetched in the sinners on the dead run.

"'I guess,' says the feller that told me the story, 'he'd have convarted the hosses and cows and had the chickens on their marrerbones if he'd kept her up a week longer, but one Sunday he got fuller'n a goat and they found out he wasn't no minister at all, but a young pirate from the next town that, jest for the fun of it, had dressed himself up like a minister and put on a wig and some false whiskers.'

"'What difference does it make to you?' says the young fraud when the church folks began kickin'. 'You're convarted all right,' says he, 'don't make no odds who done it, so fur's I can see.'

"They shuck their heads in sorrer and sneaked off home.

"'Wish't I wasn't convarted,' says one of 'em. Know what I'd do? Thump the everlastin' tar out of that pie-faced critter.'

"Now, I s'pose some folks thinks I ain't no business given' folks advice because I ain't perfect myself, but I calculate I can say a thing or two once in a while that'll do some good to young men that's anxious to make the most of what's in 'em.

"When I was a boy I didn't have nobody to train me right. My father was a terrible good man, but he hadn't never been out of Ogunquit, and he hadn't never read nothin' but his weekly religious paper and Leavit's Farmers' Almanac. Gener'ly speakin', he didn't have what you'd call all-fired big idees. As long's I didn't fall into no bad ways, he thought I was doin' pooty good. I jedge they was some raythier good raw material in me, and if anybody that knowed how to bring up a boy had got at me, I sorter think he'd have done consider'ble with me. Truth of the matter is, I growed up without much trainin'.

"'Uncle Si,' says one of our Ogunquit boys that's gone up to Boston and made pooty good headway up there, 'have you got any idees on edicatin' boys? I've got a boy up to my place that's smarter than a whip, but somehow he ain't goin' just the way I want him to go.'

"'Anybody trainin' of him?' says I.

"'Goes to school every day, if that's what you mean,' says he.

"No, it ain't,' says I. 'What I mean is this: 'Spose you've got a colt. How be you goin' to turn that ere colt into a good hoss?'

"'Have him trained, of course.'

"'Jest so, and if the colt's good for anything the better the trainin' the better the hoss. Ain't that so?'

"'Well, boys need trainin' wusser'n colts does. If I had that boy of yours I'd find some way of gittin' him into the hands of a good trainer. Six months or a year's livin' with a good strong man—one that's interested in young folks—would do that boy a terrible sight of good.

"'Uncle Si,' says he the next day, 'I'm goin' to send my boy down to you this Summer and let you experimunt with him.'

"'I ain't no boy trainer,' says I.

"'I'll resk it,' says he.

"Down come the boy, soon's warm weather sot in. He was an awful nice boy, keen's a razor, quick's a cat, lots of brain power. I never see no boy I tuk to more.

"Fust thing I had to git into his head was that he was something more than his old man's boy.

"'You belong to yourself,' says I. 'You owe it to yourself to make a fust-class man out of yourself. The stuff's in ye; it would be a terrible shame not to do nothin' with it.

"'What would you think, Jack,' says I, 'if the American eagle should git tired of eaglin' and make up his mind to go into the hen business and settle down in some old Ogunquit hencoop for the rest of his natural life? What would you think of Jack Jenness if, instead of buildin' up an honorable life for himself, he should shrink himself into a nobody, livin' off'n the money his father guv him?'

"'Why don't you start in on your career now?' says I.

"'How be I goin' to do it?' says he.

"'Well,' says I, 'they want a boy down to the store to do general shackin' about. There's an openin' for you. But mind ye, Jack,' says I, 'I want you to do your work good. I don't want no shirkin' nor no monkey shines. When you git through down there I want 'em to say you was the best boy that ever worked in that store.'

"Well, he went to work, and b'jocks he was the best boy they ever had there. They told me so, and they told Jack so.

"'Mr. Larrabee,' says Jack when the time come for him to go home, 'I'm awful glad I come to Ogunquit; it's done me good.'

"'Jack, my boy,' says I, 'you've made a good beginnin'. You've been to a good school here and come out up to the top of your class. Them callous spots on your hands is the diplomy you're takin' home to show to your father. He'll like the looks of them callouses. I wonder if he will see that you've got a new look in your eyes and a new way of wearin' them lips of your'n. If he don't, send him down to me and let me tell him about 'em and what they mean.'

"The old man had some business down here about a month after that, and naturally came to see me.

"'How about Jack?' says I.

"'Never see a boy changed so in my life,' says he. 'You was right, Uncle Si, when you said what he needed was trainin'. He's as ambitious a boy now as you ever see in all your life. I ain't worrying about his futur no more."

"I ain't tellin' this story to do no braggin', but jist to show two things. They's lots of good raw material goes to waste through boys bein' allowed to sort of drift along. That's one thing. T'other thing is this, that some of us old fellers that's philoserphized a little about our own lives, knows a few things that's pooty likely to help the youngsters."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Aug. 29, 1901.

# FRESH AIR FOR THE POOR

NEARLY half a century has elapsed since the first fresh-air charity was instituted in New York by a kind-hearted editor who pitied the waifs playing about City Hall Park in sweltering midsummer days, whose little blistered feet might not run upon the cool grass beside them.

But for the saving help of the many fresh-air agencies in this city thousands of little ones would have perished during the recent hot wave which dealt suffering and death in unsparing measure in the crowded tenement districts of the city.

Nearly all the large churches in Manhattan conduct fresh-air charities for the poor of their districts, some for two weeks, some for the Summer, others for a day, but the burden of such work falls upon the Children's Aid Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, St. John's Guild, St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Mont Lawn Home, Edgewater Creche, and Gilbert Robertson Memorial Home. The great work of these associations is supplemented by many smaller ones, and the work of each rendered more effectual and far-reaching by co-operation made possible by the Charity Organization Society.

The Secretary of this association stated that during the hot spell not half his invitations to go to Bath Beach were accepted. The poor people were too prostrated by the heat to come for their tickets and make the journey thither. Mr. Brace of the Children's Aid Society, on the contrary, was besieged by pale-faced, suffering children eager to go to Brace Farm for two weeks, and so distressing was their condition that the little ones were sent without regard to the adequacy of accommodations at the farm, and allowed to sleep in barns, outhouses, and anywhere about the house. Everything was cool, clean, and comfortable. Barns were like glimpses of paradise to the poor little waifs from east side sweat boxes.

The same state of affairs prevailed at Mont Lawn, near Nyack-on-the-Hudson, where for a number of years a home has been maintained in which 2,000 children of the slums may spend two weeks. Some children have gone there eight successive years and show in every way the benefit which they have derived from their surroundings. When a child is over twelve years of age it is not eligible for Mont Lawn, although some young people are taken as helpers about the place.

Great care is exercised in selecting those who shall have charge of the children. They must be women of agreeable manners, sweet dispositions, refined, and highly educated. There is little actual study, but instruction is given in various ways.

All caretakers are salaried, and number graduates of Pratt and Armour Institutes, Vassar, Smith, and Teachers Normal Colleges, and occasionally public school Principals. The same set of teachers are retained as far as possible.

A child at Mont Lawn is never struck or spoken to harshly, and this law of love works wonders in the manners and morals of the little children of the slums.

Probably the only fresh air organization which takes whole families for a two weeks' vacation is the Gilbert A. Robertson Home in Westchester County. Its managers state that if they had $500 more they could accommodate twice as many people. There is room enough, but not provisions enough. Families pay their own carfare, which they get at a reduction, and when more cannot be accommodated at the home board is secured for these in surrounding farmhouses for $1.50 to $3 per week apiece. The home entertains eighty-six families each season, numbering on an average 54 men, 86 women, and 220 children. Some men only spend Sundays with their families. Besides these 4,670 transients are entertained for a day each. These visitors feast on fruit, vegetables, and milk raised on the place, drive about the country, or amuse themselves in the beautiful grounds. A little work is done, but almost the whole time is given up to enjoyment.

Thousands of working girls find rest and refreshment at the several places conducted under the auspices of the Working Girls' Vacation Society, while its sick and weakly members are cared for at the Santa Clara Home in the Adirondacks.

It is not possible to enumerate the lives saved by St. John's Guild. Its two floating hospitals, the Emma Abbott and the Juilliard (the latter donated by Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard) carry on an average 70,000 patients, and of these at least 5,000 are usually critically ill. Yet no deaths occur on these boats. Salt and medicated baths are given all; doctors and surgeons take women and children in charge, and the trained nurses speak between them seventeen languages, for the poor and often squalid and ignorant mothers speak seventeen separate tongues and cannot be won to confidence and contentment save by the language to which they are accustomed.

Many thousands of mothers and children are treated in the splendidly equipped hospital at New Dorp, Staten Island. But St. John's Guild, like other fresh air charities, is hampered in perfecting and extending its good work by lack of funds. It needs more wards where mothers with very sick children may obtain isolation and quiet, just as the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor finds crying need for an isolation hospital where children suspected of having infectious diseases may be detained.

At Sea Breeze, L. I., the association has at present but one room for that purpose, while among the poor families in their charge in this city are at present many cases of smallpox, measles, chickenpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and minor diseases. Sorting well from sick children is a difficult and dangerous task, and one which confronts every fresh air association.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has spent $8,500 on improvements at Sea Breeze since last season, and now has 18 new bathhouses, one new suithouse, a fine pavilion for children and mothers who come on day parties, and new fences around its property.

Last season 17,814 people enjoyed the day trips, and 1,510 spent two weeks each. As an average 5,300 have an outing of two weeks at Sea Breeze, Bath Beach, and the home for crippled children.

Edgewater Creche on the Hudson, opposite Fort Lee Ferry landing, has for seventeen years proved a blessing to little ones and their mothers or caretakers who flock there to the number of 10,192 in a season. Tickets to the creche are furnished by the Charity Organization Society, and 7,000 children, attended by parents, sisters, hospital nurses, or missionaries, enjoy the shady playgrounds, bathing pools, pavilion, hammocks, and cribs provided by the creche. Lunches and milk are furnished for a few pennies, and nothing is lacking to insure comfort and health. Mothers with sick infants are kept at the creche until they can be sent to some fresh-air home for treatment.

Always most interesting is the work done by the Children's Aid Society, who have nine agents in this and six Western cities seeking out and placing in good homes pauper children. More than 70,000 have been placed in homes during the past forty-seven years, and the city has been relieved of their care. Of these two have been Governors of States, several are members of Congress, and large numbers of them stand at the head of every profession and of many great commercial enterprises.

Boys are sent to the Brace farm and school and remain there until they have learned how to be useful and the manners and morals of gentlemen. Homes are then found for them, usually by adoption, and each child is visited until its future happiness is thoroughly assured.

Besides the fresh-air work on the farm carried on all the year, 5,163 homeless boys and girls have been sheltered during the year in the eight lodging houses provided by the society, and homes or situations found for all. Families and children have been helped to reach friends, twenty-six industrial schools, both day and evening, have aided American, German, and Italian children—including cripples—who could otherwise not attend school at all, and five fresh-air homes at Bath Beach, West Coney Island, Kensico, N. Y., and East Broadway have cared for the ill or helpless or poverty-stricken children and brightened their lives, not only for a Summer, but for always.

It cost $35 apiece to place in permanent homes 381 children, who would otherwise have cost the city $120 per annum if placed in an orphanage.

The average attendance at Bath Beach is 6,508, of whom 3,955 remain a week each. At Coney Island 7,385 mothers with sick babies find rest and health, and 1,810 boys from the industrial schools spend a week at the Boys' Farm School in Summer.

These figures do not represent half the work done by the Children's Aid Society, any more than brief mention tells of the thousands of little slum children who learn religion and happiness at Pelham Bay, in charge of the good priests of St. Vincent de Paul's Society; or the thousands of others who continually fill the five special trolley cars set apart for the use of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to carry children to and from the seaside.

New York leads the country in the number and efficiency of its fresh-air associations, and these attest to the wonderful influence for good exerted by fresh air and happy surroundings upon the ignorant, the sick, and [illegible]

# Gowns of Well-Known Women

MRS. WILLIAM PAYNE THOMPSON wore one day at the tennis court of the Newport Casino a gown of rose pink organdie cross-barred with white. The trailing skirt had a deep flounce, and above it were horizontal insertions of white lace. The blousing bodice had a short yoke of white lace, and in the lower half were lace insertions. The elbow sleeves were finished with lace, and the stock was of white lace. An immense hat of white straw flared up and off the face to a height of eight or ten inches, and against the hair on the left side was a small bow of black velvet. The low crown was encircled by a narrow wreath of white and pink flowers. Mrs. Thompson carried a rose pink parasol.

◆

Miss Anna Sands wore an elaborately plaited frock of pale green linen. The skirt was laid in graduated box plaits—say two inches wide at the belt and four inches in width at the hem. These were stitched about a quarter of an inch from their lengthwise edges, and about eighteen inches from the hem were allowed to flare. The Eton coat was laid in narrow box plaits to match the skirt, or, rather, narrow tucks were laid and stitched to simulate box plaits. Around the edges of the jacket and at the bottom of its sleeves three narrow bands of the linen were stitched. The coat was long enough to conceal the belt in the back and extended below the belt in front, and though so made that it might be closed the coat opened over a thin white blouse. Miss Sands's hat was a flat toque, the brim of pink roses and the crown trimmed with flat bows of black velvet.

◆

Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch wore a white pique gown. The long skirt had an applied flounce headed by a four-inch band of fine embroidery, and at the sides of the back breadth four-inch bands ran from the belt to the hem. The blouse had lengthwise insertions from the shoulders to the belt and a yoke of all-over embroidery. The sleeves were coat shaped, with a finish and insertions of embroidery. A small white straw hat trimmed with white flowers topped the costume.

◆

Mrs. Pembroke Jones wore at a recent dinner dance a gown of black net jetted. It was princess in effect and trimmed with black chantilly. The girdle of black velvet had long ends in the back. The jet was applied in long curving lines, with alternate plain panels. It was finished with a flounce of black chantilly. The net was over white chiffon and the underslip of some soft white silk.

◆

Miss Ethel Wright, the English artist, was seen in her Newport studio in a simple frock of dull light-blue dimity, sprinkled with pin-point dots of white. The skirt was made in three deep overlapping flounces, each edged with cream-colored lace, and a hip yoke. The blouse has a deep sailor collar edged with the same lace, and there was a little yoke, and a stock of thin cream-colored lace. It bloused well in front, and the sleeves were finished with dimity frills lace-edged.

◆

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse was at the Casino in blue mull. The skirt was tucked in panels, and was also trimmed with lengthwise bands of pale blue taffeta silk stitched on. The bodice also showed the applications of taffeta silk in bands stitched all over, and these were also on the sleeves. A large hat of blue chiffon, trimmed with wide ostrich plumes to match, topped the gown. Miss Emma Rutherford was also in pale blue. The material was organdie, and the tucks formed wide and deep Vs on the corsage, the tops of the sleeves, and the skirt.

◆

Still another pale blue frock was worn by Miss Ethel Davies. It was of linen, and the skirt touched all the way around. It was plain, with a deep applied flounce headed by a stitched band of the goods. The Eton jacket had a narrow stitched band at its edge, and was long enough to cover the belt in the back and to hang below the waist line in front. A thin white muslin blouse was seen through the opening in the jacket. Miss Davies's sweet face was half hidden under the large black leghorn hat, with a full wreath of pale pink roses and foliage across the front and sides.

◆

Mrs. Richard Irvin wore at Old Trinity Church one morning a thin black frock of black crêpe veiling over black taffeta. The skirt had a train and was flounced and tucked. The skirt was tucked to fit about the hips, and tiny ridged tucks formed Vs on the upper part of the sleeves and on the simulated yoke. The stock was black lace, and a small flat black toque of fine chip and flowers was worn.

◆

One morning at the Casino Mrs. Irvin appeared in a black foulard, with vines and bullet-shaped leaves of white. The narrow applied flounce on the skirt had above it a row of six-inch block insertions of black lace over white silk, the blocks joined corner to corner, and forming diamonds. It was cut to fit like a glove at the waist, and the bodice showed the black lace over white silk. A small black and white hat was worn.

◆

Mrs. Charles Marshall wore at a recent dinner a pale blue crepe de chine gown. The applied flounce was heavily trimmed with white lace, otherwise the skirt was plain. The blouse bodice was full; and the lower part was formed of strips of the crepe de chine laid over white lace, these vertical stripes ending so as to outline a round yoke of white lace. The stock was of unlined white lace, as were the sleeves, which had running across their tops two crossing bands of black ribbon velvet. Single straps of the velvet also passed over the shoulders. Mrs. Marshall's hat was a large black one, with a pointed crown, around which was wound a steel serpent, its head resting at one side. From around the crown a half dozen or more full white ostrich tips fell gracefully over the brim.

◆

Mrs. Francis H. Leggett was seen lunching at the Waldorf the day after her arrival from London, in a simple but chic black frock. It was nun's veiling over taffeta. The sweeping skirt fitted smoothly without fullness, and five bands of black taffeta silk were arranged about the lower portion of the skirt to an applied flounce, the skirt being cut to flare. The lowest band was perhaps two and a half inches wide, the next band, a few inches above, was a little narrower, and so on up to a height of about two feet. The bodice was fitted closely in the back by invisible plaits, and the transparent unlined yoke was of heavy white lace, embroidered in fine black chenille. The yoke formed a V, and had at its lowest point as well as midway between this and the shoulders extensions of the embroidered lace. There were also capelike extensions over the upper part of the sleeves. These sleeves were long and close fitting, and did not flare at the wrist. Mrs. Leggett's hat was a small tricorne bonnet, with raised and projecting edges formed of dull jet. The hat itself was filmy black, and at the left side there stood upright a small short quill-like aigrette formed of black bird-of-paradise feathers.

◆

With Mrs. Leggett was her daughter, Miss Alberta Sturges, who was in pure white organdie, especially fine and beautiful. The skirt trailed a little in the back, and had an overskirt or tunic that came below the knees and formed a second skirt. This straight edge had eight inch flounces of the organdie edged with fine lace, and also veiled with lace. A similar but deeper set of flounces finished the bottom of the skirt, which was very full and fluffy, and exhibited no tucking, from belt to hem. The blouse was full, and had a little bolero of the organdie ruffled all around with fine lace, headed by delicate embroidery. The sleeves were finished below the elbow with frills of organdie and lace, and a lace stock was worn. The hat that crowned Miss Sturges's red-gold hair was of white tulle, a flat toque, with a fine twist of black velvet curled around it, about two inches from its edge.

◆

Mrs. Charles Marshall wore at a recent dinner of four at Sherry's a pretty white and black frock. The skirt, which touched all the way round, had about the bottom row upon row of black baby ribbon up to a height of about eight inches. Otherwise, with the exception of narrow, short tucks to fit it about the hips, there was no decoration. The bodice was full and simple. It had a bertha of fine plaitings of the material edged with handsome black lace, and the drooping ends in the centre front of the corsage were fully draped with it. The stock was of the lace, and a rope of pearls was worn. The sleeves were long and close with lace projections over the hands. A large white hat, trimmed with a long, black ostrich plume, topped the costume.

◆

Miss Ethel Barrymore, who was with Mrs. Marshall, wore a frock of white silk mull. The long skirt had no trimming except an accordion-plaited flounce of the mull edged with a narrow box plaiting of the same. The long, pouched-front bodice was composed of entre deux of cluny lace and mulle, the lace describing down-dipping V's. A stock of the lace was worn and the sleeves were elbow length, without ruffle or trimming. A picture hat of white faced with pink muffled with white, and with one large pink rose on the upturned side, was worn.

◆

Edna Wallace Hopper was seen at Sherry's in a remarkable black gown—she is in mourning for her mother. The costume was of filmy black, with a short train. The skirt was quite plain, but the deep yoke of the full bodice was of heavy black lace, and the long sleeves were also of the same lace, neither sleeves nor yoke being lined. An immense Duchess of Devonshire hat in crêpe was worn, and from the centre of its back depended a sweeping crêpe veil, which the wearer had brought forward over her shoulder and was partially carrying in one hand. A parasol of black liberty silk, fluffed and with many ruffles, was carried.

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## American Girls' Club in Berlin.

BERLIN is full of American girls studying music, and year by year the tide sets that way with increasing strength. The life led by some of these girls is a hard one. Brave, proud, and ambitious, they are struggling along on small means to acquire the education they have felt obliged to go there to obtain, because of the vogue for European-educated musicians as teachers.

They have money for the necessaries of life, but many are obliged to economize in every possible way. They board as cheaply as possible; they cannot afford pretty clothes or amusements. Many are obliged to choose the cheapest and dingiest of pensions, and their only social life is found within the walls of the latter. They study unremittingly from daylight till dark; for in addition to their music they usually master two or three languages while abroad. And their lives are clouded still further by the constant haunting feeling that they are draining the resources of the family at home, which must go pinched for years in order to supply them with the necessary funds. Even girls more comfortably situated often spend many lonely and homesick hours in Berlin before they become familiar with the language and customs and make acquaintances among the people.

It was for these American girl students that the American Women Students' Club was formed. It has pleasant clubrooms at Kleist Street, 11, prettily furnished, and including a library and reading room which is open to members from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Every Saturday afternoon there is a tea, at which a merry company of students gathers from all quarters of the city. Once a month there is an evening reception, to which gentlemen may be invited by members.

There is a literary circle within the club, and classes in German or other branches are opened at the solicitation of a sufficient number of members to support the class. American newspapers and magazines are always to be found in the reading room, and the best of reference books on music, art, and literature are to be found in the library. The girl who is puzzled over some problem arising from her ignorance of the country can find competent advice and counsel at the club, and also definite knowledge as to suitable homes and instruction.

Mrs. Andrew V. White, wife of the American Ambassador, has been a warm friend to the club, filling the President's chair for some time. Mrs. John D. Rockefeller gave the funds necessary to launch the venture, and has always maintained her interest in it. Members pay regular dues, besides fees for classes and other special features.

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## Woman's Neck, ‖ A Hidden Beauty.

IT is a hopeful sign this Summer to see one, say out of every five hundred women one meets on the street, showing some independence of the general slavery to Fashion which decrees that even during the intense tropical heat women must still never show their noses out of doors unless their necks are bandaged up into unnatural lengths with the torturous high stocks, collars and neckwear, supposed to give the finishing touch to a woman's toilet. It is strange that in this time, when nearly every paper and magazine has its department of chatter concerning woman's apparel, that the greater part of the space is given over to endless descriptions of some new instrument of neck torture, instead of pointing out and leading the way to improvement in point of aesthetic beauty and comfort combined.

This is always spoken of as a land of freedom and a land of free women. Yet where in all the wide world is there a country where almost the entire feminine population, from the millionaire's wife to the cheapest boarding house dishwasher, shows such voluntary submission to slavery in the matter of dress, and endures so many uncomfortable devices for corporeal torture, heroically smiling the while? Just think what a force is wasted—all this unnecessary martyrdom to no cause—and what good it might accomplish if borne for or expended in some other direction.

But one must not be so pessimistic as to believe that things are going to remain stationary. The greatest virtue Fashion possesses is that she is a changeable and whimsical old damsel, and whenever she casts aside one of her whims as "out of date," it is a step in the right direction, or should be. The trouble is that as soon as a new virtue is evolved some new evil appears along with it. Still there is a steady voluntary upward process at work—evolution is operating here as elsewhere—and a scientific study of the fashions would be interesting if a Teufelsdröckh's mind was brought to bear upon it.

The fashions, therefore, are not altogether to be condemned. Certainly in some regards women dress with much more common sense to-day than ever before there was such a thing as Fashion to make them all dance to the same tune. For instance, the shirtwaist can possess both beauty, style and comfort. The idea of comfort invented the shirtwaist, and wherever comfort is felt to be wanting, some inventive mind should find a way where an article of dress apparel may be ornamental and comfortable at the same time.

These six-inch stocks that our women are wearing have one certain use; no one can object to a lean, long, scrawny, yellow neck using them. But why, in the name of all that makes woman attractive should the dimpled, the plump, the velvety, the fair, be doomed to hide away one of their chiefest beauties, and make themselves look, for all the world like packages done up awkwardly by a bungling hand? For often a pretty woman is rendered commonplace by the tight, stiff neckwear, pushing up the flesh of her neck into the only chin Nature intended her to have, and thus creating that bane of all women who would appear twenty when thirty comes trippingly along with Old Time—the double chin. So any woman possessing a well-rounded neck; and a chin whose curves give a pretty contour to the face should shun the prevailing fashion. Of course those who do not possess such a neck as enhances the tout ensemble or the charms of their other features, may remain constant to the present fashion. But these are not the majority, for there are more presentable necks, without being absolutely beautiful, than one would imagine—and the eye of imagination is the only one that is allowed to peer behind the prison bars of the present stock.

A refined and beautiful face looks well even over the high, unnatural neck band, as true beauty, like murder, will out; but it loses some of its charm, and where a tender spiritual beauty might be seen, one has the mere style at its best. A pretty woman is often rendered ordinary in this gear, and the face somewhat coarsened, while a plain, homely face becomes hideous. A stout woman's face is better let alone—put her neck into the halter of the reigning style and then don't laugh any longer at the caricatures made of her in bathing costume in the funny papers.

In England they manage these things better. It is true that the English girl may not be able to grasp all the psychological possibilities in the hang of a skirt, and she is not so instinctively equipped with that knowledge which makes an American woman wear her clothes so as to create a great distinction between "style" and being richly attired. But their faces are more flowerlike. It is not that their features are more beautiful than those of their American sisters, but it is the freedom and latitude they are given in the matter of dressing their necks so that they can be seen, and their individuality in hair arrangement which renders their beauty purer, more elemental and haunting—like the beauty one sees in the pictures of fair ladies on the canvases of certain old masters. Alongside of this the merely stylish appearance is unbeautiful in every sense.

Still a few independent pioneer souls have been seen here, there and everywhere this Summer, minus high stocks and stiff collars, revealing an inch or two of neck above soft chiffon fichus, soft lace collars, velvet ribbon caught low down with a love-bow at the breast or other device original with the wearers; and they did present a cool and cheerful appearance in contrast with their uncomfortable-looking, red-faced sisters, with their towering neck-gear, and, to make matters still worse. oftentimes a handkerchief stuffed in between their neck and its covering, to protect the latter from the perspiration it induces.

Even woman's legs have become emancipated before her neck, thanks to the bicycle rather than to the rainy-day skirt agitators, and her waist, with the continual exposure by physicians and others of the train of evils it inflicts on the inoffensive torso, stands a chance of freedom.

Then why should not the neck, on which lovers in "ye olden time" used to impress their fondest and most amorous kisses, be rescued from its stiff and uncomfortable prison in this land of freedom in nearly everything? Of course freedom has played some queer pranks, and every fad has been allowed an airing, and the humorists have often been responsible for laughing a new idea in the way of dress reform out of existence. But custom has played queerer pranks still, and it is a perennial target for these same humorists to fire their shafts at. Still freedom in the way of apparel has never been the pet darling theme of the Utopian, although it is one that they do now and again attempt to reckon with. The trouble with dress reform as a serious matter, as generally understood, is usually a suggestion of change of uniform only—from a stylish, uncomfortable thing to an ugly and still uncomfortable affair; only waged in the name of common sense as against vanity, which is supposed to be the creator of those bewildering dainty creations and masterpieces of sartorial art which, it must be admitted, often do appeal to an epicurean or acquired taste rather than to the genuine artistic sense. The trouble is that as a rule dress reformers always forget that it is an innate part of woman's nature to desire to look her prettiest, and that primarily dress must be ornamental and an enhancer of charms; a frame for a picture; an emphasizer of good points. Ornament and comfort are the two cardinal qualities to be thought of in the matter of woman's apparel. And one need not be sacrificed for the other. Dainty lingerie does not conflict with the Decalogue. GRACE HELEN HARTE.

1901

Annual Famine
and
Perennial Plague

# India's Problems

Frontier Uprisings
and
Russian Intrigue.

SIMLA, Aug. 1.—There has been the usual anxiety in India this Summer as to the arrival and distribution of the monsoon rains, a delay or a failure of which means more or less severe famine for considerable portions of the country. This year the monsoon was first reported off Colombo, at about the usual time, and soon afterward made its appearance on the west coast. There, however, some adverse meteorological influences set in, and for a period of two weeks or more the monsoon stuck fast. Even when it did begin to move again slowly northward it failed for a time to penetrate inland to any extent.

Thus for some weeks there was very great anxiety, especially in parts of the Bombay Presidency. Another failure of the rains, coming so soon after the recent exceptionally severe famine, would have been a catastrophe the possibilities of which neither rulers nor the ruled cared to contemplate.

Meanwhile the available period for the sowing of cotton and other important crops was rapidly passing away. In many parts of India the action of a burning sun on a soil of peculiar consistency is such that the ground is so baked and hardened that until it is moistened and softened by copious rains it is impossible to plow or in any way prepare for sowing. If the rain is late, therefore, the sowings must also be late—sometimes too late.

It was just as matters had reached this critical stage that the monsoon current finally began to flow steadily into the interior, bringing with it a plentiful rainfall. In the cotton districts, despite the late start made, there is now every prospect of a good crop, while the price of food grains remains either steady or shows a falling tendency, a sure sign that in the opinion of those specialists in famine—the native grain dealers—all fears of a renewed period of scarcity may be set aside.

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Famine, however, is still officially with the Indians. There are certain districts in India which have not yet recovered from the great scarcity of 1899, districts which are always poor in produce and always liable to recurrent periods of famine. Prominent among these are portions of the Deccan, high-lying stony wastes where the rainfall is always slight and where large schemes of irrigation are impossible in every way.

In what passes there for a good year the hardy Deccani peasant probably just manages to make both ends meet. If there be any delay or any serious deficiency in the rains his chronic condition of scarcity develops at once into one of famine, pure and simple. The failure of the rains two years ago in some of the Deccan districts was almost complete, and famine, of course, was rife. Last year things were but little better, though elsewhere in India the monsoon was so favorable that the number of people in receipt of famine relief dropped from some 6,000,000 to 250,000 within a comparatively short time.

[illegible]000 was mainly furnished from the [illegible] figure has slowly [illegible] number of people on [illegible] official returns. The people [illegible] will be helped through their [illegible] far as possible. The poor will be [illegible] children well looked after, rents will [illegible] remitted, Government advances of cash made, and so on.

⁂

Plague, it is to be feared, is to be always with India. The mortality from this horrible pestilence was extremely severe during the Winter and Spring months which have passed, many thousands of deaths occurring every week from this cause.

The theory that the higher temperatures of the Summer months killed or rendered comparatively innocuous the plague germs has now been abandoned as having no scientific foundation. The explanation of the great decrease in mortality from this cause during the Indian hot weather is simply that during those months the people leave their slums and unsanitary surroundings and lead a healthier outdoor life. They discard nearly all clothing, and thus one fruitful cause of the spread of the disease, through filthy rags, is removed. They leave their dirty hovels and narrow, gutter-like alleys and sleep in the open. The tremendous heat of an Indian May sun quickly dries up any filth there may be about, and so greatly [illegible] the general [illegible] less do they agree to inoculation, the only remedy so far discovered by science.

Any attempt to cope with an outbreak of this pestilence on scientific lines is at once regarded as part of some insidious and deep-laid scheme for the undermining and desecration of their religion. To disinfect a drain may cause a riot; to isolate a family stricken with the disease may probably mean bloodshed. So absurd, indeed, are the beliefs of the people that a short time since the story was circulated and implicitly accepted by natives of a class which might be supposed to know better that the results of the recent census had disclosed such an excess of population in certain districts that the Government had determined to readjust matters by taking measures to kill off, by means of a certain epidemic disease, the superfluous thousands.

Native underlings, servants of the sanitary authorities, discovered with permanganate of potash, used for disinfecting wells, were in some cases half killed by the excited populace, who were convinced that the red crystals contained concentrated doses of the disease. In other cases the luncheon baskets of European sportsmen were carefully searched by the villagers to see if they contained any form of the approved pestilence. With people holding beliefs like this it is impossible to do much.

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The arrangements for the new frontier province, lying alongside Afghanistan, are being rapidly concluded. It may be remembered that it was decided some time since to separate the frontier districts from the local Government of the Punjab and to bring them directly under the Government of India. The wisdom of this course was undoubted. It is expected to put an end to the delays and manifold inconsistencies which have marked the Punjab management of a very lively frontier. Henceforth the Viceroy himself will be directly responsible for the management of frontier affairs, and it is hoped that there will be not only a great decrease in petty frontier wars, which often develop into large campaigns, but considerably less friction generally with the tribesmen.

Yet the reform, like many others, has not been carried through without a considerable amount of heartburning. The susceptibilities of the Punjab officials have been sorely wounded. The severance of the frontier districts is regarded by them as a great blow to their prestige. This, indeed, it is; but the old state of things had had a long innings and had been found very much wanting.

The new régime may probably begin in [illegible]mber next, and it is hoped that thereafter the frontier and its affairs will bulk less largely on India's political horizon. The amount of blood and treasure wasted in those desolate regions is enormous, and out of all relation to results achieved.

At present the northwest frontier is quiet enough. The blockade of the Mahsud-Waziri tribe, which was begun as l[illegible] ago as December last, still continues. The tribesmen have paid up more than four-fifths of the fine which was inflicted on them for a series of outrages long continued. But raids, murders, and so on are yet matters of almost weekly occurrence on this bit of the frontier.

The military authorities are now busy improving the position on the frontier, so that the tribesmen in future will be able to achieve less than they have in the past. Railways in two different sections will now enable a rapid concentration of troops on the merest symptoms of coming disturbance, a thing which has hitherto been impossible.

From Afghanistan, that mysterious gate of India, of which so much is heard and so little known, there come rumors of the ill-health of the Amir. For some years this potentate, who is now some three-score years and ten, has been suffering from senile decay, though he still rules his country with a rod of iron. It is evident, though, that in the natural course of events he cannot last many years longer, and what is to happen when he dies is a question which no Indian statesman cares to contemplate.

His eldest son may, perhaps, take over the reins of power without any greater disturbance than that occasioned by the assassination of the more prominent of his brothers. This would perhaps be the best solution of the problem. But it is far more likely, in the opinion of some good judges, that the decease of Abdur Rahman will be the signal for complete anarchy in the Kabul Empire. With Russia intriguing on the northern frontier, and possibly openly espousing the cause of one or other of the numerous claimants to the throne, Britain would probably consider herself compelled to step in, for her prestige, almost her existence, in India would be at stake. So the accounts of the Amir's health are followed with something more than ordinary interest in India.

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# In the Servants' Quarters.

A JOVIAL members of the New York contingent of the Phil-African delegation to Tuskeegee last Spring—a prominent man in church and mission work here in the city—represents himself as having encountered the following during his stay of a day or two on an old Southern homestead, where the work indoors and out was all done by negroes, whose relations with their employers seemed little changed since the time when they were all one family.

It happened that a cook from a distance had lately been installed, and the old grizzly-headed owner of the hut at the gate became instantly smitten by her charms, and announced his intention of marrying her at once.

"Now, see here, Uncle David," protested her employer, "I've heard of a good many weddings down your way, but I haven't [illegible] of any funerals. Sarah's getting [illegible]y well where she is, and I don't [illegible]'ll be any better cook for living [illegible]anty."

"W[illegible] Mars Harrison, I 'clare fo' de Lawd, [illegible]ly been married five times; fo' de [illegible] clare I has."

"Well, [illegible] are those five wives now?"

"That's [illegible] at I dun wanter know. Mars Harris[illegible] a tone of deep dejection. "They [illegible]ous, Mars Harrison, Sah, and [illegible] with no woman what bes [illegible] Sah. Now, Sarah, there, [illegible] She's—"

"Very well, Uncle [illegible] suppose if you and Sarah are set [illegible] have to be. But I'm going [illegible] thing done up brown this time. [illegible] minister happens to be coming here [illegible] row to tea, and we'll have the knot [illegible] and tight."

Accordingly the next afternoon the dusky couple on their feet be[illegible] reverend with the majority of the [illegible] family as audience. Things went smooth[illegible] enough until the question, "Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife," &c. "[illegible] good," promptly re- [illegible] along without you. What in the world is the trouble?"

"Well Mis' Harrison, me an' Lige, we's had disagreements. He's a onery niggah, Lije is. I mistrusted it when I dun married him."

"But Aunt Caroline, you've thirteen children; how will you support them?"

"Now, see here, Mis' Harrison, don' you know I went to Lije wid out dose thirteen chillums—well den I'se gwine leebe Lije widout dose thirteen chillums, that I is!"

A member of the family who had been traveling with a white maid found it necessary upon her return to substitute some raw local material of the other color. The day after her installation this substitute appeared at the library door with the announcement:

"Miss Alice, they's some gemmans down stairs ter see you"—naming some boys from a neighboring place.

"Well, Dinah, you'll have to tell them that I'm en négligé this afternoon, and can't see them; they must excuse me."

Sequel as described next day by one of the callers: Dinah appeared in the drawing room door accompanied by a toothsome grin. "Youse gemmans got go home, Sahs. Miss Alice she say she's up stairs dere naked as a jay, an' 'scuse me, but yer can't see her!"

The guest himself essayed conversation with an ancient "mammy" who was very deaf, and whose sole work about the place was the care of the chickens. With neither of these facts, however, was the Northerner acquainted.

"How many children have you, Auntie?" he began, as the old woman passed the [illegible] house where he was seated with [illegible] members of the family, and some [illegible]bors who had "dropped in."

[illegible] answer.

"[illegible]eak a little louder," suggested some [illegible]

[illegible]tor repeated his question in a [illegible]t which the bandanned head [illegible]

"[illegible]got about two hundred now," [illegible]plied, "but I'se s'pectin' mo' [illegible]

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tails' to satisfy the crankiest epicure, and I must say that as an inventor and manipulator of this line of thirst quenchers the Yankee has no equal. He has beaten us in this just as he has outdone us in the manufacture of steel rails and tomato cans.

"In proof of what I say I went into a hotel to get a bite to eat while in a small city in Louisiana a few weeks ago. I sat down at a small table and requested the waiter to bring me a bottle of Bass while the eatables were being prepared. I was promptly informed, to my astonishment, that the house did not keep beer either in bottle or on draft, 'but,' said the waiter, 'we can make you any kind of "soft drink" you wish, Sir.' Here he began to run off the names—and such names—of so many different varieties of drinks that I finally lost my bearings. It took him just four minutes by the watch to name his menu of concoctions, and during the time I could do nothing but lean back in my chair and listen to the man out of pure admiration. I have never heard anything like it since.

"I had not the slightest idea what the ingredients of the drinks he mentioned consisted of, and not wishing to show my ignorance but also to prove that I knew a few things myself, I ordered him to make me a 'Green Horn.'

"Now, there is no drink known by this name that I had ever heard of. I had merely created it on the spur of the moment. The waiter, however, without the slightest hesitation, merely said 'Yes, Sir,' and, stepping to the bar, had the drink made, after a few marvelously quick manipulations, and served in a jiffy. Of course I did not say anything to him about the fake order, and he was equally determined in keeping mum; but I shall never forget the combination look of satisfaction and contempt on that waiter's face as he charged me 40 cents for the bally liquid.

"I paid the amount without a murmur. What else could I do under the circumstances? I would not have retrieved if he had charged me four times forty. Since then I have always claimed that the Yankee 'drink mixer' is a dangerous man to be funny with. He knows his business too well. Anyway, when I come to think of it, whatever that 'Green Horn' was made of, it was well worth the price, for I've not complained of the hot weather since, and the thermometer has been soaring pretty high the past few weeks.

"By all this I do not, of course, mean to say that America is a country of teetotalers. Its people are anything but that. If one makes a comparison, however, as to the amount of drink consumed per head of the population of Great Britain and the United States, it will be found that the Americans as a whole are very moderate drinkers, indeed.

"When I drop into an eating house in New York City at the noon hour," continued the Englishman, "it always impresses me to watch the crowd of people sitting at the lunch counter or at tables drinking coffee, tea, milk, or su[illegible] soup; not one in twelve with a glass of intoxicating drink in front of him. In England the exact opposite is the case. There, if you enter a restaurant, you will see the Englishman eating his beef sandwich, plate of oysters, or whatever it may be, and washing it down with a bottle of ale or a whisky and soda as a 'digester.' Coffee or tea is seldom seen except in the homes.

"I was introduced to three gentlemen at the Hoffman House the other evening by a friend of mine, all of whom are well-known business men in New York City. Shortly after the introduction I was invited to join my new-made acquaintances in a 'refresher.' After I had called for my order—a whisky and soda—I was surprised when the rest of the party ordered 'soft drinks.' My friend I knew never indulged in strong liquor at any time, and he afterward informed me that the gentlemen whom he had introduced me to were also total abstainers.

"Now, I should not think of commenting on this particular instance were it not for the fact that I have repeatedly found myself in the similar position of being the only member of a party indulging in intoxicating drink. At home I am considered by my friends as a very moderate drinker. Even my wife has often passed this same remark, and when a man's better half says such things about him it is pretty safe to bet that there's some truth in it. I have certainly never been the worse for liquor in my life, but since my visit to America I am beginning to feel as if I were, to use a vulgar term, a regular 'old soak.'

"After all, the American is showing a splendid example to the foreign visitor as regards the drink question, and, although I do not say that my impressions point to a widespread and general abstinence in the future—such will never be—I do say they point to such a degree of temperance and such a moderate use of liquor as the Englishman can never expect to see in his o common and so often fatal at this season. Weakened by malaria, they are especially prone to contract the plague, and already the returns of mortality from this [illegible] are swelling

obstreperous she go!" and with this [illegible] amendment the service had [illegible]

card tacked in the upper corridor of [illegible] It reads:

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# THE LOST GOLD MINE

THIS soldier of fortune was searching for some stray asphalt bed in one of the wooded wildernesses of Venezuela. Accompanied by two native servants, a half-breed guide, and a young companion from "The States," who knew little of roughing it, he had left the dingy old river steamer at the point where the Caura flows into the Orinoco and rowed slowly up the smaller stream into the province of Guiana.

The chief adventurer had heard, in his rambles among the old inhabitants of Caracas, of lakes of bitumen in this region which had never been discovered by the all-consuming companies which were creating such disturbance by their disagreements. This was the land of the Parabena Indians, descendants of the ancient Toltecs, quiet and gregarious. It was probably through some wandering trapper from these Indians that the story of the asphalt beds had reached the country of civilization.

But the chief of this expedition had read of the strange discovery of the diamond mines of Golconda, of the gold of the Transvaal, and he was willing to risk something to find the hidden asphalt beds of Venezuela. He and his companions rowed up the Caura for three days, camping by night in their little boat, as a partial protection against the fauna that abounded on shore.

On the night of the third day they found a clear space by the side of the stream, and there they decided to land. They slept that night in their boat again, but were up early next morning, ready for the explorations of the day. The boat was snugly moored under a clump of trees whose luxuriant boughs overhung the water, and the travelers started out.

The soldier of fortune found that he was near Mount Chanaro, right in the heart of the Parabena country. As he had been told that these Indians were very docile, like the North American Lenapes, he was rather curious than otherwise to meet one of them. But he encountered no sign of habitation or trail on that day. It was all a wild country, covered with high underbrush and an abundance of trees. The trees, however, were not very close together, and travel was made correspondingly easy.

It was late in the afternoon. Allison Glenn and his party were walking along the mountainside, about a hundred yards from where the earth begins to ascend. No asphalt had been found. Suddenly, the leader of the party espied a curious projection of leaves, stone, and dirt rising some six feet, not far ahead.

An examination was made, more as a matter of curiosity than anything else. The dead leaves were brushed away, and at one end of this long projection there was found a carving that resembled closely the head of a hugh fish. The carving was so accurate that Glenn made up his mind that this was not a mere freak of nature, and he ordered his men to completely uncover the rock, for the entire projection appeared to be a rock covered over with the fallen vegetation of years upon years.

The sight that met the eyes of the travellers, when all was made bare, was a startling one. It was a carved piece of solid stone, some twenty feet long and about four feet from the ground at the highest point. The lines of the fish were carefully reproduced, although with the hand of an amateur. The years that had passed had disintegrated parts of the huge rock, but enough was there to make it certain that this was the handicraft of human beings.

What is still more convincing of the fact that man had been there was a line of hieroglyphics on one side and near the head of the fish. These crude letters closely resembled inscriptions Glenn had observed on old Toltec relics preserved in Caracas. But they meant nothing to him then, except the belief that became firmly rooted in his mind at once that he had encountered an unusual mystery.

The next day the adventurers were early at work clearing away the débris from around the stone fish, cutting down the trees and digging into the surrounding earth. Surely something must be in this neighborhood, it was reasoned. But nothing was found. Glenn then determined to clear away the trees and get a good photograph of the object with the small camera he carried. This was done.

No trace of asphalt had been found. The soldier of fortune, like all his ilk at times of uncertainty, was restless. He longed to have the mystery of Mount Chanaro solved. He decided at once to return to Caracas and there to report his curious find.

Glenn was a taciturn, inquiring kind of fellow. He liked to ask questions, but little relished the answering of them. He had no intention of making any formal report of his discovery. He had little opinion, anyway, of the aristocracy of the Venezuelan capital upon matters or archaeological interest, and so he determined once again to seek his old friends of the suburbs of the town, quaint individuals who lived in the past, whose language was still quite [illegible] Spanish. [illegible] joined corn[illegible] corne[illegible] monds. It was cut to fit like[illegible] possessed of the stoicism of her race, was little surprised, apparently, to see the adventurer back in the city so soon.

"Ah, Sir, I fear you did not find the lake of tar," she observed in her native vernacular.

"No," Glenn responded, "but there are other mysteries in that land."

"Yes, yes, Signor; it is a strange country, weird country. Long has Mount Chanaro been shunned."

"Why should that small mountain be feared by the natives?" he persisted.

It was not long before this line of inquiry, with no revelation on Glenn's part of the find he had made, drew forth from the aged woman one of the strangest traditions of Venezuelan folklore. She told the story as though it was a settled part of the history of her people, a chapter in the life of her ancestors which was sacred for its antiquity and inspiring for the incentive it gave to ceaseless search, ceaseless persistence.

Generations ago, she said, there dwelt near Mount Chanaro a family of hardy woodsmen, half-breeds—sons of Spanish adventurers, who knew that jewels were valuable in the world of commerce, sons of Indian women, not afraid of the woods, not afraid to fight intruders upon their settlement.

This family was secretive, and when any of its members reached the frontiers had little to say of the lands they had come to inhabit. The family increased, and in time there was a small tribe huddled around the base of the mountain. The Indians who lived nearest seldom observed these settlers hunting or fishing, although it was done occasionally. Their settlement was developed to an unusual degree, and signs of civilization were apparent at many places.

It was not long before members of this family began appearing periodically at the mouth of the Orinoco with gold nuggets to exchange with foreign traders for what they wanted at home. Even in its undeveloped form this gold was almost pure. It was sent to civilized countries and assayed, and all who examined it pronounced it to be the purest gold ever mined.

The ancient Venezuelans heard of this rich treasure, and some of them sought to find out its secret source and share in the riches it was sure to bring. But the old family would brook no intruder. Lines were carefully drawn and guarded. The gold would go to market and all who saw it would be astonished, but no outsider was permitted to see the wonderful mine.

Often while on their way to the frontier or to the mouth of the river, in spite of all the secrecy and efforts to hide that might be observed, members of the family would be attacked and robbed, sometimes killed. But the treasure continued to flow out of that region, seemingly inexhaustible. The fame of the mine spread abroad, and the tradition grew that here was the richest gold mine in the world.

Long years afterward, when the story of the mine became better known, it was revealed that only a few members of the old tribe really knew where the mine was located. The secret was hidden from all except the few whose assistance was necessary in mining the treasure. But the whole tribe knew that the vein that had been found was a continuous one, very near the surface of the earth, and very easily mined.

It was not possible that a great treasure of this kind should be heralded abroad and the cupidity of neighbors not be excited. It took years for this to be done to such an extent that the security of the growing tribe would be disturbed. But the time came, and all the resources of the settlement were necessary to repel the invaders.

But, like the Goths and Vandals, the invaders continued to come with ever-increasing frequency and strength. The little tribe was diminishing, and there were wails in the cabins of the Gold Tribe, as they had come to be called. The struggle became so fierce that the boats no longer wended their sinuous way down the Chanaro and the Orinoco. Lest outsiders should finally force their way through, the mouth of the mine was covered up, and every effort made to destroy trace of it to all except the initiated.

At last the final struggle came. Indians broke through the fortifications that had been erected, and the settlement was overrun. Most of the old tribe were ruthlessly killed, and only one of the miners survived. He lurked about the neighborhood for several days after the massacre had taken place, saw the homes burned, and saw the invaders take away gold in great quantities, for the tribe had used gold to make the simple necessities of the hearth and the table.

But the lurking miner saw that the source of his treasure was not found. He saw, too, that the secret marks had not been discovered, and his heart rejoiced. Then he started on a journey toward civilization. He now and then met strange Indians, but successfully passed by them, in many cases winning their friendship. At last he reached the mouth of the Orinoco, and told the story of his travels to the settlers there. [illegible] would never tell the story [illegible] ed. by, and the settlers petted the aged frontiersman, cajoled him, took every means to prolong his life in the hope that some day he would tell the story; that he would reveal the sesame that would open the door to the lost treasure.

But, no, he would tell all but the whereabouts of that gold. His years were drawing to an end. One day death came. Just before the end arrived, the old miner arose from his couch, and grasping a support to hold him up, exclaimed:

"Find the fish, the fish! Read it, read it!"

"The fish?" asked Glenn, when the aged woman had reached this point in the story, his enthusiasm having been aroused as the narrative progressed. "Did you say the fish?"

"Yes," she answered, "that was the dying gasp of the old settler. He said no more."

"I have found it," exclaimed Glenn. "I have found it, but I cannot read the writing. Who can read it? Where can I find some one that can read it?"

"Ah, Sir, that I do not know. I have told you the story of the secret mine. It is rich beyond all value, and if it could be found, Venezuela would be a Klondike, a South Africa, and a California all in one."

Glenn showed his pictures to the old woman, and asked her if she recognized the inscription.

"No, Signor," she replied, "that is something like Toltec, but I can't read it. Perhaps the man who knows that language is dead, too. It was written years and years ago, you know."

The narrator continued on her story. She said that after the miner's death adventurers had gone inland to search for the fish, but had found nothing. Many of them had caught the fever and died. In the surrounding country remains of settlers were found here and there, people murdered doubtless by the Gold Tribe. Bad luck seemed to attend all who sought for the treasure.

The search was kept up. Throughout all the country the story went, and men sought Mount Chanaro to die or to come back broken hearted. Finally the tradition spread that there were infernal agencies at work at the place, that the hand of fate was against the finding of the long lost secret. Mount Chanaro's name became an object of dread throughout all the land.

But Glenn was little affected by this superstition. He admonished the old woman to keep the secret of his discovery, urging her by a small gift of money. She promised faithfully to do it, but said:

"Remember, Signor, that you found Mount Chanaro by chance. All who go there to seek the gold have met ill fates. Remember this."

But the soldier of fortune, feeling that great riches lay within his grasp, began seeking persons who might be able to read the inscription. He felt that this writing without doubt contained directions for locating the lost gold mine. But no such one could be found in the Venezuelan capital. Having inquired of every one possible, he went to Brazil, inquiring of all the archaeologists in Rio de Janeiro, but with no success. He kept the secret of his find to himself, endeavoring alone to find some one to read the writing without telling them what it was for. But everywhere he met with failure.

He still seeks the solution of that secret. He has gone back to Mount Chanaro, and carefully covered up the stone fish. He has made many additional photographs of it. He has come to the United States and visited college professors and archaeologists in all parts of the country.

"I am sure that this is the secret of one of the greatest gold mines in the world," he always says.

"Well, Sir," he is encouraged, "the obelisks of Egypt and the cuneiform writings of Babylon were read. Perhaps those surrounding your fish may yet be deciphered."

## The New Panhandler.

HIS attire was so conventionally picturesque that it seemed modeled after that of the tramp on the vaudeville stage. Soleless shoes planted with wavering inexactitude supported a trembling frame. Trousers through which bits of flesh dirtily leered led up to a buttonless vest. Over all, in spite of the warm sunshine, a tattered ulster fluttered. A crushed and shapeless felt hat leaned down toward an evilly smelling pipe clutched between nervous teeth. At the edge of the little group of men talking together on upper Broadway the stranger halted, without disturbing by so much as a penny plea the conversation of the men there. Finally the man with the Panama hat noticed the stranger.

"Just in from Bridgeport, Conn. Been looking for work all day. Haven't had a thing to eat in three days, I suppose?" he inquired.

"Nope," said the stranger.

"Without shelter for a widow and three children. Family all on the sidewalk. A few pennies to help them along."

"Naw."

"Then it is a traveled stranger that seeks our assistance, thinking that he will assist the untraveled and the unwashed."

"Nit."

"Then, my friend, what is your little game?"

The stranger threw the skirt of his ulster over one [illegible] melodramatic dignity. "You are wrong, all wrong. I am not a native of Bridgeport, Conn., looking for work; I am not the husband of a widow [illegible] I do not seek assistance. I [illegible] family in the utmost dignity [illegible] abroad every year regu[illegible] not work nor do I [illegible] ance."

[illegible] back is [illegible]

"How on earth do you do it?" asked its owner.

The stranger dug a hand down into his pocket. Then he held aloft a gleaming silver dollar.

"Gentlemen," he said impressively, "that's my last dollar, and it's my fortune, too. Each day when I return to my family loaded with the spoils of my most original calling I am careful to save out one dollar. My family is equally careful to spend that day all the rest, so in the morning when I start out again it really is my last dollar. Now, gentlemen, since you have been so good as to harken to my tale, I'll develop my game. Who'll be the first to match me for my last dollar and cent, too—the last cent of a bum?"

The man with the Panama hat got out a dollar.

"It's a go," he exclaimed.

The stranger raised a voice of warning.

"Gentlemen," let me admonish you; I always win. In the end I am always ahead of the game."

The man with the Panama hat and the stranger tossed their coins into the air.

"I'm matching yer," said the stranger.

He won.

"I always do. I told you so," he said.

Nettled a bit, the other matched again; then twice in succession, losing each time.

"That ends me for this," was his by no means good-natured remark.

Others of the group tried the new pastime with like result. The stranger might lose once or twice, but in the end he came off ahead. Finally the party concluded that there was more charity than amusement in continuing, and the stranger wandered toward Fifth Avenue, where a fat man in white waistcoat and black spats was speedily interested.

Since that time the new variety of the "panhandler" has enjoyed quite an upper Broadway vogue. He isn't begging, and the men with whom he plays are too well known in Broadway circles to make police interference profitable.

So there he is.

## Strange Eighth Street Sight.

A LITTLE boy of perhaps five years old, hailing from a small town in Iowa, was yesterday in the neighborhood of Eighth Street. That it was the youngster's first visit to the city was easily guessed from the fascinated manner in which he viewed his surroundings. His eyes grew steadily larger as each new and wonderful object appeared before him. The noise, the din, the excitement was awe-inspiring, and held him silent with wonder; but one thing at last loosened his tongue and brought the cry of astonishment to his lips.

"Papa, papa!" he shouted, pointing frantically down the street. "Look, look!"

Not only "papa" but all the accommodating pedestrians in the neighborhood turned and stood still to see what it was. The newsboys cocked their heads in expectation of a fight, at least, and even the shopkeepers glanced with half-hearted interest in the direction indicated. But Eighth Street apparently was as quiet and serene as Eighth Street possibly can be.

"What is it you see, my son?" inquired the fond parent.

"That!" shouted the little boy, bristling with excitement. "That funny street car with a horse hitched to it. Oh, ain't it funny?" he went on, with an evidence of glee that was beyond comprehension. "I ain't never seen anything so funny," and then he laughed and shouted, and was so honestly delighted at the strange sight that his father felt it necessary to explain that in Iowa they only have trolleys.

And yet we, in the arrogance of our ignorance, delight to call ourselves "the most advanced city in America."

## The One Just Before.

"I'VE been looking for a new abode," said a man whose shoes were run down at the heel. "I haven't found it, but I've made a new and wonderful acquaintance. Every one who has been compelled by the dictates of an exacting fortune to seek in the buildings of others a habitation for himself; any one who has sought to rent a house, an apartment, a flat, or a furnished room knows him. He is the paragon of all virtue. He has or has not children; he has or has not a wife; he has or has not a dog.

"But this much is certain: If you have children and children are not allowed to dwell in the building you are examining, you may be sure he had none; indeed, you will be told that he had none. If you desire to pay only such a sum as your reason and previous experience seem to make proper, you are told at once that they cannot let you have the quarters at that price, as they had no difficulty in getting five times as much from him.

"If finally you agree to pay as much as he did, or if the proprietors of the place you may select in the end allow you to pay a little less, and if, when you are finally settled, you have any little complaint to make concerning the way the place is run, you are met by the assurance that he never found it so. He never complained; he put up with things as they were, even while he was paying in most cases more than you are. Thus he had not only finances ample, but patience and no snobbish tastes.

"Then, again, take it if you are boarding. You would like meat served in such and such a way for your dinner. The landlady looks at you crushingly. 'I really didn't know just what you liked,' she says, 'but he always liked steak for dinner, and so I thought you might, too.'

"That usually settles it. You are utterly crushed and unable to answer. At the [illegible] is taken [illegible] this myth

SEPT

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# Society at Home and Abroad.

THIS is the last week of the season. In fact, at many of the watering places the word "Finis" has been written and the gayeties are over for the year. To those who love the sea and the seashore, who are fond of the pathless woods and find pleasure by lakeside and mountain summit, the country was never more beautiful, never more attractive. The crowds who are on excitement bent have left, and now come the days when there are little dinners, impromptu luncheons or suppers, excursions and all kinds of pleasant entertainments. Friends who have more or less drifted apart during the great rush, being carried hither or thither as their social engagements required, meet again. Newport after this week will be as another place, and Bar Harbor has already settled down to a month or more of solid comfort.

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The closing of hotels does not mean the abandoning of seaside cottages. Except perhaps at Newport, there will not be a general "exodus"—what a trite word it has become!—until late in October or November. Narragansett is charming, Southampton was never so attractive, and the south shore of Long Island freed from mosquitos, which now and then are rather attentive in Summer, and hot sea fogs, becomes quite an earthly paradise. The residents of that fascinating region vaguely known as Meadow Brook, and which comprises nearly the entire centre of the island, are returning home, and the Sound resorts were never more popular. Tuxedo is beginning to look like itself again, and plans are being made for a very gay Autumn season. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin will return this week from Bar Harbor, and Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane from Narragansett. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will come home very shortly, and James Henry Smith, who seems to have been lost sight of this Summer, gets back for the late Autumn and the early Winter.

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And now begins what was once popularly known as the Lenox season. It is true that the Berkshires are in the full of their glory when the forests are donning their doublets of brown, and distant orchards are sallow and wan and the mountains are arrayed in red and gold and the haze and the cool winds presage the gentle approach of frost. Here in this splendid climate life in the open will be a delight. There will be tennis and golf matches, and driving and riding and charming dinners and card parties and the Horse Show. It will all pass quickly and Lenox will be gay enough, although one can hardly call it a "season," as it is more or less local. The principal residents of Lenox constitute society, and there will not be the great influx of strangers one meets at Newport and resorts of that character.

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The Hudson is in for a very busy season. Chauncey Depew is authority for the statement that he cannot get a room at the Ardsley Club and that he finds it very hard work to find a cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt will only make a short pilgrimage to their Adirondack camp, and may take a house again in the Ardsley neighborhood, as there is some chance of good coaching during the Autumn months between the middle of September and Thanksgiving. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor return this week to their home on the Hudson. Mrs. Astor will take part in some of the golf and tennis contests which will be arranged at Ardsley this Autumn. Mrs. William Astor will remain quietly at Newport until October. She will not give any very large entertainments, now that her series of dinners is coming to an end, but she will entertain in a limited way. Former Governor Morton has cabled his people at Ellerslie that he and his family will return in September. The wedding of Miss Helen Morton and Count Boson de Talleyrand Perrigord will take place either at the country seat or at the town house. M. de Talleyrand Perrigord being a Roman Catholic, it will not be a church affair. This will prove a disappointment to many, as Miss Helen Morton will make a beautiful bride, and the invitations to a house wedding will necessarily be limited.

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There will be any number of people in town for the cup races. Some will remain in the near suburbs. Garden City is to be one of the places which will be popular this Autumn, especially with those who are fond of golf, and perhaps several of the near coast hotels will extend their season on account of the Constitution and Shamrock. Sir Thomas Lipton is going hither and thither and is being generally entertained. Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel have received a royal welcome at Newport. Mrs. Charles Marshall and Mrs. Ogden Mills have been entertaining them, and every one was so delighted to see Mrs. Mills again, looking so well, notwithstanding her recent severe illness.

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The Varuna was at Southampton at the end of the week, coaling and getting ready for a journey across the Atlantic. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel arrived in this [illegible]

of Northampton, and who was Miss Vyner; Lord Athlumney, whose family name of Meredyth is familiar in Virginia and Maryland, and who is a member of the Guards Club; he has a beautiful country seat, Somerville, in Meath, Ireland, and is about thirty-six years of age; Sir Edward Hamilton, who is well known as a writer, and Francis Muinetta, who goes about a great deal in London society.

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The Marquis Gandara was one of those who sailed last week for the other side. The Marquis had a disagreeable experience at Newport, where his horse came a cropper in the first meet of the hounds and was painfully but not seriously hurt. The Marquis Gandara belongs to the Madrid Hunt, which is one of the best-known in Europe, and is an excellent horseman, but he did not have a good mount.

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The death on Thursday of Barclay Ward Kountze, although in some manner expected, as he had been quite ill for some weeks, still came as a great shock. He was thought to be much better on Tuesday. Mr. Kountze was one of the most popular young men in New York society, and there is much sympathy for his parents and sisters. His death will place a number of families in mourning. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster lost a daughter, who was buried at Southampton on Friday. There are many cases of severe illness just now, and there seems to be more typhoid abroad than usual.

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There is as yet but little to say of the coming season. There are but few débutantes this year, and there will not be any large private dances, except those possibly given by Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Townsend Burden for their débutantes. Miss Blight is to come out at a large tea in the early part of the Winter, and Mrs. George Rives will entertain for her daughter. The second Miss Twombly will have a series of dinner dances given for her. As to the rest, it will be the old programme. Many of the fashionable women during December and January will give dances, and the first week of the new year will see the annual reception which Mrs. Astor always gives, and it will be followed by one at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. Mrs. Pembroke Jones has a daughter, but she will not make her début next Winter. Mrs. Jones will entertain, as she did last year, in dinners, but will not give a dance. There are no débutantes other than Miss Twombly in the Vanderbilt family, nor again in the Astors. Winters seem now to be about equally divided; one of débutantes being sandwiched in with one in which there are few young women making their bows to society. This is arranged perhaps with a purpose, many matrons not caring to have their girls make their débuts when there is a crowd of others.

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To-morrow being Labor Day, the seaside and country resorts offer most attractive programmes of sports in the open; and the occasion is taken advantage of by everybody who can get out of town. There are house parties which embrace to-morrow, and New York will have a good long sleep, and the last opportunity in some time to enjoy a holiday. The trains and steamers yesterday were crowded with people. At Seabright there was polo, and all the cottagers are entertaining. As many as can have gone to Newport for the first day of the horse show. Southampton is to have special exercises, and there will be dances at all the casinos and hotels along the coast.

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Arrangements are being made for the season at Morristown. Besides the horse show, which is one of the events of the Autumn—each resort has its horse show these days—there will be golf at the Country Club, and during the late Autumn and early Winter three large and five small dances at McAlpin Hall. Among the patronesses of these functions are Mrs. Mason Young, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Fayette Smith, Mrs. Swords, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Flagg, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Nicoll, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Behr, Mrs. Grannis, Mrs. Henriques, Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Mahlon Pitney, Mrs. Vernam, Mrs. Waterbury, Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Ward Ford, Mrs. Garretson, Mrs. Keasbey, Mrs. John Murray Forbes, Mrs. Thomas C. Bushnell, and Miss Howland.

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In the Adirondacks there have been golf matches and regattas. In the Upper St. Regis and at Paul Smith's there are special programmes for Labor Day. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have beeen entertaining house parties at their camps. Mrs. Burden has been a guest of the Webbs, but is to return to her mother, Mrs. William D. Sloane, at Lenox this week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel [illegible] Atlantic City over Sunday. [illegible]

Bar Harbor on Saturday. They will remain some little time at the Maine resort.

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On the St. Louis, which arrived from Southampton yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Biddle of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, who have returned from their wedding trip; the Hon. Henry P. Field, Miss Angelica Livingston, Henry L. Lee, Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Morris S. Wise, James Smith, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe. Mr. and Mrs. Safe will go directly to Newport.

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On the Campania were Alfred Harrison and Mrs. Harrison of Philadelphia, W. G. Jamison and Mrs. Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. William Caleb Loring, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Schwab, who have just returned from Aix les Bains; G. S. Nicholas, Jr., Lord Strathcona and Lady Strathcona, and Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Ward.

The funeral of Miss Lee, who died at Lucerne, Switzerland, will take place on Tuesday from Grace Church Chantry. Miss Lee was the daughter of Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, who was a Miss Livingston, and the niece of Mr. Henry Livingston. Miss Livingston and Mrs. Lee were among the passengers on the St. Louis.

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The Corsair, which left Bar Harbor last week, is at Newport, and to-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French give a large dinner in honor of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey and Miss Nathalie Bailey are at the Hotel Champlain, Lake Champlain. Others who have registered there are Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Hoffman and Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Remsen. Miss Marjorie Lee Swainson gave a party to the children at the Whiteface Inn, at Lake Placid, last Friday evening, which was a great success. There were dances and games. Mrs. David J. Swainson is registered at the Whiteface Inn.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet was one of the last arrivals at Dinard. She reached there in the Nahma, and was the recipient of much attention. Mrs. Hughes Hallett seems to be doing a great deal of the entertaining. Within the past fortnight she has given a cotillion and had private theatricals. Mr. and Mrs. José del Valle have been at Dinard, as have also Mrs. George Matthews and family of New York. William K. Vanderbilt and his daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, were at Dinard for a few days, but the Valiant has sailed for the Riviera with Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. The Duchess of Marlborough, by the way, won golden opinions from the English press for the gracious way in which she assisted her husband in receiving at Blenheim on the occasion of his political party some weks ago.

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Aix les Bains still continues very popular, and there have been but a few shiftings during the past week. Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller are there for the season, and will leave in time to reach New York the first week in October. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Mr. Edwin Moller, and Miss Moller will leave for Paris about the middle of the month. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Fearing, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, and Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum are all at Aix.

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Homburg is full. Crowds of ill-bred people so annoyed King Edward there on his recent visit that it is possible he may never return. The mob was composed of foreigners, and not Americans. There are not very many representatives of New York society at Homburg this season. There is, of course, Mr. John Davis of Washington Square, who has been giving any number of entertainments; Frederick Diodate Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter, Mrs. Goelet and Miss May Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding de Garmendia, Mrs. Christopher Robert, Heber Bishop, and Miss Bishop.

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The mourning observed for the Empress Frederick and the presence of the King stopped many festivities, but Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse have been entertaining a great deal. They gave a dinner dance one evening recently—a novelty at Homburg. They are expecting Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson to pay them a visit, and have had Mr. Bourke Cockran as a guest. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer are also at Hombourg, and much has been said of Mrs. Duer's beautiful gowns. Mrs. Christopher Robert, according to one report, is in deep mourning for the Empress Frederick because Mrs. Robert has a villa at Homburg, where she lives nearly all the year around, and she feels that she is really a German. The days are agreeably passed by those who are pleasure seeking in tennis and in musicales and expeditions, small dinners, and bridge.

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Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin will be at Ostend some short time before sailing for this country. They are due here this week. On August 15, among those who had registered in Paris were Mr. Jefferson Levy, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Whittier, who had come up from Lucerne; the Marquise de Tallyrand Perrigord; and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt. Gen. and Mrs. Winslow and Ambassador Porter had taken a [illegible] to Aix, where they had been ente- [illegible]

and Mrs. Franklin Singer. At the Kulm Hotel were Mr. and Mrs. Eno.

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Mrs. Ballard Smith, Mrs. Frank Burrell Hoffman, Mrs. Desprez (Miss McClellan,) Mrs. Beach Grant, and Mr. and Mrs. Horace Binney are at Dinard. They were among the guests at the dances given by Mrs. Hughes Hallett.

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Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt have been going about the Continent in their motor, and last week made the journey from Berne to Aix. They are now in Paris. Lawrence Turnure was in Geneva last week, and was going through Switzerland in his motor, and Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park have been touring through France and Switzerland in the same fashion, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alexander are traveling in the Engadine in a large carriage with postillions. In fact, the motor fad has brought back another old fashion, that of traveling in one's own carriage through Switzerland, Italy, France, and Germany, as in the days of Thackeray and Dickens, and in the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate went to North Berwick for a stay of a few weeks. This watering place has been very full, and is quite popular with English people; Scotland, of course, is at the height of its season. Mrs. Arthur Paget has gone over to Deauville to stop with the Princess de Sagan, whose health is said to be wretched and who is very low spirited, although the engagement of her son to Miss Helen Morton cheered her up wonderfully. Gen. Paget and Miss Paget have been at Homburg. Cora, Countess of Strafford, is in Paris, and there are again rumors that she is to marry M. Cambon, not the one known in Washington and this country, but his brother, who is a widower and who lived for many years in London, where he has a wonderful social position for an untitled foreigner.

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Gen. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton have been paying a number of visits at country houses. They were at Yester House last week as the guests of the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale. Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy Haig have let Stowlangtoft, in Suffolk, near Bury St. Edmunds, for the Summer. It has some of the best partridge shooting in the United Kingdom. Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, who own it, have gone yachting. The Haigs will give a number of large house parties. Lady Cunard has been stopping at Durris House in Aberdeenshire.

⁂

Mrs. Mackay went to Paris from Aix and Como, and was stopping at the Ritz last week. She is to go to Spa and Biaritz. M. and Mme. de Dominguez (Miss Murphy) are at Carlsbad. The Duke of Newcastle is at Dinard, and he is expecting his brother, Lord Hope, to visit him there. Lord Donoughmore, who is engaged to Miss Grace, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael P. Grace, has been to Iceland with his mother. He was private secretary to Sir Henry Blake, and he is said to have quite a career before him. His father paid a visit to New York some two Summers ago.

## THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—In spite of the unusual dissipation of the Berwin ball Friday night it was quite a lively social day in Newport to-day. Tennis, as usual, attracted the attention of a large number of enthusiasts, and a number of parties went out to see the race between Columbia and Constitution. In the afternoon there were several luncheons, the hunt, and more than the usual amount of driving on the avenue. To-night there was nothing but dinners.

Luncheons were given by Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Miss Lyman, Mrs. W. H. Sands, and Miss Gaw at their cottages.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained on the Rainbow.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones took out a large party on the Narada.

Mrs. A. E. Tower entertained on the Erl King.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw gave a luncheon and musicale.

Mrs. George Gordon King gave a children's party.

Dinners were given to-night by Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcok, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Van Alen, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, the last-named dinner being in honor of Mrs. Don Cameron, who is Mrs. Canfield's guest.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained a large party to-night on the Nourmahal, their second entertainment of the season.

Suydam Grant of New York is the guest of Mrs. Joseph E. Widener.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen gave a luncheon party to-day, taking a number of friends to Narragansett Pier over the Jamestown Ferries to [illegible] and thence by road.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe were passengers on the steamship St. Louis, which arrived in New York to-day. They are expected to come to their Newport cottage immediately.

Next week there will be a series of dinners, including the Lipton dinner given by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, and [illegible] entertainment in honor of [illegible] Corrigan, both on Monday. [illegible] will give dinners on the [illegible]

SEPT

# Within Easy Reach of London.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A somewhat disingenuous inquiry of the American journalist and lecturer Garrett Serviss in the correspondence columns of The London Times as to whether or not Gilbert White, the naturalist of Selborne, has been forgotten by his fellow-countrymen, has called forth some amusing rejoinders. Mr. Serviss, it seems, asked a man at Cook's and a railway ticket seller how to get to Selborne, and they both confessed they had never heard of the place or of the worthy scholar who gave it its little but lasting fame. One Englishman remarks, by way of reply to this implication of British ignorance, that he once asked a station keeper in Salem, Mass., if he had ever heard of Nathaniel Hawthorne. The station keeper scratched his head and replied that he really thought he never had. But similarly a railway servant in old Rochester, in sight of the cathedral whose towers rose hazily in the troubled dreams of John Jasper, and who doubtless walked every day of his life in the very footprints of Uncle Pumblechook and Trabb's boy, had no knowledge of Dickens. One recalls with amusement Mr. William Archer's astonishment when he learned that the conductor of a waterside street car in New York was interested in Kipling. But Kipling at that moment was a "topic" in the sensational press.

There is no reason why any English railway servant should know the whereabouts of the Rev. Gilbert White's Selborne, because Selborne is not on any railroad, and is five miles from the nearest station, Alton, on the Southwestern line. It is also a very small and unimportant hamlet, and Gilbert White's "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne" is still a book that appeals to the comparatively few, in spite of its many editions.

If Mr. Serviss or the English gentleman who made vain inquiries at Rochester and Salem, Mass., should ask any ticket seller how to get to Chawton, in the neighborhood of Selborne, they would get the same answer undoubtedly, yet Jane Austen dwelt and wrote in Chawton, and made Chawton Park, in that village, the scene of one of her best-known novels, "Mansfield Park," which has been read by many thousands of folks who never read and never will read White's charming record of his impressions of the scenery and investigations in the woods and fields around Selborne.

But one may learn how to get to Selborne and how to get away from it from ever-useful Baedeker, and there were, presumably, 5,000 of Mr. Serviss's countrywomen in London that very day who could have given him the information he required. One may go to Haslemere, for instance, and walk to Selborne through the loveliest country in Hampshire, a proper proceeding for an admirer of the natural historian; or he may walk or drive over from Liss. Whichever way he goes, he will be charmed if he is in the right mood, for, though Selborne and its surroundings have none of the wild beauty of Devon and the rugged picturesqueness of Wales and Scotland, the well-cultivated fields, the gardens, the rolling hills, the peaceful woods, are all much as they were when the neighborhood inspired Gilbert White.

I should be ill-advisedly invading the field of the many editors of White if I dwelt long in description of the place and its surroundings, but I may at least advise sympathetic readers of the famous book to spend a few cheerful hours in Selborne the next time they come to England, and suggest to others in search of excitement and sport that Selborne is not the village for them. If one is not of a naturalist's or a lounger's turn of mind, there is nothing there for him to do. He may climb the Bostel from the meadows and on the summit of the historic Hanger, from Selborne Common, view the ample, smiling panorama of Hampshire woods and farms, the narrow wood called the Lythe, a grove of sacred memories, stretching along in the middle distance, and the old home of White, the Wakes, almost at his feet.

He may walk over the upland to the pretty church at Newton Valence, and peep into the haunted manor house of Capt. Chawner, a once beautiful dwelling, transformed into something supremely hideous by early Victorian or late Georgian taste. He may spend an hour in and near the old church of Selborne and its yard, where White is buried, which seems to me more like the churchyard of Gray's Elegy than the pretty show place at Stoke Poges. He may admire the rustic butcher's shop, in the village, so often pictured in books, and still shaded by the four limes White planted before its door. If he is invited in he may enter the precincts of the Wakes, but that happy opportunity is not likely to fall to the lot of the casual visitor. It is still, as in White's day, a gentleman's country home, in which the improvements from age to age have been sufficiently in harmony with the original design. Many of the old trees in its fields, which extend to the base of the long hill called the Hanger, contain trees associated with [illegible] White. [illegible] dial is still [illegible] which [illegible]

Sundays and holidays. The men who go abroad in motor cars know the smoothness of the Hampshire roads, too, and the Selborne horses are learning not to shy as they whiz past. There is a rumor in the village that the new owner of the Wakes, who takes possession Michaelmas, owns two automobiles, and his coming will be a notable event in the hamlet's history.

Few London people tarry long in Selborne. Almost the only regular Summer visitor nowadays is John Lane, the publisher, who occupies more than half of the Queen's Arms Inn, and entertains a few of his friends there in midsummer, but Mr. Lane has an especial fondness for White and Jane Austen, and a professional interest in them, which doubtless help to endear the neighborhood to him.

In Selborne, of course, one ought to pretend at least to a liking for natural history and a taste for woodcraft. But I must confess that, with the exception of an estimable young brindle bulldog, who has grown up in happy ignorance of the fact that his legs are too long for good bulldog form, I made no investigation of the local fauna, beyond the merest bowing acquaintance with a reasonably tame jackdaw at the inn, whose striking resemblance to a worthy Dean of the Established Church, who shared the compartment with me on the train from London, first attracted my notice. I understand that this creature is both voracious and unamiable, but his assumption of clerical dignity is amazingly perfect, and he does not quite lose it even in the disturbing presence of the house kitten.

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The charm of the Thames, varying greatly in degree and quality in the long stretch from Oxford to Gravesend, but still, even in its widest and most squalid state, an irresistible charm, seems to me nowhere exerted so potently and delightfully as in the purely sylvan reach between Goring and Streatley, on the north, and Pangbourne, on the south, a stretch of scarcely five miles through a low lying and beautifully varied landscape. The twin villages of Goring and Streatley, with twin square-towered churches on the opposite banks, are connected by a toll bridge at Goring lock, and one who goes with the crowd, which is never great here, even on holidays, walks from Goring Station to the Swan Inn at Streatley to get his lunch, because that is the thing to do.

The low, gabled inn stands close to the water, on the bank of a bit of back water that supplies a grist mill, and is very picturesque; while the lunch, probably, is as good as it is in any of the neighboring hostelries. The British luncheon is not a varied repast and the British appetite is singularly lacking in versatility. But the viands are apt to be good of their kind.

Goring lock is twenty-six miles from Oxford, as the river winds, and eighty-five from London, but it is not much of a railroad trip from Paddington Station to Goring. You start at noon and are at your destination in time for what custom still calls the midday meal.

When you get to Goring, if you love the river, as nearly every one who has ever seen it does, you may punt or scull or sail or you may recline lazily in a barge and be rowed down the river to the next lock. It is worth while to go to Goring, but few Americans, I fancy, know the place. Everybody, speaking broadly, knows the Thames between Richmond and Staines. Everybody knows it further up at Henley, where the handsome houseboats line the banks and the river life is seen at its gayest. I am not comparing the Thames at Goring for variety and gayety with these lower reaches of the storied and lovely river. But you see it at the further point flowing through a country that is still artlessly rural, though, here and there, you pass the elaborately trimmed lawns of some town merchant. The drapers and haberdashers who have made fortunes in Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road seem to have hit upon this part of the river as the most desirable spot for rustic homes.

One may sail on the Thames, if he is both daring and patient, and punt on it, if he is a gymnast with the gift of magic. He may go by steamboat all the way to Oxford. He may walk on the towpaths (and many a less enjoyable outing he might have) from Richmond clear up to where the Isis joins the Cherwell. The river is ever changing and ever lovely, and one never tires of it; and one of the many things the English do well is here illustrated. They get from their river all it has to give them. They keep it clean and pure and always in use.

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"Do not go to Brighton," they always say to Americans in London; "it's noisy and crowded with excursionists." But I say do go to Brighton.

It may not be exactly beautiful, but in its way it is splendid. The days of the First Gentleman and Brummell are gone [illegible]ever; the historic chain pier has vanished; the Crawleys and Osbornes of these days would go to Cromer or some other resort on the east coast, and Brighton belongs [illegible] multitude. But it is substantial, [illegible] and [illegible] a day or so delightfully invigorating, though they say Brighton is at its best as a Winter resort, when its mild breezes fairly rival those of the Riviera.

All Coney Island is at Brighton, except the miles of frame shanties and the flim-flam games. Brighton is built of brick and stone and iron, and is orderly and law-abiding. There are piers with marine theatres, open-air concerts innumerable, surf boats and bathing machines by the thousands, but the noise which offends fastidious Londoners would be called silence at Coney Island.

E. A. DITHMAR.

### A Useless Task.

A young woman, who had the appearance of knowing precisely what she wanted to do on all occasions, was stepping from a Broadway car on Friday. The street was blocked on the side from which she stepped, and as more danger seemed to lie to the right than to the left, she faced in that direction, which happened to be toward the tail of the car. The conductor swung along the side of the car toward her, and called officiously and with tones full of instruction:

"Never get off a car that way. Never do that—always get off with your face to the front, Miss."

"Now stick to yer job, me b'y; stick to yer job! Don't be tryin' to reforrum the sex," called out a hearty voice from inside a big Irishman with a dinner pail.

### Near Enough.

As the train stopped at a desolate-looking village a traveler in a linen duster stuck his head out of the car window. "My friend," he asked, "what is the name of this dried-up God-forsaken place?"

"That's near enough; let her go at that," answered the disgusted Summer boarder who was entering on the last lap of his vacation.

### At the Country Cemetery.

Summer Boarder—So here is where you bury those living in the village?

Native—No'm; here's where we bury those that's dead in the village.

# Yale's Coming Bicentennial.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 31.—During the last month the Yale Bicentennial Committee has made rapid progress with the plans for Yale's coming great celebration of Oct. 20-23. Apart from some minor details, and the arrangements for the lodging of guests, almost all of the necessary preparations are now complete.

Both President Hadley and Prof. John C. Schwab, who have borne the brunt of the work on the celebration plans have been at the improvised office of the committee, in the house formerly occupied by President Dwight, regularly throughout the Summer, and this week the perfected plans have been put on exhibition for the first time.

Yale's bicentennial will be one of the most remarkable university events to be held in this country. Everything is planned on a large scale, and both the outdoor and indoor ceremonies will be made as interesting as is possible.

The celebration will be opened on Monday, Oct. 21, with public exercises, and in the evening will take place the undergraduate and graduate procession. On Tuesday there will be further exercises, and in the evening student dramatics on the campus. Wednesday will be Commemoration Day, and the presentation of degrees will be held in the Hyperion Theatre at the close of the procession.

The scheme for the illumination and decoration of the campuses has been decided upon. It will be on a magnificent scale, the general arrangement being supplied by Tiffany of New York. The main color scheme will be green, blue, and orange, the general arrangements being in charge of a committee of New York artists, who studied the effects of electric lights produced at the Paris Exposition. Expense has not been spared in the purchase of material, and Mr. M. C. D. Borden of Fall River, Mass., has agreed to furnish the greens, which will be cut from his own grounds in Rhode Island.

The central point in the scheme of day decoration will be Phelps Gateway, on College Street. This building will be profusely decorated, and the archway under it will be used as the main entrance from the campus during the celebration. On College Street, from Chapel to Elm, below the campus buildings, there will be a continuous line of Venetian masts, twelve feet high, set close together, each floating a long Yale streamer at its top, and hung with garlands of green.

Festoons of greenery will connect the masts, and bowered gateways will be placed opposite Welch Hall entrance, Phelps Gateway, and Battell Chapel vestibule. The colonnade will probably reach around Chapel Street to Vanderbilt Hall, and around Elm Street to Durfee. A similar colonnade will run the entire length of College Street from Elm Street to Grove Street, thus connecting Sheffield Scientific School with the college proper, and including the new Bicentennial Buildings.

The effect of the campus decoration is expected to be striking. Each window of each campus building will have a blue Yale streamer, hung from a bracket at the lower left-hand corner, so that all the flags will be aligned and in uniform style. There are 1,500 of these flags to be used by the university alone, while private houses all over the college section of the city will also hang streamers.

On each building will be an emblazoned canvas copy of the bicentennial seal, designed expressly for the week, to consist of the circular Yale seal in the middle, two torches on either side, and the State and city seals. The largest of these seals will be on Phelps Gateway, directly over the arch. The gymnasium will have a large seal, surrounded with Yale blue streamers and bunting, and with greenery.

Much is promised for the illumination at night. It is planned to outline every college building with lanterns and electric lights, and to hang festoons of lights wherever possible. Thus from the Green, where the great majority of New Haveners will see the illumination, the long row of the campus will be literally ablaze with the yellow globes, each pinnacle, tower, and corner being lined with candles. [illegible]teway will be the central point [illegible]nation. On the campus the in- [illegible] will also be [illegible] lights. On all four sides of the campus will stand beacons, in pairs, fifteen feet high, with metal baskets at the top, filled with blazing waste.

The city has decided to do its part in the general decoration, and will illuminate the Green in harmony with the campus. Great banners will be hung across the principal streets, and at night the latter will be ablaze with lanterns and electric display.

Judging from the number of men who have already reported to their class secretaries their expectation of coming to New Haven in October the attendance of graduates will be very large. Conservative estimates place the expected attendance at fully 7,000, and it is probable that over 10,000 will be here on the most important day. There will be added to this a great number of guests who are not graduates, but who will come as friends of Yale men and as sightseers.

The Committee on Entertainment is making every effort to find rooms and boarding places for the throng expected. All the hotels have been bought up for the week by chartering parties, and a general call has been sent out for private housekeepers to help keep house and feed the visitors. Over a dozen shore resorts, from Milford to Branford, are to keep open for the week, and the New Haven road is to have its steamers anchored in the harbor as floating hotels.

The undergraduate part in the general programme promises to be an entertaining feature of the week. In the torchlight procession of Monday night the students will march by classes, and dressed in various fantastic costumes. Most of the student costumes, to the number of 2,500, have already been received, and are stored on the campus. Accurate portrayals of the dress of various epochs have been attempted, and in the three-cornered hat of the Continentals, the pearl waistcoat and stock of the men of 1812, the buckskin trousers of the Rough Riders, and the navy blue of the crew of the Yale, faithful representations have been borne out by the makers.

The route of march has now been definitely selected. The procession will move down Chapel Street to Church Street, to Elm Street, to York Street, to Crown Street, down Crown Street to Orange Street, to Trumbull Street, to President Hadley's house on Whitney Avenue; thence to Hillhouse Avenue, and down that historic street to Grove Street, passing the Bicentennial Buildings to College Street, and then down Wall Street to Church Street, up Elm Street to College Street, where it will move to the campus under Phelps Gateway and disband.

Within the last two weeks the musical part of the programme has been definitely decided on. Profs. Horatio W. Parker and Samuel Sanford will have complete charge of the music. There will be three important concerts, beside minor musical affairs. Prof. Parker will personally conduct the rendition of his "Hora Novissima" by the Gounod Society of this city, assisted by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, supplemented by sixty musicians from New York and Boston. The soloists will be Ericsson Bushnell, Mme. Zimmerman, Gertrude May Stein, Evan Williams, and Gwyllym Miles. The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give a special concert on Monday afternoon, as the tribute to Yale of Col. Higginson of Boston. On Wednesday morning the New Haven Symphony Orchestra will give a concert in the Hyperion.

Beside the score of bands hired to march in the torchlight procession, the Second Regiment Band of New Haven, supplemented by fifty pieces from other bands, will give nightly concerts on the campus, and on Tuesday evening Prof. Sanford will take the baton and lead the band and some 4,000 young and old Yale men in the singing of Yale songs. This will be a typically college event.

On the athletic side the Bicentennial will not be remarkable except for one event, that of the football game between the Yale second team and an eleven made up of graduate players. The latter will be composed of famous old Yale players; men who led their teams when they were undergraduates, [illegible] the most fa[illegible] ing to c[illegible]

# OUR GREAT MILLING INDUSTRY

THE grinding of a nation's wheat and corn crop is no less important than the planting and harvesting. From the old stone-pounding mill of the early Colonists to the modern flour mill, with its intricate and mammoth bolting and refining machinery, is a step in advance that is not surpassed in any other industry. When the unlimited grain fields of the West were first opened to the settler the manufacture of flour was in its primitive state. The old wooden mills of our forefathers, turned by some stream, ground the Nation's wheat between two millstones. The capacity of the flour mills was then small indeed, and the wonder has always been that the millers ever succeeded in keeping pace with the marvelous multiplication of the wheat crop after the Western movement began. The acreage and yield multiplied and quadrupled so fast, as settlers poured into the new wheat districts, that for a time the transportation companies were nearly swamped. It was not until about 1870 that the millers suddenly awakened to the great possibilities of their industry in the Far West.

The Eastern and Middle States were studded then with the old-fashioned water-power and Dutch wind-power flour or grist mills, and farmers around would bring the products of their soil to the nearest mill to be ground. The work was usually done on the share system. For a certain proportion of the wheat or flour the miller would grind the whole product of the neighborhood, and then ship his part of the flour to town and sell it for cash or trade it for merchandise of one sort or another. This primitive sort of milling is still in vogue in parts of the East, but such mills are to-day held more valuable as venerable antiquities of the past than as possessing any intrinsic worth. Artists and painters love to transfer the mills to canvas, but the average business man looks upon them with a smile of wonder. It scarcely seems credible that within a quarter of a century they have been replaced by the mammoth flour mills that are features of Minneapolis, Duluth, and other milling centres.

The miller was always an important functionary of the community in which he resided, and tales of his tyranny in refusing to grind the wheat of one he disliked make interesting reading in fiction. That he has lost none of his social [illegible] evidenced by his power in the [illegible] centres of the Northwest [illegible] millers whose n[illegible] hold [illegible] flour they grind, multi-millionaires whose social and financial powers cannot be questioned, political leaders whose advice in party councils extends beyond the borders of their own cities and States, and labor employers who control, in a sense, the financial destinies of whole regiments of workmen. The millers of to-day are not the manual laborers of yore, working daily at their rude machinery, watching the millstones grind and pulverize their neighbors' wheat, but they are shrewd, progressive men of affairs, interested in every department of human endeavor that touches their business. They must know what the farmers are doing, what the crops promise to be, what the world's demand is, and what speculators and wheat manipulators are doing. They must organize in self-defense to keep the market from overwhelming them. Efforts to corner the millers and force them to buy wheat at prices far above its real value are common in the grain pits, and in order to avoid such a contingency the millers must enter the speculative arena as shrewd and careful buyers of futures. Some of them are the heaviest grain operators in the country. They carry immense quantities of cash wheat and "futures," own or lease grain elevators in several of the large distributing centres, and have reliable agents continually in the field to keep them in touch with the crop movements. Thus the miller is as important a functionary in the greater world of to-day as his ancient forbear was in the town or village community of a century ago.

When the Western fields of rich wheat and corn land began to yield their products in great quantities, and the Eastern farmer suddenly found his industry taken from him, the millers shifted their centre of operation to the new land of promise. In the prairie districts they built a new empire, and extended its sway northward to the great lakes. Realizing the magnitude of the wheat crop that poured in ever larger streams to their mills, the pioneers in the industry laid plans on a scale commensurate with the importance of the situation that confronted them. In the East there were thousands of flour mills, probably not less than twenty or thirty thousand, but their combined output was small compared with the present capacity of modern mills. Most of them were limited to the production of a few barrels of flour a day, and not one could boast of a capacity beyond [illegible] flour a day. They were [illegible] where motive power was cheap, and of such limited capacity that they could only grind the flour sufficient for the nearby consumers.

Thirty years ago the grain production of the West had assumed such proportions that the millers began to bestir themselves to meet the needs of the new industrial situation. Between 1865 and 1870 many new inventions were made to improve the quality of the flour, and new machinery was produced to reduce the cost of manufacturing. The modern middling purifiers, which separate more effectually the chaff and meal than could be accomplished by the old method, were invented in 1865, and five years later the first commercial "patent" flour was made. Then came the invention of the machinery for reducing the wheat gradually to flour by passing it between many millstones instead of one, and finally the immense modern rolls and bolts. Innumerable other small and large inventions quickly followed, all of which tended either to simplify the process of grinding the flour or to improve it in quality.

With the invention of heavy, powerful machinery, the necessity of continuous motive power to operate the mills was felt, and where swift and steady currents of water could not be provided steam was adopted to drive the complicated machinery. Steam predominates as a motive power in most of the States where milling is conducted on a large scale, but there are favorable locations on streams of water which will forever place steam at a disadvantage. The building of the new flour mills in the West marked the new industrial era of the last quarter of this century, and since 1875 the number of flour mills have been steadily decreasing and the capacity increasing. Over 24,000 flour mills were officially enumerated in 1880, which in ten years had decreased to nearly 18,000, and in twenty years, or 1890, to less than 16,000. At the end of the present century 12,000 mills will probably do the grinding for the entire country, and they will do it so effectually that there will be less danger of a flour famine than in the days when the country was supplied with thirty to forty thousand. The tendency toward concentration of the milling interests near the [illegible]at wheat belt and in cities favorably [illegible] for easy transportation by rail [illegible] merely one [illegible] that [illegible] flour mills there is a [illegible] elevators with capacities varying from a few thousand to millions of bushels of wheat or corn.

When the harvest season is in full blast the wheat begins to move from the farms to the elevators scattered along the lines of railroads. The elevators are owned by companies which make a business of buying and handling the wheat as it comes from the farms. Some of the large grain dealers and speculators operate from 10 to nearly 100 elevators, with total capacities of ten to twelve million bushels. The elevators are built on the line of the railroads which run through the wheat belt, and owing to improved facilities the grain can be transferred to the elevators as fast as it comes in, some unloading several hundred cars a day during the harvesting season. The trains of cars with the farmers' golden products run into the elevator yards on a switch, and the bottom of the car opens and deposits the wheat in a pocket underneath that conducts it to a huge revolving belt studded with steel buckets. As this belt revolves the buckets scoop up the golden grain as fast as it pours into the pocket, and carry it to the top story of the elevator.

The interior of the modern elevator is worthy of study. It is a creation of modern scientific genius, and reduces the cost and labor of handling the grain to a minimum. It is a couple of hundred feet high, and the top story is divided into a number of receiving bins, capable of holding many carloads. There are as many of these bins as varieties and grades of wheat to be separated, and each grade goes into its special bin by a slight manipulation of the machinery. These top story bins or hoppers are connected with a series of lower ones where the wheat is weighed. The wheat is inspected and graded by State officials at the elevators, and after it has passed this inspection and is weighed it passes still further down into the huge storage bins. Here it may be kept for a few weeks or months, according to the needs of the trade and the wishes of the owner, or it may be spouted into boats or cars for immediate shipment to market or Europe. There are always millions of bushels of wheat stored in these primary or "market elevators," and their total capacity is so enormous that they are never wholly full for any length of time, not even when the harvest is [illegible] their own private storage places for the grain they buy in advance. The shrewd grain operators who formerly found delight in squeezing the millers frequently took advantage of a critical condition of the grain market by leasing all the elevator privileges for months ahead. The miller then, whose wheat had to be delivered in a certain month, would find himself unable to store it without paying enormous prices in elevator charges. Nearly every mill of prominence to-day has its own private elevator, where the wheat can be kept until wanted, and it is usually transferred direct from the large market elevators to the private elevators of the milling concern. From this latter place it passes direct to the mill as needed to be converted into flour.

The actual manufacturing of the flour begins at this point. That portion of the harvest intended for home consumption, or for export in the shape of American flour, has found its way into the mill elevators near the great centres of this industry. The mill elevator stands close to the mill proper, and the grain is transferred by machinery. A revolving belt carries a continuous stream of the golden grain from the storage bins to the great cleaners. Formerly no attempt was made to clean wheat before grinding it into flour, but to-day in the modern mill the wheat is purified and cleansed so that no dirt or foreign substance can possibly pass through the machinery into the flour barrel. The wheat is cleansed by a stream of water, which is dashed against it with such force that all dirt is separated from it, and then it is dried in a few seconds by a blast of hot air. This dash of cold water and blast of hot, stifling air are the first violent treatments that the grain receives as it enters the mill by means of the troughlike conveying belt. Washed and cleansed in less time than it takes to tell it, the wheat is then passed on to the great grinding or rolling machinery. Sometimes there are several different cleaning processes through which the wheat passes before reaching the rollers, and it comes out of the washing machines white and spotless as the flour it will shortly be made into.

The old process of grinding flour was to set the millstones close together, and the wheat was ground into fine flour at once. The modern mills grind the flour gradually, thus separating the bran from the flour, and the outside skin from the inside meat of the grain. There are many different patent processes of making flour, and there is consequently a variety of machinery employed to manufacture the various kinds. The rolls into which the wheat first falls merely break the grain into pieces, and then it is conveyed by a belt to the purifiers. These consist of vast horizontal sieves, through which blasts of air from below are constantly forced. As the crushed wheat comes to the purifiers the air carries the chaff and bran upward and through a tube to a separate bin. The [illegible] is not disturbed by the blast [illegible]on reaches another grinding [illegible] crushed into smaller pieces [illegible] through another set of purif[illegible] [illegible]ugh a finer grinding [illegible] until it is completed. [illegible] wheat goes through [illegible] processes before it is [illegible] ready for packing in the bags [illegible]

This gradual reduction process is supposed to make the flour finer and whiter, and not only all foreign substances, but all the chaff and bran are separated from it. It is this refining or bolting process that has caused a reaction in favor of the coarser whole wheat flour, which is claimed to contain more nutriment than the over-refined and purified white flour. Nearly all of the mills now make, in addition to their "patent" flour, whole wheat and gluten flour. These require less elaborate machinery, and are much easier manufactured, and if the fashion should be to return to this darker whole wheat flour, it looks as if all the money and energy spent in making costly machinery to refine and purify the flour are likely to be wasted. There is no question that the washing and cleaning processes of the modern mills are excellent improvements, for they make it absolutely impossible for any foreign earthy substance to pass into the flour, which, at one time, was seriously considered by the medical profession as a menace to the health of the world.

One modern flour mill is merely a duplicate of all the others, differing only in size, location, and capacity. The old-fashioned mills may still grind out a limited amount of flour daily by processes that have long since become antiquated, but the large mills of the Northwest have practically adopted the same type of machinery and methods, although in the struggle for supremacy there is intense competition to improve upon the product, and one mill will advertise a new brand of flour that is manufactured by a secret process, and another will resort to other claims to attract popular attention.

The great hoppers and grinding mills are so automatic in their work that only a few men are required to operate them. A force of 250 men is sufficient to run the largest mills in Duluth or the world. One of these gigantic concerns will turn out from eight to ten thousand barrels of flour per day. To feed this insatiable [illegible] of wheat the year round it would require the wheat [illegible] the country over 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. This enormous product comes chiefly from the few great wheat-producing States of the West and Northwest, and it passes by rail or boat to every part of the country and world. We grind a large percentage of this grain into flour for home consumption, and ship about fifteen million barrels of flour to other bread-eating countries. The milling interest of this vast food product is grouped mostly in the large wheat-growing States, although there are exceptions to the rule. New York State stands high as a milling State because its western border touches the outer edge of the great lake system of grain elevators, and right in the metropolitan district itself there are two of the largest and finest mills in the country, each with a capacity of 8,000 barrels, and five others with a capacity of from 1,000 to 2,000 barrels a day.

With its several hundred monster mills Minnesota easily leads the country in its milling industry. The annual output of Minneapolis mills amounts to over 13,000,000 barrels, and the combined capacity of the State's mills is considerably over 100,000 barrels a day. The Minneapolis mills are the finest in the world, and one system of five of them grinds about twenty million bushels of wheat a year. Missouri, as the great distributing centre for Winter wheat flour, has both large and small mills which grind out over 60,000 barrels of flour a day. Ohio has more mills with an average lower capacity than either Minnesota or Missouri, but they add to the world's bread supply between 65,000 and 70,000 barrels of flour a day. Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, and Iowa contribute their share of medium-size mills which grind a large percentage of the grain crop raised in their borders.

Because of its favorable situation on the lakes, Wisconsin is an important milling State, and West Superior and Milwaukee are healthy young rivals of Minneapolis. In the South, Tennessee is rapidly becoming the milling State of that section, and it has a number of modern mills with capacities varying from 1,000 to 3,000 barrels a day. California controls the Pacific Coast trade in flour, and as an important wheat-raising section it has in recent years erected some mammoth flour mills. [illegible] daily output of her system of mill[illegible] ages only a little less than 15,000 [illegible] and with the expected increase in [illegible] cific Coast trade with the Far East the milling interest will undoubtedly multiply. As a great milling centre California may yet reach proportions that will rival the group of industries on the great lakes. In the East, Pennsylvania has a large milling capacity, but not one of her mills has a daily output of more than 2,000 barrels, and the average capacity of her hundreds of mills is between 75 and 150 barrels. Nevertheless, in the aggregate they produce some 34,000 barrels of flour per day.

The capitalization of the flour mills of the country is enormous, but owing to their great number and widely separated locations it has been impossible to bring them under the control of one organization. A great majority of them, with a daily capacity of 25 to 100 barrels per day, are almost too small to figure prominently in the milling industry, and yet by virtue of their very numbers they make a formidable obstacle to overcome. Organizing geniuses who have approached the question of consolidating the milling interests of the country have given up the problem in despair. The local mill, with its few thousand acres of contributory wheat fields, has an advantage in the near-by markets that it is difficult for the outside mills to overcome. The tendency, however, is inevitably toward a smaller number of mills. Capital is flowing into the business to buy up the small, antiquated mills and erect one or two large, modern, and well-equipped mills in their place. The process must continue until the present number may be reduced by one-half. [illegible] while the numbers tend to decrease, the capitalization is steadily on the [illegible] New and more expensive machinery [illegible] quires a larger outlay of capital. In [illegible] respect the United States differs [illegible] most of the European countries [illegible] the unmistakable tendency is [illegible] and smaller flour mills, distri[illegible] industry over a wider area of [illegible] and the largest mills in operation [illegible] equal in capacity those of [illegible] in this country. GEORGE E. WA[illegible]

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## Mr. Croker's Latest [illegible]

Richard Croker has added another [illegible] of amusement to his "repertoire" [illegible] stable of racers. These [illegible] known as "whippets." They [illegible] iginally produced by crossing [illegible] hound and the spaniel, and by [illegible] breeding have come to look [illegible] ature greyhound. They are [illegible] are trained to [illegible] There are a few in [illegible] annually races are held [illegible]

Recently Mr. Croker [illegible] whippets in England [illegible] much interested in [illegible] dogs. In speaking [illegible] lish paper says:

"Mr. Richard Croker [illegible] number of dogs, and they [illegible] tive at New York. [illegible]

SEPT

# FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

### Lebanon.

Life's dull affairs lie westward; yet anon
I'll hie me back and watch the budding vines
Climb the steep flanks of terraced Lebanon
To catch the noontide shadow of his pines.

The fig, the poplar, and the apricot
Cluster about the giant walnut tree
Where oft I linger while the sun is hot
And look beyond the mountains to the sea.

A score of hamlets lie beneath my gaze,
Their red roofs peeping through the mulberries green;
And distant Cyprus shimmers in the haze
Upon the limits of that brilliant scene.

Entwine, thou rose, thy dazzling snowy wreath,
Heedless of man, beside the upland pool;
Thy priceless beauty shall not fade beneath
The gnawing canker of the Turk's misrule.

Ye rosy oleanders of the stream
Lift to the blue the radiance of your sheaves!
Gambol, ye black flocks! Dream, girl shepherds, dream
Amid the thickets of their emerald leaves!

How sweet to ramble down those valleys fair,
Remote from e'en the wandering Arab's ken,
Where dewy drooping fronds of maidenhair
Fringe gleaming clumps of pink-lipped cyclamen.

But I must go. Good-bye, most lovely land!
Thy smile is still the smile of youth's bright age;
The gods have touched thee with a magic wand,
Perpetual sunshine is thine heritage.
—R. RANKIN in The Spectator.

### The "Verboten" in Germany.

From The Independent.

[illegible] the moment of landing on German [illegible] American begins to feel a certain [illegible] of repression which seems to pervade the land. * * * But soon he finds that his attitude of mind is undergoing a change. The brooding spirit of government no longer harasses him, and he finds himself engaged in a humorous quest for "verbotens."

He begins to see the philosophy of all this government. It relieves him of a load of responsibility to have his conduct made clear for him by rules and regulations. He feels grateful to the Government which informs him in a plainly printed sign that the water in this trough is for horses, not for men. In America he would be compelled to decide for himself, and he might make the mistake of allowing his horse to drink from a man's trough. When he walks in the park it is a comfort to have the seats labeled clearly, "For Children," "For Nurses With Children Only," and "For Adults Only." Thus the stranger goes through Germany learning rules, and after a time it becomes a passion to trace out all the minute ramifications of administrative supervision. One may travel a long time in Germany and go home with the comfortable feeling that there are still undiscovered regulations awaiting another visit. There is one drawback, however, to the full enjoyment of the quest for verbotens. It may be expressed in a simple rule: Always discover the verboten before you are discovered. This rule, if observed, will save the traveler much annoyance. An absent-minded friend of mine crossed a bridge at Stettin on the left side, not knowing that this was one of the verbotens. He was taken with much solemnity before a Magistrate and fined 50 pfennigs, (12 cents.) He felt that the experience was cheap at the price. The best way to discover verbotens is to ride on a bicycle; they appear, painted large, at every turn, and if you ride far enough you will conclude that all the especially interesting byways are particularly verboten, and that verboten is a kind of profanity used by German policemen.

### Chinese Horrors.

From The Cornhill.

We pause by the grave of the Sister Superior who lay dying as the relief came in—"to late for me," as she wrote. Her one thought for days past, "What can I give them to eat to-morrow? What can I give them to eat? There is nothing left." "The poor soldiers," said another sister, "they suffered so from hunger, although they tightened their belts every day. I tore all my letters into bits and made them into cigarettes. Burned paper is better than nothing. And they had nothing to smoke. That is so hard for a soldier." Then we paused by the great pit where so many children lie buried, blown up by the mine. "And we think there must be another mine over there not yet discovered," said the new Sister Superior. "If not, why should that house over there have been completely shattered at the time of the explosion, if there were no mine connecting it?" The sisters are all great authorities upon mines and shells, now. They know, too, which trees' leaves are poisonous, and tell how the Chinese Christians swelled and suffered, trying to sustain life by [illegible] them. They showed the re[illegible] of their school children; three [illegible] had before the siege lost both [illegible] through footbinding. "Surely [illegible] not sleep here, while the cannon[illegible] was going on?" "We always moved about with all our tail of children after [illegible] to where they seemed to be firing less," said the young Portuguese sister with the luminous brown eyes. Then came up an old sister of seventy-six. She, too, had survived the siege. We visited the Bishop. "Did any of your Chinese recant?" "A few, very few." "I think 12,000 Christians have lost their lives," said Mgr. Favier, "three of our European priests, four Chinese [illegible] of our Chinese sisters. [illegible] on a crucifix, nailed, for to the bone, filling the cuts with petroleum, and then setting them alight. What saved us? Oh, a series of miracles! Nothing else. Yes! I know people are talking about my looting. But my conscience is quite clear in the matter. I know what I am doing is right. Let them talk!"

### Ney and Quatre-Bras.

From The National Review.

The apologists for Ney, and especially Heymès, his aide-de-camp, deny that the Emperor gave Ney positive instructions to seize the position of Quatre-Bras at once. But there is overwhelming evidence that Napoleon did so. In the first edition of his "Observations sur la Campagne de 1815," published in Philadelphia in 1818, Grouchy tells us that the Emperor blamed Marshal Ney in his presence for having stopped the march of his troops on June 15, and not pushing on to Quatre-Bras, which he could have reached early in the night. Other officers who were with Napoleon during those memorable days give similar testimony. M. Thiers told me he often heard Soult say that positive orders were given to Ney to seize Quatre-Bras on the 15th of June with the division of Bachelu and the light cavalry of Piré. But what puts the matter beyond doubt is the bulletin of the army issued at Charleroi on the night of June 15, which appeared in the Moniteur in Paris on June 18, the very day of Waterloo. That bulletin contains the following passage:

"The Emperor has given the command of his left to the Prince of Moskawa, who has his headquarters this evening at the Four Roads (Quatre-Chemins) on the Brussels highway."

I am not concerned to discuss how far the capture of the position of Quatre-Bras would have influenced the campaign, and even if space permitted me to do so, I should not waste time by speculations on the might-have-been. What we all know is that the Duke of Wellington, on that very night of the 15th, told the Duke of Richmond and other persons at Brussels that it was his intention to appeal to the iron dice, not at Quatre-Bras, but in front of the village of Waterloo. It is only a few months ago since Lady Louisa Tighe departed this life. She remembered distinctly the Duke of Wellington marking Waterloo with his nail on her schoolroom map, in her father's (the Duke of Richmond's) room at Brussels, as the place where he intended to resist Napoleon. Marshal Ney, however, was justly blamed for not obeying his orders.

### The Bishops in the House of Lords.

From Good Words.

The attitude of the lay Peers toward the spiritual Peers, according to Archbishop Magee, is one of indifference, if not of hostility. Writing to his friend MacDonnell, in 1878, Dr. Magee said: "I am thoroughly sick of episcopal life in Parliament, where we are hated by the Peers as a set of parvenus whom they would gladly rid themselves of if they dared, and only all[illegible] on sufferance to speak now [illegible] Church questions after [illegible] respectful sort." But no[illegible] that the Bishops, in their [illegible] white gowns, contribute to [illegible]queness of the House of [illegible] they wore in former [illegible] or with a pigtail, like [illegible] wig of the barrister, but [illegible] at the sides—were discarded in the [illegible] years of the reign of Queen Victoria. Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, was the last prelate who appeared with a wig in the House of Lords. Long before that the wearing of pigtails and powdered hair by lay Peers had become unfashionable. The Duke of Cleveland clung to the old style of dress, and after he died, in 1842, the pigtail and powder were seen no more in the House of Lords. As for the Chamber—the Gilded Chamber, as Gladstone first styled it—that, indeed, is a fit dwelling place for statesmen and sages.

### The First Rural School. Porto Rico.

From The World's Work.

To found an educational system was also part of the great work in Porto Rico. Think of 350,000 children of school age and not one schoolhouse owned by the public on the island! But systematic and vigorous execution soon told, and to-day there are 40,000 children being taught by capable instructors and thirty modern American schoolhouses being constructed. In April the "Columbus rural school" was dedicated at Carolina. This was the first rural scholhouse ever built in Porto Rico. It looks like a New England schoolhouse, capable of holding forty pupils, is painted the common lead color, has anterooms, blackboards, and comfortable American desks and seats. The flag flies over the top, "The Star-Spangled Banner" is sung by the children, English is taught, and those who attend are bright, intelligent, ambitious. It is noticeable, too, that educational interests meet with hearty co-operation among Porto Ricans of all classes, rich and poor, influential and humble.

### The Burial of the Monk.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

It was a sultry day. Not a leaf stirred, and the sea did not even ripple. There was a silence in nature that made the slightest sound almost painfully distinct. The thought of the dead monk in the church never left me. I seemed to see him lying there, with his hands folded on his breast, in the awful rigidity of death, and the two figures almost as motionless kneeling at his head. As night came on, it brought no cooling breeze; the mysterious stillness seemed to deepen. It was too oppressive for sleep, and when at 3 o'clock the solemn monastery bell broke the silence it was a welcome relief. After the last echo had died away, the same heavy suspense seemed more unbearable by contrast. At last we rose and wandered listlessly about the island. Just as we neared the clotûre, a lamentable wail, beginning on a high note, and coming down the chromatic scale, rent the air. I shivered with emotion; I knew what it was—they were burying the dead monk. They had lowered the corpse, clad [illegible] ground, and, after a farewell look had drawn the cowl over the still white face. Then the abbot had thrown a shovelful of earth into the grave, and the frères convers had begun to fill it up. Just as the body ceased to be visible, the monks had fallen on their knees, with their faces to the earth, the chantre crying, in the wailing tones we had just heard, the word "Domine!" The monks replied, lower down the scale, "Miserere super peccatorem." Then the chantre again uttered that heart-rending cry, "Domine!" and the monks replied. Yet a third time that piteous call, as of a soul on the confines of despair, "Domine!" and once more the response, which floated over the wall like a sob, "Pity for a poor sinner." I was thrilled through and through.

### "Our Set."

No, he and she have never met—
You see, he's not "in our set."
But sometimes, at a seaside hop,
Or on the crowded city street,
He sees two pleading eyes and sweet
That seem to say, "Why can't you get
Admission into our set?"

And he, who thought it vain before,
And scorned the foolish, gilded youth
Begins to think the dross is ore.
It may be worth—but no! the truth
Is that a pair of woman's eyes—
What nonsense! She's a flaunting belle
And he a toiling, humble youth.
"A man's a man," she thinks, "and yet,
I wish he were in our set!

"I saw him dance with Molly Jones,
That horrid, vulgar, fast coquette;
Pshaw! what degrading things I think!
He'll never be in our set!"

And still they meet, but still they pass.
Alas! the eyes no longer plead!
She's learned to school her glances now,
So he may there no longings read.
Her heart may break; she'll not forget
That he is not "in our set."
—MAY A. WARING in The Smart Set.

### Food at the Ranch.

From Longman's Magazine.

The staple dish on the ranch was boiled mutton, as giving least trouble. It was in an iron pot, and by adding a little water and another fragment or two of meat, and setting it on the stove, breakfast, dinner, and supper were well advanced toward preparation. Having got thus far, Doc would sit down and light his pipe. At meal times the iron pot was placed bodily on the table, and, as the guests would naturally take the first pieces that came to hand, it followed that the lower regions of the interior of the pot were not always investigated. I do not mean to say that they staid there indefinitely, but I do assert that as long as there was room [illegible] whether [illegible] would "go" a[illegible] Do[illegible] the benefit [illegible] was placed in position on the stove. Then Doc made bread—baking powder bread. This, when made properly, is palatable enough, but one needs to take a little trouble. A rolling pin and a breadboard came into play, but to use these you have to stand up. Doc's way, with a tenderfoot to help him, was to have the pupil bring the materials—flour, baking powder, and salt. These brought, the flour in a large tin pan and the baking powder and salt in tin cans, Doc, still in a sitting position, hastily shook a little of each ingredient on top of the flour, along with some ashes from his pipe, asked for water, poured in enough to make it stir easily, gave the whole thing what he described as "a few swipes with a spoon," tumbled the batter into a baking dish, which under his directions I had rubbed with a bacon rind, thrust it into the oven, and kicked the door shut. "Ye micht grind some coffee," said Doc, exhaustedly. Having done this, and then having laid the table as Doc directed, by piling knives and forks and spoons and cups and saucers and plates in one confused heap on its bare surface, I went out and shouted "Breakfast" for Martin's benefit. He appeared from one of the corrals, carrying a bucket which proved to have milk in it. He made a slight gesture to show he heard my summons, and came along slowly, as one not expecting much from the invitation.

### The Population of London.

From The National Review.

The population of London, according to the authoritative and careful calculations of Mr. Welton, published in the December (1900) issue of the Royal Statistical Society's Journal, amounted to only 1,060,000 in 1801. This figure had doubled itself by 1841; in 1891 the total reached 5,442,000, and by 1901 was probably 6,250,000. The area included, it should be said, is not precisely that of the census returns, so that the figures, though based upon the census returns, differ considerably from them. But practically we may say that in the lapse of a century the inhabitants of London multiplied sixfold. This enormous population, greater than that of many European States of the second class, is compressed within a space of about 130,000 acres, or, say, 200 square miles.

### The Housework Man.

From Good Housekeeping.

The negro, Chinaman, and Japanese have been successfully employed as domestics for many years, but the white "housework man" is a comparatively new product. Two years ago he was scarcely known; to-day he may be found in every large city from San Francisco to Boston, and not only the want departments of the newspapers, but the intelligence offices, attest the steadily growing demand for him. He is, however, the product of no school, institution, or organization; if he shows efficiency in his chosen line of work it has come through a natural adaptability and a faculty for close and careful observation rather than from scientific or domestic training.

The experiment of employing white men [illegible] the system cannot at this time be given, but in scores of cases which have come to the writer's notice the experiment has been a qualified success. Qualified, because the mistress has in many cases been able to find flaws in the system, but fewer, perhaps, where men were employed than in a corresponding number of women. A Chicago experimentalist tells of an unexpected visit which she made late one night "below stairs." Her housework man was holding a reception in honor of his male friends. On the kitchen table an ample supper was spread, there were quantities of "wet goods," the room was blue with tobacco smoke, and all the guests were more or less under the influence of liquor. The banquet was permitted to proceed, but the servant was discharged next day. Cigarette smoking appears to be a general fault among young men who engage as household servants, and the liquor habit is much more prevalent among male than female help. It is admitted by many, however, that men are fully as honest and trustworthy as women.

### Peculiarities of Footpaths.

From The Spectator.

Footpaths are what roads are not, natural productions, just as the paths made by hares, deer, and elephants are. No one really makes a footpath; that is, no one improves it. What is true of Central Africa is true of England. "The native paths," wrote Prof. Drummond, "are the same in character all over Africa," (he has previously mentioned that you are almost never "off" one of these paths.) "They are veritable footpaths, trodden as hard as adamant, and rutted beneath the level of the forest by centuries of native traffic. As a rule, these footpaths are marvelously direct. Like the roads of the old Romans, they run straight on through everything—ridge and mountain and valley—never shying at obstacles nor anywhere turning aside to breathe. Yet within this general straightforwardness there is a singular eccentricity and indirectness in detail. Although the African footpath is, on the whole, a bee line, no fifty yards of it are ever straight. And the reason is not far to seek. If a stone is encountered no native will ever think of removing it. Why should he? It is easier to walk round it. The next man who comes by will do the same. He knows that a hundred men are following him; he looks at the stone; a moment, and it might be unearthed and tossed aside, but no, he holds on his way. It would no more occur to him that that stone is a displaceable object than that felspar belongs to the orthoclase variety. Generations and generations of men have passed that stone, and it still waits for a man with an altruistic idea." This is, perhaps, the locus classicus on the true inwardness of footpaths.

### To Cant.

[illegible] Notes and Queries.

[illegible] The New Monthly Magazine of [illegible], Page 514, derives its origin from two Scottish Presbyterian ministers, father and son, and both named Andrew Cant, in the reign of Charles I. Whitelock, in his "Memorials," Page 511, after narrating the defeat at Worcester in 1651, says:

"Divers Scots ministers were permitted to meet at Edinburgh to keep a day of humiliation, as they pretended, for their too much compliance with the King; and in the same month, when Lord Argyle had called a parliament, Mr. Andrew Cant, a minister, said in his pulpit that God was bound to own that parliament, for that all other parliaments were called by man, but this was brought about by His own hand."

Hence the imputed origin of the word as applied to fanatical preaching and hypocritical pretenses in religion. But the earliest use of the word given in the "H. E. D." is 1640: "By lies and cants (they) Would trick us to believe 'em saints" (Cleveland, in Wilkins's "Polit. Ballads," i., 28;) so that it would have an interesting bearing upon the matter to ascertain when the Cants really lived.

### To a Tortoise.

Paludal, glum, with misdirected legs,
You hide your history as you do your eggs,
And offer us an osseous nut to crack
Much harder than the shell upon your back.
No evolutionist has ever guessed
Why your cold shoulder is within your chest—
Why you were discontented with a plan
The vertebrates accept, from fish to man.
For what environment did you provide
By pushing your internal frame outside?
How came your ribs in this abnormal place?
Inside your rubber neck to hide your face
And answer not. To science you're a sphinx—
A structural epitome of missing links;
And when decapitated, still you swell
And kick and claw and scramble just as well.
But I'll not plague thee. Even here I find
A touch of fellowship that makes me kind.
Sometimes a poet who has lost his head
Will keep on scratching when he should be dead.
—CHAUNCEY HICKOX in The New Lippincott.

### In Praise of Walking.

From The Monthly Review.

Walking is the natural recreation for a man who desires not absolutely to suppress his intellect, but to turn it out to play for a season. All great men of letters have, therefore, been enthusiastic walkers, (exceptions, of course, excepted.) Shakespeare, besides being a sportsman, a lawyer, a divine, and so forth, conscientiously observed his own maxim, "Jog on, jog on, the footpath way," though a full proof of this could only be given in an octavo volume. Anyhow, he divined the connection between walking and a "merry heart"; that is, of course, a cheerful acceptance of our position in the universe founded upon the deepest moral and philosophical principles. His friend Ben Jonson walked from London to Scotland. Another [illegible] from Venice and then started to walk (with occasional lifts) to India. Contemporary walkers of more serious character might be quoted, such as the admirable Barclay, the famous Quaker apologist, from whom the great Capt. Barclay inherited his prowess. Every one, too, must remember the incident in Walton's "Life of Hooker." Walking from Oxford to Exeter, he went to see his godfather, Bishop Jewel, at Salisbury. The Bishop said that he would lend him "a horse which hath carried me many a mile, and, I thank God, with much ease," and "presently delivered into his hands a walking staff with which he professed he had traveled through many parts of Germany." He added ten groats, and munificently promised ten groats more when Hooker should restore the "horse." When, in later days, Hooker once rode to London, he expressed more passion than that mild divine was ever known to show upon any other occasion against a friend who had dissuaded him from "footing it." The hack, it seems, "trotted when he did not," and discomposed the thoughts which had been soothed by the walking staff.

## Mary Gold's Epitaph.

From Notes and Queries.

The following epitaph is from a well-executed, neat monument by a Puritan "unlettered" mason in Berrynarbor Church chancel, as yet unrestored. I think it quaint enough to be worth notice.

Marigold flower at each corner at top.
Dedicated
To the pretious memorie of
Mary ye deare and only davgher of
George Westcott. Pastor of this
Church and of Frances his wife, who
Leaving this vale of miserie for a mansion
In felicitie was neer enterred Ianvar 31th
Anno Dñi 1648 aetat
suae 70.

This Mary-gold, lo! here doth show,
Marie, worth Gold lies neer below,
Cut downe by death, the fair'st gilt flow'r
Flourish, and fade doth in an howr.
The Marygold in sunshine spread,
(When cloudie) clos'd doth bow the head
This orient plant retains its guise,
With splendent Sol to set and rise:
Eun so, this virgin MARIE-ROSE,
In life soon nipt, in death fresh growes;
With Christ, her light, she set in paine;
By Christ, her Lord she'll rise again:
When she shall shine more bright by farr,
Than any twinckling radiant starre:
For bee assur'd, that by death's dart
Mary enjoys the better part.

## A Remnant of Buddha.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Discovery was first made at Bhattiprolu of a great granite ball, nine or ten feet in circumference, bearing traces of heavy gilding. Extreme importance was attached to this find by the fact that an inscription in clear Asokan characters was discovered cut on the inner surface of the bisection, by which the mass fell apart upon the application of pressure. This inscription stated, among other data that prove the identity and intention of the original preservers, that the Bone of the Master lay within. In the centre of the outer ball, in a carefully hollowed recess, a second and much smaller one, about six inches in diameter and nine in height, was found, and this in turn opened and disclosed a small, clear, transparent box of pure white crystal, circular in shape and about two and a half inches in diameter, wherein the precious morsel lay.

The date of the writing (250 B. C.) carries us back to the days of the council at Pataliputra, or Patna, and to within 150 years—according to Prof. Rhys Davids—of the death of Gautama, and is, in fact, contemporaneous with the earliest records yet accessible to us, which, however unreliable in some respects from the overgrowth of miraculous accretion, state definitely that, by his own wish, parts of Buddha's body were distributed after his death among the faithful.

The strength and costliness of the protecting incasings, and the district in which it was found, seem to lend additional importance to the relic; but it is of no profit to ourselves to investigate further the mere authenticity of this slight scale of bone, still as white and clean as on the day of its entombment.

It is enough for us to know that in the eyes of the Buddhist hierarchy it is admitted to be a treasure of the utmost religious importance, and even were there no obvious use for the bone at the present moment it would seem a mistake to surrender it to the Siamese without a quid pro quo.

## Gutta-percha and Telegraphy.

From The Empire Review.

In the tenth year of Queen Victoria's reign electricity was first employed as a means of telegraphing. The London Journal of Botany for the year 1847 refers to the gum of a new plant from the Malay Peninsula which had found its way to England, and that the plant itself had then been named by Sir William Hooker, the famous director of the royal gardens at Kew. The new-found gum, gutta-percha, was soon afterward discovered to have an extraordinary degree of electrical non-conductivity, and on that account it has proved indispensable in the manufactures of submarine telegraph cables. Since its introduction and the laying of the first Atlantic cable about 30,000 tons of this gum have been used for electrical purposes. As every effort to find a fit substitute for gutta-percha has so far failed, it is clear that but for the discovery of this substance the immense progress that has taken place in ocean telegraphy would have been impossible.

## The Whipping Post.

[illegible]

[illegible] deterred [illegible] when they [illegible] of imprisonment accompany whippings; the burden upon the community is [illegible] and the [illegible] crime, [illegible] gerous, [illegible] been heard of [illegible] the "wave of humanitarian sentiment" has degenerated into weak sentimentality. Not only has vindictiveness in punishment been abolished, but the extreme sensibilities of philanthropic, well-meaning men and women have caused us to lose sight of the very objects of retributive justice. "Let me remember," the great English Judge, Sir Matthew Hale, was wont to say, "when I find myself inclined to pity a criminal, that there is likewise a pity due to the country." The advocates of the whipping post believe that penologists have forgotten the community and have their objects centred wholly upon the desire to "cure" the criminal.

## Chinese Social Customs.

From The Westminster Review.

Nearly all social customs in China differ from those of other nations in having a definite meaning. They partake of the nature of rites and ceremonies. The number of provinces into which the empire was originally divided, the number of ko-tows made to an official or divinity, the number of blows meted out to a criminal, have an occult significance and are determined strictly in accordance with a national system based on a theory of numbers that has a close affinity with the doctrines of Pythagoras. Every custom of the people, insignificant as it may appear to the foreigner, has a special meaning for the Chinaman, who regulates his life in accordance with the national code, that, in the absence of anything corresponding to an ecclesiastical hierarchy, is determined by ethical societies which represent the various grades of initiation in the mysteries of the system guarded by the Grand Council of the "Triad," a hermetic society whose proceedings are shrouded in mystery.

Most people have heard of the "White Lily," the "Golden Orchid," the "Red Caps," the "Yellow Caps," the "League of Righteous Harmony," and kindred local societies, or rather sects, who not infrequently assume the names of the Chiu Kung, Pa-Kua, or "The Nine Palaces and Eight Diagrams Society," the "Hung-League," or "Heaven and Earth League," and even the "Triad," with which the Heaven and Earth League is generally identified, owing to the doctrine of the one representing a degree of initiations into that of the other. These societies are of quite another kind, and their object is the discovery and preservation of moral and religious truth, irrespective of creed. Among their members are to be found the most intellectual and many of the most powerful officials in the empire—sometimes including the Emperor.

These societies, although ethical in character and maintaining a neutral attitude toward politics and religion in times of peace, in defense of their code become transformed into active political bodies, and to ignore their influence in dealing with Chinese politics would be like ignoring Parliamentary and ecclesiastical institutions in dealing with the Governments of Western countries.

## England, Victim of Its Virtues.

From The Fortnightly Review.

English public life threatens to become the victim of its virtues, and the empire to be ruined by moderation. Every strong trait in our political character has been wrested against its true purpose. Party fidelity has degenerated into mechanical pretense, rational compromise into ignoble compliance, and the patience and restraint of the people into national apathy and ineptitude. We react by habit and with complacency against what we conceive to be the spirit of France. There is perhaps more urgent need to remember, at the present point, that Spain died of dignity. A hundred years after the Revolution France is still a first-class power, and more secure upon her level, were she content, than any other in Europe. Her violence was at least better than stupor, which is the opposite danger of a heavy-tempered race. With Spain the surer process of a deeper decay was covered by the delusions of a conservative tradition not all unlike our own. Her disorders came, but came too late. England has had alarmingly too much of the appeals on both sides to the eminently constitutional qualities of the British mind. It is not in the mouths of party managers that the principles of an effectual statesmanship and of a virile public spirit are ever to be sought. The danger of this country may lie in the yielding reasonableness which induces the mass of its citizens to suffer indefinitely the things that fill them with discontent, but will never lead them into excitable and meddling faction. What we have to fear from our natural tendency is stagnation. What we require above all is stimulus, whether from strong personalities or decisive undertakings.

## Sonnet.

It is late summertime; and, in a dream
Of lustrous weather, August wanes, and droops.
A cloudless azure heaven, in silence, stoops
Over a world filled with the russet gleam
Of ripened corn-fields, and the paler gold
Of piled sheaves, that, far off, dreaming, lie
On upland slopes. The streams run drowsily
Within their narrowing beds, their story told,
Their old glad frolic of the Spring days o'er.
The hum of insect life, the birds' gay tune,
And all the magic music of glad June
Are hushed; and, in the silence, evermore
A voiceless whisper falls upon the ear,
A breath, that tells the Summer's end is near.

—M. C. C. in Chambers's Journal.

## In a Boer Refuge Camp.

From The Empire Review.

The sentiments of the people as to the continuance of the war are by no means unanimous. Not long ago two Transvaal women ("black cappies") came to see me about some trifle, and fell to discussing the situation of affairs. One said: "I have lost all hope. Let the English take the land, and let us get back to our homes. I should like a round robin, signed by all the women in camp, to be sent to our husbands on commando, begging them to submit and end the war. Otherwise I should like the English to send us bodily back to our own people on commando to be looked after. They could not feed us, they could not see us die of star [illegible]

than I do, and I would not ask him to surrender if I could find him. Besides, do you know that when Paul Krüger went to Europe the ship was enveloped in Egyptian darkness for twelve days and nights? Thus the Lord tried his faith. On the thirteenth day the ship sailed into a calm sea and bright sunshine. This miracle was performed for our guidance and instruction. I tell you I have not lost hope that we shall still regain our country."

Another noticeable social feature of the camp is that the Free Staters and Transvaalers do not associate with one another. The former are better educated and more refined than the latter, and the Transvaalers, who are decidedly the more bellicose, taunt the Free Staters by calling them "Hands up!" jeering at them for surrendering and accepting the situation so calmly. But I have never seen or heard of any violent wrangling or quarreling among them, nor seen any squabbling or fighting among the children.

## Amusements of the Russian Soldier.

From Pearson's.

How simple are the Russian soldiers may be judged from their amusements. Their only games are of the most primitive character, like our "Aunt Sally." Their greatest pleasures are singing, dancing, and playing on the "harmonika," a musical instrument like a concertina; or on the "ballailaika," a national musical instrument something like a banjo, which will keep them amused for hours. If he can only play two or three tunes, Ivan Ivanovitch will be able to enjoy himself rapturously.

Singing, however, is his greatest pleasure, and chorus singing is a great feature in the Russian army's accomplishments. The number of songs an ordinary soldier knows is beyond belief. Singing is encouraged by the officers, and the men with the best voices are specially rewarded. Among illiterate people, the singer will always be able to exert a great influence. One has only to see a Russian regiment on the march to understand what moral power the singers can give the soldiers.

Ivan Ivanovitch stands greatly in need of cheap forms of amusement, for he is wretchedly paid. He is the worst-paid soldier in Europe, and therefore has a very hard time during his four years of service, unless his good folks at home are inclined to be generous.

## How Good Manners Saved Him.

Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine.

This anecdote proves the profitable character of good manners, and was told to me by a descendant of the gentleman who owned them. Mr. M. of —— was out in the Forty-five. He was taken, and was being brought to the Tower with Kilmarnock and Balmerino. A block stopped the sad cortège, and a lady, looking from a window, cried, "You tall rebel! [Mr. M. was 6 feet 4 inches] You will soon be shorter by a head!"

"Does that give you pleasure, Madam?" said Mr. M.

"Yes, it does."

"Then, Madam," said Mr. M., taking off his hat and making a low bow, "I do not die in vain."

Lady —— was moved. She made interest for Mr. M. There exists a paper in the hand of George II. to this effect: "Let Lady —— [the name is obliterated] have access to her tall rebel, and be damned to her."

The royal clemency was extended to Mr. M. I saw his pardon, beautifully engrossed within a decorative border, and framed, on the wall of his descendant's study. It is fair to add that practically the whole County of Ross, and also the Earl of Sutherland, petitioned for the life of the courteous Mr. M.

## Be Sure You Read.

From Success.

The man who would like to know something about astronomy must lay out a little scheme of study for himself, get the books which are necessary, and have them at hand the moment he is at leisure. The man who wishes to familiarize himself with political economy, with politics, or with industrial questions, which are now of such importance, must find out what textbooks he ought to have, secure those textbooks, and keep them by his side. The man who wishes to know literature does not need to lay out an elaborate plan which fills him with discouragement by its very magnitude, but he does need to decide what author he is going to read next, and he does need to get the book and keep it within easy reach. Almost all the great classics are now published in such portable forms that a man can carry a play of Shakespeare, the essays of Bacon, the poems of Tennyson or of Browning, a translation of "Faust," Matthew Arnold's criticisms, Emerson's essays, or John Burroughs's charming transcriptions of nature in his coat pocket, and substitute them for the newspaper which is thrust in his face by an eager newsboy, and which he buys because he has nothing else to read.

## In a Persian Court—Ispahan.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Entering the avenue of the Chahár Bágh, or Four Gardens, at a gallop, we passed through the gateway on the outskirts of the palace inclosure into a paved street, between walls of gray clay and chopped straw, which was lined by mendicant cripples of both sexes. One unfortunate fellow, a leper, raised his handless arms as the imperial equipage rolled by, and sang praises to Alláh in a loud voice. Another leper, a woman whose feet were eaten away to ragged stumps, squatted on the ground, and, beating the pavement with her hands, cried in plaintive minor tones, "Alláh neját versin!" These words, "May God give you salvation," she repeated again and again, until at last Sádik, who had charge of the money bag, threw a few silver kráns to her little daughter who was trotting alongside the carriage. I think I never saw so pretty a child for all her rags and unkempt appearance. She wore no veil, and her lively little face looked as sweet and luscious as a ripe nectarine in the sun.

"Másha'lláh!" she cried in a ringing treble, as she pattered along beside us, "who is the Sahib? Tell me, that my mother may bear witness to his generosity at the hour of midday prayer."

Sádik thrust his head out of the window. "My Sáhib is the slave of God," he replied, a broad grin on his humorous face. Further on, a wild-looking dervish, naked [illegible] and brandishing his bludgeon as he ran, and giving voice the while to his customary cry of "Hû hakk! hû hakk! Duc! duc!" which sounded more like a challenge than a petition for alms.

## The Wonder of the World.

When Artemisia and Mausolos rode
Out of the Carian gate, their chariot wheels
O'ercame the world, till its great spaces flow'd
Like air away; while on their horses' heels,
Like the one cloud of whitest fire
That brings the god again,
Their chariot hurl'd, to match their swift desire;
And so went quickly from those Carian men.

Went, but not all: it left pale radiance there:
Love's perfect apparition cannot fade.
Their passionate chariot still upon the air
Hung like a cloud, and swaying by, still staid—
As if each chang'd and fading ray
Retook its fervency—
Retook their splendor, till their train, and they
That gave it fire, still rode by radiantly.

For Artemisia, when her dear lord died,
Drank his burnt ash, solv'd in a cup of wine,
And turned their chariot into stone, for pride
Of their undying Love, and cast a shrine,
The world's last wonder, on the air,
To tell in marble rhyme
What Artemisia and Mausolos were,
Who Death o'ersway, though dead, and conquer Time.

This, the world's wonder, Artemisia gave:
Because she loved Mausolos deathlessly.
So come; all Lovers! to Mausolos grave,
And say—"All fades; but Love the Mystery
(Since spirits master Time) fares unafraid
To its supreme abode;
Past Fate, and Night, and Death, the darker shade—
As Artemisia and Mausolos rode!"

—ERNEST RHYS in Harper's Magazine.

## Theatrical Business.

From Chambers's Journal.

The business of the claque has been subdivided into many branches, all of which are controlled by one man, or group of men. The applauders—even the lady in the box who faints and the man who hisses at a good part in order to arouse the indignant enthusiasm of the audience—were all provided for so many tickets a performance, to be sold by agents to the public. So carefully were the plans of campaign thought out that the Whiteley of applause used to provide a man or woman, dressed in provincial style, to jump up and scream out, "There's the villain hiding behind that tree," or the like. We also hear of cowboys in the Far West pulling out their revolvers and peppering the melodramatic villain. On one occasion in a London theatre the business instinct came out in the same way. A relative of the lessee was enacting the part of an indignant father whose son had got into the hands of the money lenders. In the interview with the money lender the father severely lectured him, and then demanded his son's bill. "There, Sir," he said, "is my check for a thousand pounds." The money lender was just reaching out for the check when a voice came from the pit: "Don't you take it, old chap. I've got one of his now for six pound ten, and he's asked me to hold it for a fortnight."

## Methodism, Past and Present.

From The Independent.

I remember that I was once taken when I was a child to a Methodist meeting house. I can see now the square whitewashed hall, the rows of poorly dressed men, stern and attentive, on one side and the rows of women in faded shawls and poke bonnets on the other. I can hear the sermon on hell preached in a nasal twang, but in deadly earnest, and constant, eager shouts of "Amen!" "Glory be to God!" from the men. The hymn was read out line by line, and so sung by the congregation. There was neither melody nor tune nor time in it, but there was the cry to God of souls in danger who wanted help—help.

But that was a long time ago.

Our Methodist friends to-day, I see, lure us to their costly churches by "The Heavens Are Telling," by Haydn; an "Aria from the Farmer's Mass in B flat," "The Celebrated Smith Quartet," "Recitations by Chinese Boys," and "Singing by a Choir of Indian Girls."

## In the House of Lords. 1844.

Earl Nelson in The Monthly Review.

I remember seeing Archbishop Howley and some of the other Bishops in their wigs. On one occasion I saw Lord Holland come down, to support the Government, on crutches and with his gouty foot tied up with linen, just like the old caricatures; and I have seen the late Duke of Argyle's father sitting in the House in his kilt. When I took my seat in 1844, Crossley Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury, was Chairman of Committees. He was a thorough man of business, though with pretty sharp manners, as the following anecdote will show. He had the same land agent that I employed, a man by the name of Webb, and the firm still keeps the letter, which ran as follows:

Webb: Damn you, why don't you answer my letters? SHAFTESBURY.

Nevertheless he never came to the House when there was a committee without putting on his Court dress, and I regretted when Lord Redesdale, his successor, gave up the practice.

## A Learned Rector.

From The Spectator.

The idea that the business of a clergyman is to maintain and spread belief in a particular religion which he believes to have been revealed, and of a Bishop to see that he does it, is slowly dying away, until there is a doubt whether learning is of any use, and [illegible] possesses it, especially if [illegible] regarded often wi[illegible] times with [illegible] pity from [illegible]

SEPT 1901

# IN FOREIGN LANDS.

### *The Boers and Privateering.*

An extraordinary document printed in Le Matin of Paris has been followed by the revelation that a French syndicate has been formed with large capital to put upon the high seas armed vessels flying the flags of the defunct Boer republics, provided Mr. Krüger can be induced to issue letters of marque. Already it is said that the syndicate has acquired several swift and stanch steamers which, unknown to the authorities of the ports where they happen to be harbored, can easily put to sea without exciting suspicion. The document, which is now in Mr. Krüger's hands, awaiting his signature, reads as follows:

"Monsieur: We accept your offer to organize a voluntary fleet, and it is to be understood that you are to arm at your own risks and perils ships against England, and that, in order to remunerate you for the said risks and perils you will be allowed by the Government of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, if these preserve their independence, $400 per ton of displacement for English warships and $200 per ton of net registered tonnage for English commercial vessels captured or sunk.

"It is to be agreed that you warn the trade of neutrals of the danger to be incurred by English ships, and that you are to respect the English vessels which are navigating at the time that the warning is given. Payment will be effected on the signing of peace out of the indemnity exacted from the English Government a fortnight after such signature. In the event that after the notice given of the dangers ahead for English vessels, such notice being equivalent to placing the English fleet under an interdict, peace shall be signed and the independence of the two States recognized, your expenditure will be reimbursed to you, and a sum of $200,000 allowed for your intervention.

"As regards the vessels sunk, in the event of your being unable to furnish any material proofs that they have been sunk by your ships, it will suffice that you notify in advance that such vessels were to be attacked by you for their destruction to be credited subsequently to attacks on the part of your ships. Barring the obligation by which you will be bound, firstly, to warn neutral trading vessels, and, secondly, to respect vessels not having received notice of danger, you will be empowered to employ every means which you may deem serviceable for the attainment of your ends. You will be invested with full powers to sign contracts with agents on what terms you may thing best, providing you do not overstep the conditions laid down for yourself in the present letters of marque. The operations conducted by you will cease on peace being signed, armistices not being notified to you. Disputes concerning the present agreement will be referred to arbitration, two referees being appointed by you and two by us, and there will be no appeal against their decision."

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### *The Outlook in the Balkans.*

The intimation to be found in dispatches from abroad published last Friday morning that the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Goluchowski, had inspired articles protesting against Russia's intrigues in the Balkans is a sign that the official eye of the Austro-Hungarian Government will, in the future, regard the Balkan question as a whole and not simply one phase of it as presented by the condition of Albania. As intricate as may appear the whole question on the surface it becomes tolerably simple of analysis if the matter be grouped under two heads: 1. The struggle for supremacy between the Slavonic and Germanic forces; 2. The Albanian question as revealed in the light of Italian and Austrian intrigue.

Until the present moment the Austro-Hungarian Government had officially ignored the development of Russia's elaborate scheme to supplant Germanic influence in the Balkans, the nature of which rivalry has already been set forth in these columns, but even before the meeting of the Roumanian Premier and Count Goluchowski, mentioned in last Friday's dispatches, signs were not wanting indicative of Austria's action. There are several questions of controversy between the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Constantinople and the Porte, some of them believed to be quite serious, but they have been ignored for some time by the Ottoman Government owing to alleged Russian influence, so that the Austro-Hungarian representative, although doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, has gradually lost prestige. It was therefore only a question of time before the Vienna Government would assert itself in an attempt to counteract Russian influence both in Constantinople and in the States under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan.

In the meantime, the press of Rome and Vienna are making counter-charges against each other, each accusing the other of desiring the absorption of Albania. A recent communiqué emanating from Vienna goes further, however, and declares that when the time arrives the situation will be solved by the words, "Albania for the Albanians." In Italy, on the other hand, it is generally understood that the Government in Rome is making elaborate preparations to increase its strength in the Adriatic, a movement which certainly meets with cordial support from the Albanians in Rome if one may judge from the recent addresses made to the heir apparent of Montenegro, who, for the time, is residing in the Eternal City. One of these addresses stated that: "The Albanians have the same foe as their Montenegrin neighbors. Their sole enemy is that power which claims dominion over the entire Orient and the Adriatic, and which has too long held possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina. But two peoples, young, courageous, and patriotic, will defend the liberty and independence of Montenegro and Albania against their common foe if she should dare to intrude upon their soil."

It is reported on excellent authority from Rome that the Italian Minister of Marine will shortly submit a scheme to the Council of National Defense for the conversion of Venice into a first-class naval port. It may be recalled that since the conclusion of the Triple Alliance Italy's energy has been absorbed by the fortifications and naval works on the Mediterranean coast, with the result that Venice, which was at one time one of the greatest naval harbors in the world, has been allowed to fill up. The programme is also said to include the strengthening of the fortifications of Ancona, Brindisi, and Bari.

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### *Count de la Vaulx's Balloon Again.*

The proposed balloon journey of Count Henry de la Vaulx across the Mediterranean, after two postponements, will actually be attempted in the present week. The route will be from Toulon to Algiers, a distance of 496 miles. It has already been stated in these columns that his steering apparatus was similar to that of the ill-fated Andrée. As a matter of fact, it is much more elaborate. It consists of a series of boards connected together, forming a sort of combination of parallel helms, which, hung from the balloon by ropes, will be drawn along at about 15 feet below the surface of the water. The balloon will also have a "steadier" or keel, which will float, and will by its weight of 400 kilograms prevent the balloon from rising beyond a height of 300 feet. There is also a ballast box in the balloon, which, by means of a pump and a tube reaching to the water, may be filled or emptied of sea water at will.

The purpose of the experiment, which is semi-officially under the auspices of the French Marine Office, is the scientific study of air currents combined with military enterprise. Count de la Vaulx points out that in the case of a hostile fleet occupying the Mediterranean, France would yet not be cut off from her chief colony if she had an efficient balloon service, and aeronauts with full experience of the Mediterranean crossing. Count Castillon de Saint Victor, M. Hervé, the inventor of the steering apparatus, and MM. Genty and Tapissier, Lieutenants in the French Navy, will accompany Count de la Vaulx on his voyage.

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### *Crete and the Powers.*

According to advices from Canea, Island of Crete, Russia, France, Italy, and Great Britain have sent a note to Prince George, the High Commissioner of Crete, reminding him that his mandate expires in December next, and requesting him to state his intentions. The communication is believed, in European diplomatic circles, to signify simply that the powers have no intention of encouraging any scheme for union between the island and Greece. It will be recalled that it was for the purpose of laying before the powers such a plan that Prince George undertook a journey to certain European capitals last Winter. The refusal of the powers to entertain, for the present, the proposition has already been announced in these columns, and, notwithstanding the subsequent warnings of the four protecting powers, demonstrations in favor of the union with Greece have taken place in various parts of the island; the forbidden subject has been broached in the Assembly, and, in consequence, the relations between the administration of the island and the Consuls have become politically strained.

Recently the position of Prince George became quite embarrassing. As the Steward of the powers he was obliged to see that their desires were carried out, while as practically the Governor of the island, he has been loath to discourage the wish of the majority for union with Greece. Such has been his position that absolutely contradictory reports have been published recently in the European press, based, it is supposed, upon information furnished by foreign Consuls in Canea. For example, The London Times recently stated that the relations between the Assembly and Prince George were strained to the point of breaking, while, at the same time, La Tribuna di Roma, in making a denial that this was the case, added: "The Chamber has always shown full confidence in the High Commissioner and entertains for him the greatest respect. The Opposition is only directed against his advisers, who alone are answerable to the Chamber in regard to legislative measures and to administration."

But evidently it is believed in European Chancelleries that there is a growing unrest in the island, and it is hoped that when Prince George responds to the invitation of the powers and "states his intentions" it will have the effect of tranquilizing the disturbing elements.

In the meantime a convention has just been signed by the Cretan Government and M. Adossides, the delegate of the Ottoman Public Debt, by which the latter renounces all rights and privileges in the island in return for the payment of 1,500,000 francs, and the concession of the salt monopoly for twenty years. On the side of Crete this arrangement, it is said, gives satisfaction to the aspirations of the inhabitants at the same time as it guarantees the interests of the bondholders.

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### *Improvements In Vienna.*

It is a fact not easily realized that, in spite of the internal convulsions which have disturbed the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary during the last few years, the Vienna Government has planned and put into execution one of the greatest systems of public works in the world. With the opening of the Vienna Metropolitan Railway through its entire circuit last week the difficult problem of providing for the crowded traffic of the city by a line which is a combination of the underground, overhead, and gallery systems, was solved. In the course of the construction of the work it became necessary to regulate the River Wien, which certain changes of weather used to transform from a shallow canal into a flowing torrent, which often swept away bridges and inundated houses along its banks. The work was accomplished by an elaborate system of coffer dams which operate automatically.

An entirely new system of sewerage is about to be put in operation after several years of elaborate preparation. The new method, which was developed by Richard Noebel and first applied to the town of Posen, consists of the utilization of the liquid part of the city sewage for the double purpose of irrigation and manure. In Vienna this sewage is still discharged into the Danub, as it has been from time immemorial. Under the new system, which has been advocated by both agricultural and sanitary authorities in Germany, it would be conducted in pipes across the river to the Marchfeld, an extensive plain, which suffers at the same time from a lack of water and of manure. The essential feature of the Noebel system—the combination of irrigation and manuring, the sewage being conveyed in underground pipes to the field upon which it is sprinkled—renders it, of course, unsuitable for places which have adequate rainfalls. The Noebel system differs from the methods employed in Berlin and Paris, which require extensive preparations and oversaturate the soil in course of time.

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### *An American Trust in Belgium.*

According to Le Petit Bleu of Brussels, the negotiations which have been proceeding for some time in that city between the President of the Pittsburg Glassworkers' Association and some of the leading glass manufacturers in the district around Charleroi, have resulted by the Charleroi companies forming an association in which the Americans have taken a certain proportion of the shares, thus forming with the Belgians a sort of international partnership. It is also added that the Americans guarantee to take 18 per cent. of the Belgium output so long as the arrrangement continues.

It is said that the chief reason for the combination, on the American side, is that a large quantity of Belgian stocks find their way into the United States, where, in spite of the 125 per cent. duty, they rival and undersell the American article. The effect of the agreement will, therefore, be to maintain the price at a remunerative standard for all concerned. The readiness of the Belgian masters to embrace the agreement is said to be owing to the unstable character of their own workmen. For many years the glassblowers' art has been confined in Belgium to a very small class of artisans who are bred to it from their earliest youth. Skilled blowers receive as much as $150 a month, while the average receive $90 for the same period, and that in a country where living is fully 30 per cent. cheaper than it is in the United States. For this reason, when trouble breaks out between the employer and the employed, the blowers have been masters of the situation. It is expected that all this will be changed under the new agreement. At the first sign of concerted resistance the trust would close the Belgian factories, having nothing more to fear from outside competition.

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### *The British East Africa Protectorate.*

Sir Charles Eliot, who recently returned to London from East Africa after completing his mission of investigation in the British Protectorate there, has presented his report to the Foreign Office. Among the tribes chiefly studied was the Masai people, who have traditions which seem to show that at some remote period they dwelt in the Nile valley and had advanced considerably in civilization. Some of the characteristics, hitherto unreported, Sir Charles sets down:

"They do not till the soil, but possess large herds of cattle; their food consists entirely of meat and their drink of milk or blood. Formerly they were a considerable power in East Africa and a formidable obstacle for the earlier explorers. The spread of law and order has somewhat curtained their exploits, but the men are still all warriors by profession. When youths they serve as pages, and from seventeen to twenty-five they are considered as Elmorans or warriors, after which age they are allowed to marry and settle down. All the work, except fighting, is done entirely by the women. The Masai have an elaborate military organization, and the chief, or Lebon, exercises absolute authority over them. His power is based partly on superstition, for he is principal medicine man as well as commander-in-chief. On certain occasions he takes drugs, called royal medicine, which it is believed would poison all other people, and then falls into a trance, during which he is thought to possess supernatural knowledge, both of the future and of what is happening in other places. It is said that his reputation for more than human wisdom is maintained by a very thorough system of espionage."

The resources and opportunities offered by the country to immigrants are fully set forth, and a comparison is drawn between the English colonizers and their "German brethren living in the protectorate next door," with the opinion "that British merchants have less spirit of adventure than the Germans," as the latter do not hesitate to make considerable pecuniary sacrifices in the hope of gaining an ultimate advantage.

In regard to the Uganda Railway, which will be one of the links in the Cape-to-Cairo system, it is learned that ever since 1896 the number of laborers employed in the construction of the line has been steadily increasing, and is now 22,248, including 19,745 Indians. During the last financial year bridging of all kinds was completed to Mile 260, and railhead was moved forward from Mile 362 to Mile 483, an advance of 120 miles in the twelvemonth.

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### *New Tax for Paris.*

In spite of the fact that, next to food, light and air are the two great requisites for health, Paris now taxes them both. Most foreigners have heard of the door and window tax there, but from the beginning of the present month all owners of land within the fortifications will have to pay a new tax of 50c. per hundred francs on the estimated value of all land, including gardens and courts, not built upon. This tax is to replace those that were formerly on hygienic drinks. This is believed to be the first time that such a tax has been levied in Paris, and it is expected to produce about 4,500,000f. Le Temps declares that the new tax will fall heavily on many of the large property owners, and that it will affect property with a garden. Cases are known where the tax will amount to from 10,000f. to 15,000f. Le Temps also mentions a case where it is even expected that the tax will amount to something like 90,000f., the garden having been valued at 18,000,000f.

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### *The French Military Monoeuvres.*

According to a recent number of La France Militaire, the French Army manoeuvres, under the direction of Gen Brugère, which began in the west of France last Friday, will last until Sept. 7. The troops taking part consist of the Eleventh and Eighteenth Army Corps, a brigade of infantry from each of the Ninth and Twelfth Army Corps, a brigade of cuirassiers from the Third Division of Cavalry, the Seventh Regiment of Hussars, and a mixed brigade from the colonial infantry stationed at Brest and Rochefort, and from the batteries of artillery at Lorient. They form sixty-six battalions of infantry, twenty-eight squadrons of cavalry, the artillery of two army corps, and a group of marine batteries, in all about 50,000 men, of which 40,000 are infantry. Simple manoeuvres take place until Sept. 2, and on Sept. 3 the troops will rest. On Sept. 4 and 5 army corps will manoeuvre against army corps, and on Sept. 6 and 7 the whole army will manoeuvre against an imaginary enemy. The exercises in embarkation and disembarkation took place last week. The reports of these manoeuvres will be important, because the new army tactics will be used for the first time by large bodies of troops operating at the same time.

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## How Not to Lose Umbrellas.

How not to forget your umbrella is a problem that Wall Street men have solved if a certain barber that does business in Wall Street can be believed. On a recent rainy day the writer, who visited this place to be shaved, was surprised by the curious way in which hats were disposed about the place.

There was a hat rack, but not one of the men in the chairs or waiting their turns had used it. Several hats sat jauntily upon umbrellas that stood in the stand provided for them, other hats rested bottom upward on chairs, tables, or counter, nearly every one filled with papers or packages.

When the attention of the barber was called to the curious neglect of the hat rack he said:

"If I was the boss they would have to use it, for now the brokers never leave their umbrellas any more. These Wall Street men are so absent-minded that they never think of umbrellas or papers if they put them down, and we used to collect a supply. Now, when they come in they put their hats alongside their umbrellas on a table or chair, and if they have papers they stick those in the hat. As they never forget their hats when they leave, umbrellas and papers go with them. There was one week," he ended, mournfully, "when each man in the shop got three umbrellas. But those days are over, for this new way of saving the umbrella is being followed by all the brokers."

## The Stamp of Iniquity.

The war tax stamp on a bottle of quack medicine.

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